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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

VOLUME XLIV.

NEW SERIES.

MDCCCLV.

JULY to DECEMBER inclusive.

LONDON:
JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SONS.
1855.

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PREFACE.

AGAIN the period has arrived to address a few words to our Friends and Correspondents. And, in the first place, it has been gratifying to us to have to record, during the last half-year, that our successes in the war into which the ambition of Russia so unprovokedly plunged us have been very considerable, and have inflicted a terrible blow on our enemy.

The fate of Sebastopol, so long protracted by the obstinate defence of the Russians, has at length by the valour of the allied forces been decided, and that stronghold has fallen into our hands; thus setting at rest the long-disputed question as to the impregnability of this formidable fortress.

The hostile armies in the Crimea are now watching each other from their winter quarters; and a few weeks will see them renew their deadly struggle, unless the negotiations which it is said that Austria and Prussia are entering upon will bring about an accommodation, and put an end to the waste of blood and treasure. But, should the war continue, the justice of our cause bids us look forward with hope to the ultimate, though perhaps remote, result, in the triumph of our arms, and an honourable and lasting peace. In the meanwhile it is gratifying to think that our brave troops at the seat of war, far from undergoing the horrors of last winter, now possess all the comforts that a grateful nation can supply.

The fall of Kars, after an heroic and obstinate defence by General Williams and the brave Turks under his command, is a drawback on our triumphs, the importance of which we are not disposed to underrate; but it is the only serious reverse we have yet met with, and we hope will soon be counterbalanced by fresh triumphs.

The return visit of our gracious Queen to her imperial neighbour and ally is an event of the greatest interest and significance;

nor is that of the enlightened and constitutional King of Sardinia to Her Majesty of less importance, and we anticipate great results from the prominent part which the monarch of this (now) small state has taken in the affairs of Europe.

It has afforded us pleasure to record the increased attention paid to antiquarian and archæological pursuits, and to see new associations for promoting these objects start up in all our provinces. When these associations were not, our humble endeavours always tended to encourage the preservation of our architectural remains, and the study of archæology in general; and it is with pride and satisfaction that we yet point to our pages as containing an authentic record of the proceedings of these interesting societies.

One word more, and we have done:—A time of war is notoriously most unfavourable to literature, which is essentially and entirely of peaceful growth; which flourishes best within the shadow of the olive, and hangs her head at the withering blast of the trumpet; nor amid the general depression have we passed unscathed; but we trust that our readers have found in our pages the same amount of interest and instruction which it has been our lot to afford them and their forefathers for so many years.

SYLVANUS URBAN.

25, *Parliament Street, Westminster,*
1st January, 1856.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JULY, 1855.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Salisbury, June 14th.

Mr. Urban,—Can any of your readers give me information concerning the Rev. John Mayo, who emigrated to New England about the year 1638, with his family. His children were named Samuel, John, Nathaniel, Hannah, and Elizabeth. His descendants, of the eighth generation, residing in the United States, are very anxious to learn from what part of England he came, and who and what were his ancestry. Any information on these points will greatly oblige them, and likewise, Yours, &c.

William Mayo, M.A. Clerk.

Mr. W. H. Brockett, of Gateshead, proposes to compile (for private circulation) an illustrated Catalogue of the Tradesmen's Tokens of Yorkshire of the seventeenth century, and would feel obliged by being furnished by collectors or others who take an interest in Tradesmen's Tokens, with descriptions of any Yorkshire ones with which they may be acquainted, with notes (for illustration) of any matter of moment connected with the issuers of the Tokens, either as to their families, their places of residence, or their trades. He would also thankfully receive any Tradesmen's Tokens of the counties of York, Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, or Westmerland, which, either as duplicates or otherwise, can be spared by their present possessors. Our readers will recollect the interesting paper on the Tokens of Kendal and other places in Westmerland, for which we were indebted to Mr. Brockett in our Magazine for May, 1853.

To H. S.—The Narrative of the Duke of Somerset's Expedition into Scotland in 1547 is reprinted in Dalpell's Fragments of Scotch History, 1798, 4to.

On the patent roll of 7 Edw. VI. p. 7, sec. 13 [19 March, 1553), occurs a royal licence, "Whereas our well-beloved Cornelis de Vader, marchaunt of Andwerpe, having caused to be made a riche and costly hanging of tapystry of the story of the Prodigall Sonne," had made humble suit for licence to bring the same into the kingdom, "specially to shew the same unto us, and recarry the same again out of this our said realme in case he do not make sale thereof here, without paying therefore unto us any custume or subsidie," the request of the merchant is granted, with the proviso that he should give sufficient "caution [*i.e.* security] to the custumers or place where he or they shall first arrive with the said hangings to pay the customes and subsidies" due to the Crown in case the hangings should be disposed of. T. E. T. inquires whether there yet remain in the kingdom any ancient tapestries to which this licence can reasonably be supposed to refer?

Mr. Urban,—In the notice of the Church of Little Gidding and N. Ferrar, at p. 561 of June, *for* "domus tui" *read* "domûs tuæ." The statement about the flagon is quite wrong. The inscription upon it shows that it was the entire gift of Nicolas Ferrar, who conceals his name with beautiful modesty. At the same time, it exhibits his pure spirit of piety towards God, and grateful love for his friend Sandys, and of Sandys's friendship towards him. The fact is that Sir Edwyn Sandys, by his will, directed his executors to expend 10*l.* in a piece of plate for his friend Ferrar, who, no doubt, persuaded them to lay it out in a flagon, as is thus told by the inscription itself:—

What Sir Edwyn Sandys bequeathed
to
The remembrance of freindship
His freinde hath consecrated
to
The honour of God's service.
1629.

On the handle:

For the Church of Little Gidding,
in Huntingdonshyer.

All Bishops not Lords.—A paragraph has recently appeared in the newspapers stating that the designation of the new Bishop of Sierra Leone is to be merely "Right Reverend Sir," and not "My Lord," and that this was a request of his own. The new Bishop is clearly right, and the world at large, with its proneness to surplusage in matter of compliment, as evidently wrong. All bishops are not *lord* bishops, but only those who sit in Parliament, where they of olden time took their seats *per baroniam*, because of their territorial possessions.

We had prepared for our present Number a Report of the recent meeting of the Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and other Architectural and Archæological Societies at Peterborough, at which some very interesting and important memoirs were read, but at the last moment we are obliged to defer its insertion to next month.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

LIFE OF ELIZABETH QUEEN OF BOHEMIA.

Lives of the Princesses of England from the Norman Conquest. By Mary Anne Everett Green. Vols. V. and VI. 8vo. (Colburn.)

WE shall probably better make known the character of Mrs. Green's valuable work, which these volumes bring to a close, by selecting for especial comment one of the lives which she has treated, rather than by any more discursive notice founded upon the general contents of her book. We shall therefore confine ourselves to that which is probably the most important biography of the whole series—the life of Elizabeth of Bohemia.

This "high-minded but ill-fated daughter of James I., the progenitress," as Mrs. Green remarks, "of the line of sovereigns who have secured, or rather preserved, to us the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty," was born in the palace of Falkland, situate about twenty miles from Edinburgh, and a place pleasant in every way, save for the memory by which it is haunted as the scene of the terrible tragedy of the Duke of Rothsay. Here, on the 16th August, 1596, about the time when her father began to look with extreme impatience for his succession to the throne of England, the princess first saw the light. The Queen of England was her godmother, and the curious research for which Mrs. Green is celebrated has recovered from the Scotish records many particulars of the ceremony of the baptism, and also of the establishment of "nurses and rockers" provided for the "first daughter of Scotland." The baptism was delayed, perhaps from motives of economy, "until it was winter season and ill weather," which deprived it of some portion of its "triumph;" but Bowes, the English ambassador, is said to have taken the princess in his arms "at the font," and James I. added on the occasion to his customary personal grotesqueness all the attractions that could be derived from gilded spurs and new socks of crimson velvet, laced with gold; articles far beyond the plainness of attire to which he was ordinarily condemned by the severity of a necessary economy. From Falkland the princess was transferred to Linlithgow, the birthplace of her grandmother Mary, and the scene of many a melancholy incident in Scotish history, but still a place ever regarded with pride as "excelling

> All the palaces so fair,
> Built for the royal dwelling."

Even now Scotchmen seldom look upon the dark mass of its blackened ruins without a malediction upon Hawley's dragoons, by whom it was maliciously set on fire.

The first seven years of Elizabeth's life were passed in Linlithgow in company with her brother Henry. The freedom of its secluded park and the pleasures of its placid loch, both which they were able to enjoy without ceremony or restraint, fixed in their hearts a regard for things of a true and simple character, as well as a hearty affection for each other. But greater things soon dawned upon them. The death of Elizabeth of England was similar in its effect upon the Scotish king and royal family to that produced by the sudden accession to enormous

wealth of people who have passed their lives in poverty: and James and his family acted as such people ordinarily do. They passed from one extreme to the other. They not merely laid aside the simple manners and frugal state of Scotish royalty, but threw into the shade the sustained and dignified splendour of the court of Elizabeth. Profusion and extravagance became the order of the day. The wealth of England seemed to Scotish notions inexhaustible. Every hanger-on of the court aspired to secure a share of it, and the foolish liberality of the king was so apparent, that the Scotish suitors pressed on eagerly and all at once, probably under a conviction that delay might be fatal to their success. Of James's enlarged notions the treatment of his daughter Elizabeth affords an example. Mrs. Green details the incidents of her journey to England in June 1603. She arrived in time to see her brother Henry installed Knight of the Garter, a ceremony which outshone all the splendours of the former reign, and through which Lady Elizabeth was chaperoned by Lady Anne Clifford, afterwards the celebrated Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery. The princess seems to have been struck with amazement, and produced the impression on the French ambassador that she was "rather melancholy than gay." But she soon became accustomed to the new magnificence which reigned around her. Instead of her modest household at Linlithgow, she was sent to Oatlands with her brother Prince Henry, and their establishment was raised within a few weeks from seventy servants to one hundred and four, and finally to one hundred and forty-one.

But this joint household for Henry and Elizabeth did not answer. Family affliction weighed heavily on the lady selected as the governess for the princess. "Depression of spirits" was incompatible with the performance of her duties as a royal preceptress, and Elizabeth was therefore transferred to Lord and Lady Harrington of Exton, with whom she passed several years at Combe Abbey, their seat in Warwickshire. She was residing there when the Gunpowder conspirators designed to raise her to the throne. Catesby, it will be remembered, endeavoured to surprise her at Lord Harrington's, in the full conviction that their plot had taken effect in London.

Princess Elizabeth paid occasional visits to the Court on great festivities, and as she grew to womanhood began, whenever she went thither, to attract attention on the score of her opening personal attractiveness; but it was at Combe Abbey that her mind and character were formed, and probably, with a view to her future popularity, no better guardian could have been found for her than Lord Harrington. Mrs. Green describes him as "a true-hearted Protestant, of firm and independent character, thoughtful and devout, and shewing his appreciation of the claims of education by the extreme care bestowed upon that of his only son." Under his care, assisted by proper tutors, Elizabeth became highly accomplished. She was well skilled in music and dancing, French, and Italian; a skilful and fearless horsewoman, and graceful in all her movements. In the qualities of her mind she was distinguished for earnestness, quickness, and clearness of thought, self-possession, ambition, and energy, all controlled and regulated by a cheerful, affectionate disposition, which attached to her every one she came near.

From his accession to the throne of England James set his heart upon obtaining for his daughter a crown matrimonial. But he was extremely unfortunate as a matchmaker. A double French marriage was designed, to comprise both herself and her brother Henry. He was to marry the elder sister of Henrietta Maria, and Elizabeth to be the wife of the lady's brother the Dauphin. The crown of Sweden was next offered to her. The father of Gustavus Adolphus tendered his son's hand; but it was declined. The Duke of Brunswick, Prince Maurice of Nassau, and several English noblemen, were dismissed summarily. The crown of Spain was hinted at, and the notion received encouragement from James; but Spain could never be brought to terms, and the mere idea of such a marriage, accompanied as it must have been by the princess's secession from Protestantism, excited the strongest indignation, not only amongst the people, but even in the mind of her brother Prince Henry.

To allay such dangerous notions, it is said that Robert Cecil, the Earl of Salisbury, suggested to James to accept a proposal which had been made to marry his daughter to Frederick the Count Palatine of the Rhine. He was not a king, but his house was one of sovereign rank, and he was the head of the Protestant interest in Germany, which last consideration would make the match universally popular in England. James and his queen thought the alliance *infra dig.*, and it was so represented to be, and ridiculed on that account, by the Roman Catholic party both in England and on the Continent. Indeed, the Duke de Bouillon, who proposed it on behalf of his ward the Elector, clearly thought so too, for he was anxious, when he found the proposal likely to be accepted, to be assured that Elizabeth would "reduce herself to live according to the fashions of that country." But the temptation of having to give only a small portion, and the influence of James's Protestant councillors, carried the day with the king, and Prince Henry's opinion probably weighed with his sister. On the 16th October, 1612, the Prince Palatine arrived in London, and two days afterwards he had his first interview with his contracted wife. The circumstances were recorded by all the news-writers. "Stooping to take up the lowest part of her garment to kiss it, she, most gracefully courtseying lower than accustomed, and with her hand staying him from that humblest reverence, gave him, at his rising, a fair advantage, which he took, of kissing her."

Thus, then, was fixed the *status* of her whom Ben Jonson, with something of the prophet as well as the poet, terms—

That most princely maid, whose form might call
The world to war, and make it hazard all
Its valour for her beauty: she shall be
Mother of nations, and her princes see
Rivals almost to these;—

that is, to her brothers Henry and Charles. The death of prince Henry delayed the nuptials, and caused the Palatine and Elizabeth to become better acquainted with each other than is customary in royal marriages. It also made him well known and generally popular in England. On the 27th December the ceremony of espousal was performed, with solemnities maimed on account of the death of prince Henry, and on the following Valentine's day, 14th February, 1613, the marriage took place in Whitehall chapel. Poets, dramatists, and pageant-makers exerted themselves on this occasion, and Mrs. Green's narrative contains an interesting account of the excesses to which popular and courtly gratulation carried all classes of the community. The expenses of these nuptial shows made the exchequer bankrupt, and forced economy on the unwilling king. The household provided for the prince Palatine was abruptly dismissed, and the prince and his wife took their departure, after affectionate leave-taking with her parents and her brother Charles. On the 21st April, Elizabeth went on board the Prince Royal at Margate. Driven back again on the 22nd, they sailed again early on the 26th, and on the 29th Elizabeth landed at Ostend. English commissioners escorted her to Heidelberg, where she was installed in her dignity of Electress. Her course through the United Provinces, and up the Rhine, was one continued triumph. Amongst the romantic ruins of the castle of Heidelberg, which form an object of interest to so many summer tourists in that delightful country, there are still shown the outer walls of the rooms which the Elector built for the reception of Elizabeth. An English garden, also, laid out for her gratification and amusement, is still one of the attractions of the place. The extravagance, both in this country and on the continent, of all the persons who were interested in this marriage, occasioned no little trouble afterwards, whilst the striking contrast which it called forth between the excess of present gratulation on the one hand, and of subsequent misfortune on the other, made the whole circumstances long remembered everywhere, and gave point and moral to the subsequent troubles of this ill-starred princess.

Mrs. Green furnishes long and interesting particulars of the life led by Elizabeth during the first few years of her marriage. These are principally derived from documents now first brought to light. A large family soon grew up around her. Her husband,

although sombre and melancholy in disposition, and not a man whose character contained any elements of greatness, was affectionately attached to her. She had also some valuable friends in her household; but a taint of her father's foible of profuseness was continually bringing her into trouble. James allowed her four thousand pounds a-year, and payments in the palatinate made her income up to six thousand five hundred pounds per annum; but no income would have kept her out of debt. "Everybody robs her," is the testimony of one of her household, "even to the clothes and jewels she wears; and she gives not of herself or from liberality, but through importunities, complaints, and tears. I have now put things in order, but by the time I have been away a month they will be as bad as ever." Elizabeth kept up a continual intercourse with the English Court, and especially with her old friends the Harringtons, and all their connections. They frequently went to visit her, and all distinguished English people made it a point to pay their court to the Electress Palatine whenever it was possible. They were sure of a most friendly reception. Elizabeth's heart was ever ready to open to everything English, and all English travellers concurred, on their return home, in spreading her praises, and recounting the kindliness of their reception. This tended of course to maintain her old popularity in England unimpaired. The people were kept continually well informed of every thing which happened to her, and the streets of London blazed as brightly with bonfires, and the bells rang as merrily, when any joyful tidings arrived from the palatinate, as if the incidents alluded to had occurred at home.

One point in Elizabeth's character which impresses us very favourably, and which in all her troubles she never lost, was her fondness for animals. Mrs. Green tells us that, as a child, her portrait was taken with a macaw on one shoulder, a parrot on the other, a little love-bird on her hand, and a monkey and a dog at her feet. A letter here published describes the royal lady as amusing herself in bed in the morning with her monkeys and her little son. "They do make very good sport," says Mrs. Apsley, "and her highness very merry." Sixteen or seventeen little dogs and monkeys seem to have been about her ordinary staff of animal attendants. Above all things she delighted in a fine horse, and, long after she had ceased to have a foot of land of her own to ride over, she was most anxious to keep together an excellent stud, and to exhibit the perfection of her equestrian talents amongst the staid citizens and boors of the United Provinces.

But that which was really the ruin of Elizabeth and all connected with her, was her ambition. She had been bred up in the belief that she was to be a queen. Matches of minor dignity had been declined on her behalf simply because James had set his heart upon having all his children married to the highest dignities of Europe. When the troubles of Germany offered an opportunity for the realisation of this long-treasured notion, and the crown of Bohemia was tendered to her husband, she never hesitated in urging his acceptance of it. Many persons in England, amongst them Archbishop Abbot, unfortunately encouraged her weak ambition. She excited herself by the idea that by her husband's taking the offered crown the cause of Protestantism would have been advanced, and that of Romanism depressed; and when her solemn husband hesitated she rallied him, half playfully, half reproachfully, with the remark, that he should not have married a king's daughter if he had not the courage to become himself a king.

Mrs. Green enters minutely into the glories of Elizabeth's life as a queen. The splendour of her entry into Prague, the magnificence of her coronation, her influence with the citizens, and the various gifts received by her in anticipation of the birth of the little Prince Rupert, afterwards so well known in the history of our civil wars—fill pages which evidence great research, and will be read with interest. It was at Prague, during her short queendom, that Sir Henry Wotton paid Elizabeth the visit which called forth those exquisite lines, "You meaner beauties of the night."

Her short and melancholy sovereignty soon came to an end. The

Imperialist forces advanced at once into Frederick's hereditary dominions, and also into Bohemia. The latter was lost in one battle, and that one of minor importance, altogether undistinguished by any military skill; in fact, it scarcely seems that Frederick possessed either military skill or skill of any kind. He was a worthy, dull, heavy man, and an excellent husband, but nothing more. After the battle, himself, his wife, and family, fled for their lives with such precipitation that almost all their moveable property was left behind them, and the queen to expedite her flight was occasionally obliged to ride on a pillion behind a young Englishman named Hopton. The Prince of Orange ultimately gave the royal fugitives an invitation to the Hague, and there in April, 1620, Elizabeth again set up her rest. In the mean time the Emperor was bent upon stripping Frederick of his hereditary dominions, as well as of his new kingdom. Spain invaded the Lower Palatinate from Flanders, the Emperor the Upper Palatinate from Bavaria. King James was appealed to, and interfered —not as every Englishman wished, by despatching a strong body of English troops to occupy and defend the Palatinate—but, according to the witticism of the time, by sending a hundred thousand ambassadors. A long course of quibbling and deception, practised upon James both by Spain and Austria, ended in the entire subjugation of the Palatinate, and the loss of everything that Frederick possessed. Mrs. Green relates the circumstances of these negociations, so far as they personally affected Elizabeth. She was occasionally overwhelmed for a little time with grief, when she found how curiously her father was led on, by one crafty stratagem after another, until the whole country was ultimately entirely lost, in spite of the ardent enthusiam of the English people on her behalf; but ordinarily, through all her troubles, she bore up with wonderful courage, and in public seemed always in high spirits. Her husband on the contrary was often terribly depressed; she alone kept him in any kind of courage. Her "wild humour," as she termed it, "to be as merry as she could" exercised a wonderful influence over all who came near her person. To speak or write prudently of her father's conduct seems to have been her greatest difficulty. She did not hesitate to proclaim aloud her conviction that he was cozened and abused, and amongst her friends she expressed her conviction that his negociations and spiritless embassies did her cause more harm than good.

When at length the people of England stirred up the peaceful king to fit out an armament on Elizabeth's behalf, and voted money for its payment, the business was so ill managed, and the troops left so entirely destitute of provisions, that the expedition failed in the most disgraceful manner. On this point Mrs. Green might have given us more information.

The pecuniary troubles which ensued in England immediately after the accession of Charles I. effectually prevented any proper relief being sent to the Palatinate, and, although many English people engaged as volunteers in the expeditions which from time to time were undertaken by the Duke of Brunswick, the King of Denmark, and finally by Gustavus Adolphus, the King of Sweden, no effectual relief of a military kind was ever afforded by England.

It was at the Hague that most of Elizabeth's children were born. Whilst living there she also lost several children by death, and one of them, her eldest son, by a sad accident. Early in 1629 Frederick and this boy went on board a vessel to proceed to Amsterdam. They were run down by a craft of heavier build, and immersed in the stream. The King was saved by the assistance of the sailors; the Prince was unfortunately drowned. Elizabeth's last child Sophia, afterwards Electress of Hanover, and the progenitress of our present Queen, was born in 1630, within a few months of the birth of Elizabeth's brother's eldest son, afterwards Charles II. There were many persons in England who up to that time had looked forward with pleasure to the possibility of the succession of the throne ultimately reverting to the children of Elizabeth.

Frederick died on the 19th of November, 1632. Several years of great pecuniary trouble followed, and it was during that time that Elizabeth's ac-

quaintance with Lord Craven, so productive of assistance to her in money and in many other ways, first began. During the civil wars in England she contrived to procure some occasional payments on account of her English annuities, but for many years she would have been in a condition of positive beggary but for the assistance of Lord Craven and some of her other friends. Few of her children did well. The girls, full of pride of station, and several of them highly clever women, were subjected, from their poverty, to many insults. Continual solicitations in the way of marriage were broken off on account of the impossibility of adequate settlements being made upon them. Rupert's life is written in many a bloody page of our history. Maurice, a weak copy of his brother, was in every way unfortunate. Charles Lewis, the eldest surviving son, affronted his mother and the rest of his family by taking the side of the English republicans against Charles I. To add to Elizabeth's troubles, many of her children forsook the faith for which she and her family had so deeply suffered.

In 1649, Charles Lewis was restored to the Palatinate. It was not an event which produced much comfort to Elizabeth. The money questions between herself and her son, with reference to her dower, were not treated by him so liberally as she desired, whilst his determined predilection for the cause of the English Parliament made him unpopular in a community of which the exiled king, Charles II. was the recognised head. Charles's restoration to the throne of England gave Elizabeth fresh hopes. In the year afterwards she came to England, in spite of an ungracious refusal of consent by Charles II. Lord Craven received her kindly. She resided in his house in Drury Lane for about six months. She then removed to Leicester House, afterwards so well known as the residence of Frederick prince of Wales, but her removal thither was simr' die. Within about a fortnigh' she had taken possession, a co' tion of consumption and dro' ried her to the grave, at th' sixty-five. On the 17th of F' 1661-2, she was interred in tl' of Henry VII.

Elizabeth's misfortu'

sition in the English royal family have secured for her name an historical prominence which would not have been yielded to the mere merit of her personal character. She was placed in most difficult and trying circumstances, and a kindly judgment will ever feel inclined to dwell upon the cheerfulness with which she bore misfortune, upon her unstained character as a wife, and upon the care bestowed by her on the education of her children. Gossip has endeavoured to make something amiss out of her acquaintance with Lord Craven. At any event it was thought that there must have been a secret marriage between them. Mrs. Green thinks there was no other foundation for all that took place between them, save mutual friendship and Lord Craven's public spirited interest in Elizabeth's cause.

The tone of the confidential correspondence between the queen and the earl is in itself convincing that no connection more tender than that of manly friendship on the one side, and grateful regard on the other, existed between them. He always addressed her as "your majesty," and signed himself, "your humblest and most obedient servant." The warmest sentence in the extant correspondence occurs in reference to the news which he forwarded to his royal friend, of an infectious disorder which had attacked one of her nieces. "For God's sake!" he writes, "have a great care of yourself; for if your majesty should miscarry, that loss were never to be repaired. God in his infinite mercy protect you!" He acknowledges a present from the queen as follows: "I have yesterday received your majesty's gracious present of wormwood wine, which is extremely good, which in all humbleness I do present my duty and humble thanks for." And again: "I am so infinitely obliged to your majesty for your gracious favour towards me that I am not able to express the great sense I have of it; all I can say is that whilst I have breath I shall pray for your majesty." "I pray God ble your majesty; that prayer I must end with." It is self-evident that expressions are not from the pen of eful lover or affectionate husband, [illegible] devoted, and still

work are written in a very interesting manner; her style is now free and pleasant, and her books, on the whole, most creditable to English literature and their author. In her search for materials she has opened up multitudes of new historical authorities, for which all who approach these subjects hereafter will be deeply indebted to her. They who follow her will imitate, we trust, her candour and fullness of acknowledgment.

ANCIENT MUNICIPAL SEAL OF YOUGHAL, CO. CORK,

COMMEMORATING THE UNION OF THE HOUSES OF CLARE AND FITZGERALD.

By the Rev. Samuel Hayman, B.A.

AMONG the family papers of the Ronanes or Ronaynes of Youghal, now in the custody of their representative, Thomas Ronayne Sarsfield, esq. of Cork, are numerous documents relative to the municipalities of Youghal and Kinsale, commencing with the reign of Edward I. By the kindness of a friend,* to whom these interesting MSS. have been submitted for arrangement, we are enabled to lay before our readers a letter of attorney from the sovereign of Youghal, anno 1393, 16 Ric. II. with the object of drawing attention to the very curious pendant Seal, of which our engraving is a *facsimile*.

The document runs thus:—

Pateat universis per presentes nos David M'vaghe, superiorem ville del Yoghulle, prepositum et societatem ejusdem ville, attornasse et loco nostro posuisse dilectum nobis in Christo Johannem Fraunceis, ballivum et attornatum nostrum, ad ponendum Willelmum Darkeswolde et Isabellam uxorem ejus in plenariam et pacificam seisinam in uno Gardino cum suis pertinentiis in eâdem villâ, quod ijdem Willelmus et Isabella de nobis perquisiverunt, prout in quâdam cartâ quam inde fieri fecimus plenius declaratur ratum et gratum habituri quicquid predictus Johannes in nomine nostro fecerit in premissis. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum prepositure apposuimus. Datum apud Yoghulle die lune proximo post festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie sextodecimo.

Translation.

Be it known to all men by these presents that we David M'vaghe, sovereign of the town of Yoghulle, the provost and community, of the same town, have attornied and put in our place our beloved in Christ John Fraunceis, our bailiff and attorney, to put William Darkeswolde and Isabella his wife in plenary and peaceful seisin in one garden, with its appurtenances in the same town, which the same William and Isabella have purchased of us, as in a certain charter which we have caused to be made thereof is more fully set forth, and shall hold good and acceptable whatever the aforesaid John may do in our

* Richard Caulfield, esq of Cork, author of "Sigilla Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ Illustrata: The Episcopal and Capitular Seals of the Irish Cathedral Churches Illustrated," a meritorious work now in course of publication.

name in the premises. In witness whereof we have affixed the seal of the provostry to these presents. Given at Yoghulle on monday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist, in the sixteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest of England.

The affixed Seal affords us an interesting specimen of dimidiation, a mode called by the French heralds *acolée*, by which the shields of both husband and wife were divided, palewise, into two equal parts, and the dexter half of the husband's shield being united with the sinister half of that of the wife, a whole shield was thus formed. The arms are those of Clare and FitzGerald :—*Dexter*, Three chevrons, for Clare ; *Sinister*, A saltire, with a label of three points, for FitzGerald. *Crest*, Two serpents retorted. *Motto*, in Longobardic letters,

* S. PREPOSITURE : VILLE : DE : YOGHEL.

THE SEAL OF THE PROVOSTRY OF THE TOWN OF YOUGHAL.

If now we inquire what was the union of these great houses, commemorated by this Seal, and by virtue of which the suzerainty of Youghal passed from the Geraldines to the Clares, we shall find it in the alliance made by Lord Thomas de Clare, in 1276, with Amy, daughter and heir (on the death, issueless, in 1286, of her only brother, Gerald FitzMaurice Oge, at Rathmore,) of Maurice FitzMaurice FitzGerald, Lord Justice of Ireland, who, by his marriage with Emmeline de Longespée, had inherited the manor of Inchecoyne and the town of Youghal. We may presume that it was at the time of this marriage, or soon after, the matrix of this Seal was made for the corporate body of Youghal; and they, from the deed before us, evidently continued to use it officially for more than a century after the marriage; nor can we tell for how much longer. The device certainly ceased before 11 Hen. VIII. ; for a deed of the corporation of Youghal made on the 14th March of that year, which is still preserved in the Chapter house, Westminster, has an ancient galley, the present Arms of the borough.*

From Lord Thomas de Clare the manor of Youghal passed to Thomas de Clare his grandson (only son of Richard his second son; Gilbert the eldest son having died *s. p.*), who was found seised of this with other possessions, by Post Mortem Inquisition, taken 14 Edw. II. [Calendar, vol. i. p. 296.] But he also dying *s. p.*, this manor passed to Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas de Clare, the youngest son of the first-named Lord Thomas de Clare. This lady conveyed it by marriage to Bartholomew, the wealthy and powerful Lord de Badlesmere, whose only son Giles, the second Lord de Badlesmere, was found seised of the castle and manor of Inchecoyne and town of Youghal, by Post Mortem Inquisition, taken 22 Edw. III. [Calendar, vol. ii. p. 145]. On the death of this latter nobleman, in 1338, without issue, Youghal and his other landed possessions passed to Margaret his sister, wife of Sir John Tibetot, or Tiptoft; and from Robert de Tiptoft, their son and heir, the manor of Youghal passed with others to James second Earl of Ormond; and King Edward III. in the 44th year of his reign, confirmed the conveyance.† In 1393, when the deed of attorney before us was executed, a moiety of the burgage of Youghal was held by this nobleman,‡ and a moiety by Christiana and Margaret, the sisters and heirs of William de Wyndesore.§ Ere the middle of the following century Youghal had wholly returned into the hands of the Geraldines, with whom it remained until the attainder of Gerald, the unhappy sixteenth Earl of Desmond, in the reign of Elizabeth. Youghal was bestowed by that sovereign on Sir Walter Raleigh, who disposed of it (as well as of all his other seignories in Ireland) to Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork; and it is now enjoyed by Lord Cork's descendant and representative in the female line, the Duke of Devonshire.

* Vide Sainthill's Olla Podrida, vol. ii. p. 418.

† Carte's Ormonde, vol. i. p. 34.

‡ Escheator's Accounts, 19 Richard II. preserved in Birmingham Tower, Dublin.

§ Calendar of Irish Patent and Close Rolls, vol. I. pp. 129, 150.

THE TOXARIS OF LUCIAN—THE CRIMEA AND CAUCASUS.

WHATEVER may be the result of the expedition to the Crimea, it is admitted on all hands to have had one good effect, in infusing into minds little addicted to such pursuits an amount of lore, mythical, historical, and geographical, which two short years ago would have been regarded as all but impossible of attainment. Now even young gentlemen in Government offices hear, though with awe and reluctance, of a man named Mithridates, and their better-informed sisters find new pleasures in that somewhat chilling drama, the Iphigenia of Goëthe, from being able, within a few hundred miles or so, to fix its *locale*. Panticapæum and Theodosia — the Pontic House of the Achæmenids, and human sacrifices to the Tauric Diana, more properly but still not quite properly termed Artemis—Milesians and Genoese—Scythian nomads and Pharnaces—Orestes and Rhescuporis, whirl in beautiful disorder through the knowledge-oppressed brain, while, to make confusion worse confounded, an error—hasty as his own victory—joins our old friend Julius Cæsar in the inextricable maze. With the amiable intention of adding, as far as in us lies, to the perplexity of rapid students, we propose recurring once more * to Lucian's Dialogue of the Toxaris, and drawing thence his account of the manners of those and the adjacent regions as they existed in the second century of our era. Our reader will remember that this dialogue consists of a discussion between Mnesippus, an Athenian, and Toxaris, a Scythian, as to which country had produced the most eminent instances of self-devotion in the holy cause of friendship. We have already extracted the examples cited by the Greek, and now proceed to those his antagonist adduces on behalf of his countrymen, who, we may premise, were those Scythians who spent their wandering lives in the wide steppes between the Don, the Sea of Azov, and the Volga, a tract of country corresponding generally with that occupied by the Don Cossacks of modern times. Their advocate prefaces his narratives by sneering at the paltriness of the instances brought forward by the Athenian. The taking off a friend's hands an ugly and idiotic daughter, or making a handsome provision for his widow, may indeed, says he, be deemed noble actions amongst a people who pass their whole lives in the effeminacy of peace: the atmosphere a Scythian breathes is one of war, and the sacrifices required of him are congenial to it, being wounds, mutilation, and death; and, as the obligations imposed are of a higher order, so the compact from which they flow is more difficult of formation. In Greece equality of age, contiguity of residence, or a chance meeting at a drinking-bout gives birth to their trivial and contemptible ties; but in Scythia those who want a friend look around for a man who has shown himself equal to great actions, and court and vie for his favour with no less eagerness than they would for the hand of a maiden they love. And when the object of these attentions has at last made his choice, the compact entered into is one for life and death, and celebrated with solemnities suited to its importance. A gash is made below the fingers of the contracting parties, and the blood that issues from it mingled in a cup; into this they then both dip their sword-points, and quaff off a draught of the soul-exalting beverage.† In this arrangement are included three only at utmost, for sharing one's esteem amongst many friends is looked on in the same light as sharing one's heart among many mistresses. After this preamble, Toxaris solemnly swears by the wind and the poniard (which as the sources of life and death were looked on by the Scythians as giving the highest sanction to an oath,) that he will state in his narratives only what is strictly true, an engagement which (as we shall sub-

* See our No. for January, 1854.

† A rite nearly similar was practised by the Arabians in making treaties. See Herodotus, iii. 8.

sequently have occasion to point out) it may be found that in one or two points he does not strictly observe.

These preliminaries settled, he proceeds in earnest to his task, and first gives the story of Dandamis and Amizoces, which is nearly as follows:—The Scythians are encamped in two divisions on either side of the Tanäis,* when the Sarmatians, with an overwhelming force, fall on the division that lies on the left bank of the river. The undisciplined valour of the Scythians gives way before the suddenness of surprise; the rout is complete, and many of them are dragged away captive. Dandamis is on the further side of the river, when he hears from the opposite bank the cries of his friend Amizoces calling him to the rescue, and reminding him of the blood-pledge he had quaffed but three days before. For a reply the brave savage plunges into the river, and swims across to the opposite shore. The word "ziris," meaning one come with ransom, averts the javelins of the foe, and they lead him unharmed to the presence of their chief. A bargain commences for the liberty of Amizoces, and Dandamis is forced to admit that the only ransom he has brought is himself. The Sarmatian affects moderation, and says he will content himself with a part of what is offered. "What part?" asks Dandamis. "Your eyes," replies the chief.

The Scythian flinches not for a moment, but, the penalty paid, takes the arm of the man he has rescued and turns to depart. In swimming the river on their return Amizoces guides the uncertain strokes of his friend, and they reach without harm the opposite bank. The Scythians feel they are unconquered while they have a countryman like Dandamis, and the foe, now compelled to admit their inferiority in valour, attribute to chance the victory they have gained. The next night they decamp, leaving most of the cattle they have taken, and burning their tents. The generous spirit of Amizoces, however, cannot bear to be outdone by the nobleness of Dandamis, and plucking out his own eyes he seeks an equality in blindness and honour. The sustenance with which they can no longer provide themselves is bountifully supplied them at the public expense, and they spend the remainder of their days in the enjoyment of each other's conversation and the respect that is paid them by their fellow countrymen.

From the devotion of Amizoces we pass to that of his cousin, by name Belitta, who being out hunting with his friend Basthes, a lion springs upon the latter, pulls him from his horse, and tears him with tooth and claw. Belitta leaps from his horse and attacking the beast in the rear, tries by every means—hauling, striking, and even passing his hand between the beast's teeth—to divert his rage to himself. Do what he can, the lion will not stir till he has made an end of Basthes, when turning on his assailant he seizes him in his deadly gripe. In his last moments however Belitta still finds sufficient force to draw his poniard and stab the beast to the heart, thus avenging the untimely fate of his friend. The Scythians throw up two mounds† over the remains of the combatants, under one of which rests the lion, under the other his two victims.

To this narrative—brief and unpretending as it is—the prying malice of commentators has raked up two objections—the presence of a lion in regions so far North, and Belitta's neglecting to use his weapon until it is too late. The first point we leave to the awful judgment of the wind and the poniard, who doubtless would quickly punish any violation of an engagement they had been called to witness: on the other, Mr. Tooke, though seldom successful, seems to us for once felicitous, who regards it as a fine touch of nature that the untutored savage trusts only to his native strength, and in his eagerness to aid his friend forgets the more efficient weapon which hangs by his side.

We now come to the third tale,

* The Don.

† δύο τάφους ἀναχώσαντες. Stretching northward from Kertch is at this day found a long range of these tumuli or conical hillocks, termed in the Tatar tongue *Mohilli* or *Kurgan*. They are of such size that it is supposed each one serves for the burial-place of an entire family.

which, more ambitious and more interesting, as coming nearer the scene of late events, is to the following effect:—

The people of the Bosporus* were at that time tributary to the Scythians, and, being three months in arrear, an envoy named Arsacomas is sent to remind their king Leucanor of the duty he neglected. At the royal table the young Scythian sees the princess Mazea, and, as love proverbially knows no degrees, he has the presumption, though a man of low estate, to fall at first glance over head and ears in love. The modern British custom which stirs up the splendid bile of the historian of the Newcomes —that of setting up a young lady to auction and knocking her down to the highest bidder, we find to have been also in vogue among the people of the Bosporus, though the greater simplicity of their manners made them conduct with perfect openness transactions over which in our favoured isle a thin veil of decency is thrown. There, a sire having a daughter to dispose of, gave an entertainment to the young men who pretended to her hand, and when the meal was ended, each man in turn took a goblet of wine, and, making a libation on the table, asked the lady in marriage, setting forth at the same time the particulars of his property. The king of Bosporus has an eye to economy, and the question of the tribute being amically settled, he gives a dinner designed to serve at once for his daughter's betrothal and a parting compliment to the envoy. Kings and sons of kings grace the board, among whom are the chieftain of the Lazi † and Adyrmachus prince of Machlyené.‡ Each man in due order has told his tale, and Arsacomas alone is left, who in his turn calls for a goblet, and crying, "In my country folks think it a sin to waste good wine:" he quaffs it off at a draught: then turning to the king he asks his daughter in marriage. "In point of property," adds he, "I conceive myself to be a better match than any who have spoken." The papa whom he addresses, though possessed neither of a mansion in Belgravia nor a pew at St. Barnabas, has as quick an eye for the main chance as if he had both; and the vague expressions of the Scythian fill his soul with suspicion. "What property?" inquires he anxiously, "be a little more precise, my good friend, and tell us how many head of cattle you have, and how many waggons,§ for these are the riches of you Scythians." "No waggons have I," replies the high-minded suitor, "nor oxen or sheep; but two as stout-hearted friends as all Scythia can produce." The coarse minds of the company are however quite unable to appreciate this exaltation of soul, and loud laughter from all parts of the board proclaim their opinion that Arsacomus would have done better had he complied with the national custom and poured the wine on the table.

The auction is then closed, and Adyrmachus declared purchaser, who next morning sets out with his bargain on his way to his own country: the

* The term Bosporus is used indifferently of a kingdom, a city, and a strait. The strait is now the Strait of *Yenikalé*, and the city, afterwards Panticapæum, is now *Kertch*, of which we have all of us heard. It was a Milesian colony, probably founded in the seventh century before Christ, and was the capital of the monarchy, the limits of which it is not easy to define. In its palmy days its sway extended over all the Greek colonies in the Crimea and westward as far as the mouth of the Dniester, besides including some on the Asiatic coast. The historical difficulties attending this narrative are inexplicable. Many points in the dialogue lead us to suppose the scene laid in Lucian's own time; now from the time of Augustus down to that of the Antonines, in which Lucian lived, the Greek kings of Bosporus were tributaries of the Romans; but Toxaris represents himself as contemporary with Leucanor, and Leucanor was a tributary of the Scythians—a fact which throws him back to an era prior to that of Mithridates. Some identify him with Leucon the client of Demosthenes. The geographical difficulties are almost equally great.

† The Lazi dwelt on the north bank of the Phasis, in Colchis, now *Mingrelia*; under the name of *Lazians*, they now stretch from *Guriel* to *Trebizond*.

‡ The Machlyes, inhabitants of Machlyene, are probably the same with the Machelones of Arrian, who occupied the territory on the south side of the Phasis.

§ The Scythians of inferior rank were termed eight-footed, as possessing only one waggon and one yoke of oxen. Lucian, ed. Teubner, §. 859. Scytha seu Hospes.

man of sublime sentiments also turns his steps homeward, in the last degree green-eyed and sulky. Arrived there he summons his two friends, by name Lonchates and Macentes. "Gentlemen," cries he, "you can scarce credit the unaccountable stupidity of Leucanor, who fancies that wealth consists in such trumpery as golden goblets, four-bedded waggons,* and oxen and sheep, while the only real riches, stout hearts and true, he treats with mockery and contempt: acting under this strange delusion, he has chosen for a son-in-law the beggar Adyrmachus, and rejected the wealthy Arsacomas: now you, gentlemen, both of you have, if I mistake not, a share in this insult: that is, if we continue to be, as we once were, but one person in three, identified in our pleasures and our pains." "Nay, my dear fellow," replies Lonchates, "you surely don't put the case high enough: it is this: when you were insulted, we each of us, as well as you, bore not a part but the whole of the injury."

In these speeches we need hardly remark our author deals with the persons of his narrative as Joab did with the wise woman of Tekoah, and puts words in their mouths: such verbal subtleties as these being quite unsuited to the latitude of the Scythian steppes, where they would cause as much alarm as Mr. Dundas's metaphysics did to the troubled mind of George the Third.

But to return to our tale. The three friends at last give up talking for action, each having a fair share of the *vendetta* allotted him. That assigned to Arsacomas is to "sit on the ox-hide," a proceeding which at first sight seems little conducive to the object he has in view, but which, like the ballads of Autolycus, "has in it more than you'd think for." A Scythian being injured, and not strong enough to avenge himself, the custom was that he should slaughter an ox and spreading the hide on the ground, seat himself upon it, with the flesh, which was boiled, by his side, and his hands clasped behind him in the attitude of supplication. His kinsmen and those who favoured his cause next approached and took a portion of the meat: then each man in turn, planting his right foot on the hide, engaged to furnish so many men, heavy or light armed, horsemen or infantry, as the case might be: or, lastly, if his ability went no further, he undertook to serve himself. The members of a company thus raised were regarded, like the Linen Legion of the Samnites, as bound by an indissoluble compact to stand by each other to the death, the setting the right foot on the hide having the force and solemnity of an oath.

So effectual does Arsacomas find this method of enlistment, that before long he has levied a force of 5,000 horse and 20,000 foot.

Lonchates meanwhile makes his way undetected to the city of Bosporus, where he finds the king engaged in state affairs, and approaching announces that he is come both as envoy from the Scythians and also on his own account. "Speak on," says Leucanor. "On behalf of my countrymen then," proceeds Lonchates, "in the first place I have to warn you that your herdsmen must keep strictly to their own side of the broken ground, and not venture into the plain. Again, you have complained of the incursions of some banditti: the Scythian community disown them: those of them you can take prisoners treat as you will: your redress lies in your own hands. Thus much for public matters: now to come to our own. An attack will soon be made on you by Arsacomas, son of Mariantas, who lately came here as ambassador: you refused him your daughter's hand, and hence, I fancy his hatred. He has been sitting some days

* ἁμάξας τετρακλινοῦς. In the Sclavonian tradition describing the recognition of the claims of the impostor Demetrius by Prince Wiszniowieçki, among the marks of honour paid to the former, a travelling carriage is presented to him, strewed with richly-wrought cushions and carpets. On this M. Merimée remarks in a note (Les Faux Demetrius, p. 66), that at that day (about 1500 A.D.) they had no seats in carriages, but the traveller reclined on cushions, and covered his legs with Persian carpets. Such, adds he, are the *arrabahs*, in which at the present day the ladies of Constantinople take the air. Such also, we may add, were the four-bedded waggons of Adyrmachus.

on the ox-hide, and has levied a large army." "I was aware," replies Leucanor, "that an army was being raised, but I knew not either that it was directed against us, or that Arsacomas was prime mover in the matter." "It is," replied Lonchates, "as I tell you; now Arsacomas is no less my enemy than he is yours; the elders of our people pay me more respect than they do him, and I am judged in all respects his superior—this fills his heart with hatred: if you promise then to give me your daughter Barcetis in marriage—and I flatter myself I am in all points a fitting match—I will soon be here again with Arsacomas's head in my hand." The frightened monarch consents to these terms, but, the Scythian requiring the sanction of an oath, the two repair to a temple of Mars, which stands near, and no sooner are they alone and free from observation than the Avenger claps his hand on his victim's mouth to stifle his cries, and plunges his poniard in his heart; he then cuts off his head, and hiding it under his cloak, mounts his horse, and sets off at full speed for his own country, where he places the head in the hands of Arsacomas.

We now turn to Macentes, who all this time has not been idle, but taking his way to the land of the Machlyans, hears *en route* of the events which have happened at the Bosporus, and is the first to announce to Adyrmachus the bright prospects opening before him. He urges the young Prince to take opportunity by the forelock, march with all the force he can muster, and seize at once on the vacant throne. "You would better," adds he, craftily, "take the Princess along with you: the youth and beauty of the royal maiden will win you the hearts of the common people at once: it is indeed on that account I am come; I am an Alan* by birth, to which tribe, you know, her mother belonged; and her mother's brothers have now sent me to look after her interests." The prince, being a green-horn, falls at once into the snare, and intimates to Macentes that, as coming from the lady's uncles, he is manifestly the proper person to escort her. The pretended Alan makes no difficulty in acceding to this proposal, but, while the prince marches at the head of the troops, he follows in the rear of the army, driving the princess in her waggon, and keeping steadily to the shore of the Mæotic Marsh.† No sooner, however, do the shadows of night bring security, than he removes the lady from her vehicle, and places her on his horse: then mounting behind, and leaving the Mitrean mountains on the right, he strikes into the interior; and, after two days' hard riding, arrives in his own country. The gallant steed, his work done, drops down lifeless, and the lady, whose tastes and likings seem to have been regarded throughout as equally important with those of the daughters of the house of Newcome, is placed in the arms of her adoring Arsacomas.

The happy lover tries to express his thanks for the service thus rendered him, and Lucian seizes the occasion to foist in more of his subtleties: "Spare your thanks," he makes the friend reply, "and don't persist in making two men of one. I once got a wound in my right hand, and my left hand took care of it, but would you have my right hand thank it for that? So you, I, and Lonchates are limbs of one body, and, when a service is done to one limb, the whole body derives benefit: thus, in doing you a service, I do a service to myself, and might as well myself thank myself."‡

The injurious monarch being pu-

* The name of the Alani is found in regions far distant from each other. To the here mentioned branch of them it is supposed that *Albania*, now *Daughestan*, owes its name.

† The sea of Azov.

‡ This metaphor of Macentes will recal to the mind of the reader the beautiful description of female friendship given in the Midsummer Night's Dream:—

We, Hermia, like two artificial gods,
Have with our needls created both one flower,
Both on one sampler, sitting on one cushion,
Both warbling of one song, both in one key,
As if our hands, our sides, voices, and minds
Had been incorporate. So we grew together,

[illegible]

[illegible]

Due but to one, [illegible]

* It is probable that the remains of [illegible] the tumuli near *Kertch*, the coins, *fibulæ*, [illegible] in many [illegible] them as the [illegible]

† A [illegible] *merah*, on the [illegible] of Sin[illegible]

[illegible]

expected day dawns. "You must come with me, Toxaris, to the amphitheatre," cries Sisinnes; "they give one of their strange Greek shows to-day; 'twill be quite new to you, and I think you'll be pleased with it." The two youths take their seats, and Toxaris for a time loses all sense of his sorrows in contemplation of the spectacle before him. First the wild beasts are introduced, and, while some fall pierced with the darts of the javelin-men, others are hunted with hounds, and others set on some malefactors in chains. The arena is then cleared, and the gladiators, marching forward, draw up in due order. The herald advances with the champion, a fine handsome young fellow. "Whoever," cries he, "will engage this man in single combat, shall have 5,000 drachmas for his pains." "I accept the challenge," shouts Sisinnes, and to the horror of Toxaris he leaps from his seat into the arena. Then taking the money, he places it in the hand of his friend. "Should I gain the day," says he, "there will be enough for us both, but should I fall, my dear fellow, you must see me decently buried, and go back at once to old Scythia." The sobs of Toxaris are his only reply. Sisinnes then puts on the arms that are offered him, excepting the helmet, and thus, with his head bare, takes his stand in the arena. He gets the first wound—a cut under the ham, from which issues a great gush of blood. His faint-hearted friend is half dead with alarm, and the gladiator, thinking the day is his own, rushes at him less guardedly than before. The Scythian sees his advantage, and shortening his sword runs his adversary through the body; then, fainting with loss of blood, sinks lifeless on the corpse. "Take heart, Sisinnes, you have won," exclaims Toxaris, as he leaps into the arena and raises his fallen friend, who is forthwith declared victor; then, carrying him to his lodgings, he tends him for many days while struggling between life and death. At length, however, he recovers and returns to his native land, where he bears with him an enduring though unpleasant testimony to his gallantry, in a limp that lasts for life.

We now come to the fifth instance, and here we cannot but remark that our author has shown his art in reserving his most exalted instance for his last: in it, indeed, devotion in the cause of friendship must be admitted to have reached its climax, and after it any other must appear tame and spiritless. In the present day it is more likely to meet with blame than approbation, and in particular, were a jury of British matrons entrusted first with trying him and then executing their own judgment, we fear his skin and his eyes would be in no little danger. The tale is as follows:—A party of travellers were journeying to the city of the Borysthenites,* consisting of Abauchas, his wife, little girl, and infant son, and last, though not least, his friend Gyndanes. On their journey they are set on by banditti: the men, however, fight with spirit, and drive the villains off, but Gyndanes gets such a hurt in the melée that he scarce can stand upright for the pain. At last they arrive at the place of their destination, and, hiring an upper chamber for their lodging, betake themselves to rest. In the dead of night they are all sunk in sleep, when a shrill cry of fire is raised, and awaking they find themselves encompassed with flames. The woman and children naturally cling to Abauchas, but he sternly shakes them off, and catching up his friend bears him forth on his shoulders through the fire and smoke. The wife, thus abandoned, snatches up the babe, and bidding the little girl follow close, makes an attempt to break through: in her fright she drops the child and it perishes in the flames, while the little girl and herself escape barely with life. The decision of Abauchas in this case of conscience, as may be supposed, does not even at the time pass unimpeached, and the multitude express their indignation at conduct which they regard as a violation of the first

* The city of the Borysthenites was situated at the mouth of the Hypanis or *Boug*, and not far from the mouth of the Borysthenes or Dnieper. It was the chief of the Milesian settlements on this coast, and went under various names, as Olbia, Olbiopolis, and Miletopolis—its site is supposed to be identical with that of the modern Kudak, near *Oczakow*.

law of nature. The [illegible] however, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] yet again well enough [illegible] after [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] meet with instance [illegible] in my [illegible]."

Note.

The sacrifice made by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and literature of the ancient world are [illegible] [illegible] instances where [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] postponed to those of parents and cognate relations. The most [illegible] of these, and the first [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Herodotus. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Persia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sion of [illegible]. At one of these [illegible] moments [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in on the [illegible] privacy [illegible] [illegible] ment of his presumption, [illegible] all the males of his family [illegible] to await a painful death. The tears and entreaties of the offender's wife touched the heart of the monarch, and he offered to release any one of the prisoners she might select. [illegible] made choice of her brother, and Darius expressed a very natural surprise that she had not preferred her husband or one of her children. "Sire," replied the dame, "another husband, if Providence so wills, may fall to my lot, and so also other children, though I lose those I now have, but, my father and mother being dead, another brother in no way can I get." The King, we are told, was pleased with this sophistry, and by way of testifying his approval, in addition to her brother, released her eldest son: the rest were all put to death.

In the Antigone of Sophocles, the Poet has put into the mouth of his heroine arguments manifestly borrowed from the wife of Intaphernes (Ant. 896-905). The case of the virgin however is distinguished from that of the matron, in this, that the sacrifice by the former of husband and children is necessarily merely hypothetical, while in that of the latter it is real.

Similar instances to these may be found scattered through the early ballads and traditions of most nations.

In modern times, however, this strange notion of the superiority of parental and cognate claims has, we conceive, given way to the influence of Christianity, which, while it sanctions the former, assigns a higher place to the matrimonial tie and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] remark that all the instances we have met with are either derived from the heathen world, or from a state of society in which Christianity had barely a nominal influence.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the sentiments of the [illegible] maiden and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] little favour with the [illegible] [illegible] of Capulet. On hearing of Tybalt's death and Romeo's banishment, she [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] impassioned [illegible] —

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] sound:

The [illegible] [illegible] sufferings however of the [illegible] of Verona, and the splendid poetry in which they are embalmed, cannot [illegible] from us the fact that either of that [illegible] [illegible] would have proved but a blind guide in any point of ethical inquiry. The Friar may be looked on as playing the part of the Chorus in the Greek drama, and pointing out to the audience the moral they were intended to draw from the scenes transacted before them.

For instance, the *practical improvement* of this play may be found in a line addressed by the Friar to Romeo, who in a fit of passion has thrown himself upon the ground:—

"Take heed, take heed, for such die miserable."

Again, on the meeting of the lovers, he attempts but in vain to moderate their ecstasies.

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die: like fire and powder,
Which, as they kiss, consume.

And many other similar admonitions may be found in the course of the play.

Thus, as in Othello, the baneful effects of jealousy are portrayed, and in Macbeth those of ill-regulated ambition, so the drama of Romeo and Juliet presents us with the natural results of uncontrolled indulgence in a feeling which, when kept under proper restriction, the severest moralist will scarcely censure. It has been said by Dr. Johnson, and frequently repeated, that though a system of social duty may be collected from Shakspere's writings, yet he makes no distribution of good or

evil, and that he seems to write without any moral purpose. This censure, which with respect to any of his plays can only be admitted with great qualification, is certainly not true of the three we have mentioned, in each of which we are led step by step from the birth of some passion to the misery and destruction in which the victims of it ultimately envelope themselves and those around them.

SAPPHO, A TRAGEDY: BY GRILLPURZER.

Sappho; a Tragedy, by Franz Grillpurzer. Translated by L. C. C. 1855. (Edinburgh: Thomas Constable and Co.)

GERMAN literature has of late assumed so prominent and popular a place in England that we welcome every attempt to familiarise us with its richer stores. Nor can it be said that the study of the German language has now become so universal as to preclude the necessity for translating into our own those works of real eminence which it contains; for not only are there still many who understand no German at all, but of those who do profess to read it, many are quite unable to appreciate with any degree of readiness the beauty of sentiment or of diction in what they *work* through rather than *enjoy*. Yet good translations are not abundant, even of prose works, if imaginative and of a high order; of poetical works they are yet more rare. Why? Because to constitute a *good* translator many qualities are required. There must be industry to obtain a complete mastery of the language; there must be poetry in the mind of the translator as well as in that of the author, or the attempt to carry into another tongue the expression of the finer shades of sentiment, or of the rapid transitions of passion, will be hopeless: and, again, there must not only be a poetical mind, but the pen must be accustomed to the mechanical portion of the poet's occupation; not merely must the line be faithful to the meaning, it must also convey a just notion of the harmony, or the abruptness, or the stateliness of the original.

Such being (as we believe they are) the qualities essential to a good translator, we think Grillpurzer has been singularly fortunate to have met with one for his "Sappho," who has given this fine tragedy to the English world at once correctly and beautifully.

Of the merits of the tragedy itself, as a dramatic composition, there may be many opinions; of the beauty of much of its poetry there can be but one.

Sappho's own character as here delineated may be too full of passion, too violent in love, in anger, and despair, to accord with our ideas of womanly dignity and virtue. But we must think of her as the poet did, scarcely as a being of mere earthly mould, but one whose genius, while it raised her above the ordinary daughters of earth, was yet allied to feelings too impetuous for common restrictions. For Sappho is woman as well as poetess. Her first introduction, when coming in triumph from Olympia, she is welcomed by her household and fellow-citizens with joyful pride, and returns their greetings with cordial affection, lets us at once into that which is essential to her happiness. She must be loved and caressed at home or the applauses of the multitude will fall coldly on her ear. This yearning for affection is the key which unlocks all the mysteries of her being. She sees Phaon—is attracted by his beauty—and pours upon him a prodigality of love quite in unison with the impetuosity of her own character, but totally at variance with the dreaminess of his, and immeasurably beyond anything he was calculated to inspire. So, however, in this world it has ever been.

> For still the source, not object, gives
> The daily food, whereon love lives.

And equal to her love are her anger and despair on finding that her favourite slave Melitta, to whom she had been rather a mother than a mistress, has gained the place in Phaon's heart which she, the gifted one, vainly desired. Her jealousy carries her to unreasonable anger; but one of the most beautiful passages in the play occurs at the beginning of the Third Act,

when she tries to still the tumults in her mind, and to argue herself into a belief that all may yet be well. The passage beginning—

Man's love by woman's must not measured be:

though it tells nothing but "the old, old story," is one of remarkable beauty and pathos, and admirably translated. So in the second long speech in the same act, when she has become convinced of the truth, and sees that

—— for a slave's sake Sappho is despised,

is the conviction, that as genius was her peculiar attribute, so should its exercise constitute her happiness, finely expressed.

——— Why came I from the heights?

. . . . . .

My place was there on high amidst the clouds;
Here is no room for me but in the grave!
They who the gods elect their own to be
May claim no kindred with the sons of earth.
The human and the superhuman lot
May ne'er be mingled in the self-same cup.
Of the two worlds thou mayest choose thee one,
But having chosen there is no recal!

The remainder of the Act is less pleasing. Phaon's burst of passion wants nobleness, while Sappho's reproaches, with her attempt to use the dagger against Melitta, engage our sympathy for the defenceless rather than the injured one.

The Fourth Act again opens with a fine, but perhaps somewhat tedious soliloquy of Sappho's. It is relieved, indeed, by some spirited lines on the sin of ingratitude, but as applied to Phaon they are not appropriate; he would have given her *gratitude*, but she wished for *love*, and when she says,—

All that I may and can do, all I am,
I would have twined as wreaths around his head,
One gentle word but asking as reward,

she mistakes herself—had it not been for the agony of seeing Melitta beloved and herself despised, the "one gentle word" would soon have drawn from her Coleridge's exclamation,—

O worse than all! O pang all pangs above,
Is kindness counterfeiting absent love!

But we will pass on to the Fifth Act, which, both as to poetry and incident, is far more deserving of attention.

The picture drawn of Sappho's misery restores to her our sympathy, and Phaon's fury and mockery forbid it him; yet the history he gives of his fancied love for her and his real love for Melitta is truly and beautifully told; and looking upon Sappho on one side and Phaon and Melitta on the other, we say with him,—

Love unto mortals, reverence to the gods!
Give us thy portion and receive thine own;
Consider what thou dost and who thou art.

Sappho should indeed have nought to do with Phaon!

But we become weary of Phaon, and are glad to consign him to the tender mercies of the ancient Rhamnes, who in rather many lines tells him truths not of the most flattering order, and concludes with a fine burst of praise for Sappho and indignant prophecy to Phaon himself. The crowning beauty of the drama, however, is Sappho's address to the gods, and her parting blessing to Phaon and Melitta ere she casts herself from the rock. Mortal weaknesses now pass away, genius reassumes her empire and assures her that—

Only with the earth will Sappho wholly die!

Be it so! even in these utilitarian days we envy not the mind over which the high names of old exercise no influence—to whom "the blue symplegades" are but rocks to be avoided in navigation, or in whose ears the breezes from the shores of Lesbos waft no fancied sounds of Sappho's "golden lyre."

Our general admiration of this drama and of the translation before us we have already expressed. Some of the speeches are, perhaps, too long, yet their beauty and pathos usually redeem this fault; the shorter and more conversational scenes are more deficient in power. The versification of the translation is usually so good, that like Coleridge's Wallenstein it scarcely reads like a translation, yet there are some lines which might well be amended. There is one in the second scene of the First act to which we much object—

Greece has not so adorned her as her words have done.

Surely, so clever a translator might manage to convey the sense with sufficient exactness without so many redundant syllables. Towards the close of the same act too, the effect of one of those speeches in which Sappho's love for Phaon gushes from her heart

like a spring leaping from its native source, is marred by the closing line

And love
Was a mere magic land as yet to me,
An unknown, untried, magic, stranger-land!

Why not substitute for the last line,

Unknown, untried, a magic stranger-land.

The remainder of this First Act is admirable, closing with what is probably the most difficult part of the play to the translator, namely one of the two only poems which are still known as Sappho's own compositions. The metre is not easy to carry into English verse, and it requires more than once reading to bring it "trippingly on the tongue," but those who will be at the pains of accenting it rightly will not find their trouble thrown away.

We cannot conclude without expressing a hope that L. C. C. will again give us some of the more beautiful German poems. Bowring's Translations of Schiller are felt by many competent judges to be unsatisfactory, and though Burns sometime since published a volume of Translations done by various hands, some of which are very good, there is yet no doubt that translations equal to this of "Sappho" of many of the best German poems would be a valuable accession to our literature.

VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA.

SINKING more and more into hopeless decrepitude, and proving by her frequent revolutions, not the power of renewing her vitality, but her increasing and incurable weakness and decay, Spain seems to be losing that last inspiration of a dying people, pride in the fecund, the brave, the strong, the majestic of the past. She is forgetting her great men and great deeds, and leaves to foreign pens the celebration of the former and the record of the latter. Philip the Second, by a bigotry pertinacious, indomitable, sublime, if ever bigotry can be sublime, saved the Catholic Church, but ruined his country. As in the nineteenth century Spain shattered the stupendous empire of Napoleon, so in the sixteenth she arrested the victorious march of Protestantism. At what a price to herself, however, did Spain purchase the renown of snatching the tottering papacy from ruin? Except through some tragical episodes, she has been severed from Europe's grandest movements, and in the presence of Europe's grandest industrialisms she has, rotting, lumbered with her sullen loneliness the Atlantic and Mediterranean waves. It would be absurd and false to deny the civilization which grew up by the side of or in the bosom of Catholicism; it would be equally absurd and false to deny that Spain when at the apogee of her vigour, and in the full sweep of her conquests, was the mightiest of Catholic lands. But the Reformation, its religious aspects and bearings altogether apart, introduced new conditions of social, political, scientific, and commercial developement and success, which could not be spurned without deadliest peril, and which Spain alone had the daring and the madness scornfully to reject. What three hundred years ago was daring and madness is now simply idiotcy and impotence. Spain by some of her most recent acts has proclaimed her determination to stand by a condemned, accursed, and exhausted theological cretinism. Abominations long buried she disentombs, and brandishes the bones as her weapons, and holds up the grave-clothes as her banner in the face of the world. Those of her children who like Balmez would flatter her may call this magnanimity, chivalry, martyrdom if they choose. By far other names would the wise deplore, and the stern denounce it. As an anarchy and helplessness in the very heart of the culture, the ideas, the enterprises common to all the nations of the West, Spain is destined to become the spoil of the first foe that has the courage to attack her.

Perhaps on no picture could the historian lavish a more valiant glow, and a more enchanting opulence of colour, than on what Spain, now a lazy, leprous, imbecile thing, was for fifty or sixty years after the discovery of America.

Her brow gleamed and her feet were shod with the splendour of romance, for the most prosaic occupations of her sons as they sailed over the waters were then the richest poetry. Her lowest born started into heroes more wonderful than the fictions of genius ever dreamt of, and the career of her obscurest mariner or soldier had something of epic grandeur. The meanest adventurer ceased to be either vulgar or vile from the atmosphere of magnificent marvel which surrounded him. Yet only a few of a Titanic race can mankind honour among its everlasting worthies. The most of them repel us by their brutal lust, their grasping avarice, or by the sickening stench of blood upon their garments. In signal contrast to such, the purer renown of him should be fervently cherished who added the vast expanse of the Pacific to the conquests already gained by his countrymen. The late attempts to make the two enormous oceans one by vanquishing the impediments which the Isthmus of Darien opposes, give fresh interest to the achievements of Balboa. M. Ferdinand Denis, who has done so much to render the French familiar with Spain and Portugal's departed glories, will furnish us with the chief materials of the account we are about to present, in which the eminent qualities of a man and the astonishing circumstances of his life in an age of the wild, the colossal, the prodigious, dispense with the necessity of embellishment.

Vasco Nunez de Balboa was born in 1475 at Xeres de los Caballeros. His family was noble but poor, and he had to create a destiny for himself with his own quick brain and his own stalwart arm. But that was not difficult when new continents and new seas were everywhere summoning the bold to conquer them. Balboa was at first in the service of Don Pedro Puerto-Carrero, Lord of Moguer. He then joined the expedition to the sea of the Antilles, which, partly for mercantile objects and partly for purposes of discovery, Rodrigo de Bastidas fitted out and commanded. The explorations of Bastidas had considerable and interesting geographical results, though that jealousy which seems ineradicable in the Spanish character, and which distinguished especially the Spanish navigators of the period, hampered and at last ruined the enterprise. Balboa settled down for a time as a planter at Salvatierra in the island of St. Domingo. His dissolute youth had not prepared him for such regular occupations as those in which he was now engaged: his ambitious audacities still more unfitted him for them; his affairs did not prosper. The Spanish colonists of St. Domingo were in general loaded with debt, and the governor had passed a law forbidding any individual who was pursued by his creditors from being taken on board a vessel which was leaving the island. A tempting opportunity occurred for Balboa to bid farewell to his plantation and to his creditors too. Fernandez Enciso was about to set sail for the Gulf of Darien in 1510, to complete some part of that mighty work which Columbus, in dying a few years before, had bequeathed as a heritage to Spain. The roving spirit of Balboa was stirred, and his necessities were awkward and pressing. Concealed in a cask, he procured himself to be conveyed into some hidden corner of Enciso's ship. Immense was the indignation of the latter when he learned the singular stratagem which Balboa had employed; but seeing that the unwelcome intruder had the mien of a gentleman, and that he seemed gifted with rare intelligence, force, adroitness, and activity, he pardoned him. The superiority of Balboa was soon conspicuous; his sagacity was as admirable as his resolution. When the voyage was ended, and when trying labours came, the legal recognition of Enciso as chief availed him little. He was constrained to surrender the command to Balboa, and to leave the colony. Here was clearly a usurpation; but our adventurer by his courage and wisdom soon made men forget the path by which he had arrived at power. He induced the Spaniards to transport the establishment which they had already formed to that part of the Gulf where the river Darien or Atrato flows into the ocean, and where is at present situated Santa Maria de la Antigua. Balboa accomplished as much by his high political talent and his humanity as by his vigour and valour. The chroniclers are unanimous in praising him for the qualities which nearly every Spanish leader of those

days possessed, as well as for such as almost every Spanish leader was destitute of. It is recorded that in a few years he subdued about twenty nations, all of them either formidable as assailants or fiercely obstinate in resisting. This was done with a handful of Spaniards, who but for the grand inspiration which they received from their chief would speedily have been annihilated. It has been said that Balboa was worthy of a place beside Cortez and Pizarro; yet as the predecessor of these it might be more truly stated that he was a creator while they were only imitators. Whatever others might do, he it really was who laid the foundations of the Spanish empire in America. But, as America received its name not from Columbus but from an inferior man, so by a similar caprice in human destiny Cortez and Pizarro are familiar to the lips of all, while the name of Balboa, that far mightier one, is comparatively unknown.

Humane as Balboa undoubtedly was when compared to a Cortez or a Pizarro, he had yet to contend with foes who would often have mistaken commiseration for cowardice. He had to strike terror into their hearts before he could effectually show that he was disposed to pity and to pardon. The implacable tribes resorted to ambuscades, from which they shot poisoned arrows. Balboa terribly retaliated by introducing bloodhounds from Haiti, where they had spread carnage, devastation, and dismay. The favourite bloodhound of Balboa, Leoncillo, the famous son of the famous Bezerillo, frightened the Indians more than twenty of the bravest men. He regularly received the pay of a good soldier; and it is affirmed, perhaps with some extravagance, that thirty Leoncillos would have sufficed to depopulate the whole Isthmus of Darien. A word from his master calmed Leoncillo in his hottest, most headlong fury; and, perhaps as much to exhibit his power as from motives of mercy, Balboa was fond of uttering that word before the end of the combat. In spite of the bloodhounds and of many a cruel act perpetrated by those he commanded, most of whom differed but little from bloodhounds, the *conquistador* gained the affections of the Indians. Each Spaniard who had gone forth to this new world was not merely an armed warrior but an armed inquisitor. Rejoicing to exterminate and to enslave, he yet dreamed of converting. Loathing the Spaniard as slayer and spoiler, the Indians probably loathed him as the proselyte-maker more. What, therefore, must have been the noble qualities of him who could enthrone himself in the love of rude bosoms, where everything provoked to boundless rage and hatred?

Numerous expeditions had set forth from Antigua in search of those golden regions regarding which a vague tradition had reached the ears of the Spaniards. The natives stimulated curiosity without satisfying it. Much which reached themselves as fable they delighted in making still more fabulous. Perhaps they thought that, by sending the Spaniards to hunt in a thousand directions for gold, they would be less exposed to their reckless ferocities. Among many reports was one, the excitement of which was irresistible: a massive image of the god *Dobaïba* was spoken of, fashioned of the precious metal whose glitter so fascinated the Spanish imagination. Strict Catholics as they were, fanatical almost to fiendishness, it is doubtful whether the Spaniards would not have been willing to bow down in worship to Dobaïba if they had received as a reward the enormous figure, the dream of which so filled and entranced them. They plunged into forests, they traversed swamps, they faced more perils and vanquished more obstacles than ever they had done on the battle field, but the god Dobaïba they found not. They found only wherever they went the myth growing still more gigantic and deceiving. Yet, though they obtained little for themselves of what they sought, they obtained much for mankind by their geographical discoveries. These were better than gold.

It was not either as a goldseeker or as a goldfinder that Balboa headed or took part in those bold wanderings over mountain, over rock, through wood, through morass, and through river. To found abiding colonies, to govern them well, to add to human knowledge, to extend civilization, to augment the dominion of Spain, to flash on this new world the glace of

Europe's chivalries, the benefits of Europe's manners, ideas, and institutions, to be a *conquistador* not in the vulgarest but in the most blessed and beautiful sense, these, and not visions of Peruvian treasures, as yet but dimly revealed by the vague words of rovers through the wilderness, these were the habitual impulses of Balboa's career. Yet he would have been unable to influence and rule those around him if he had had no prompt and living sympathy with their schemes and feelings. *They* might clutch at gold for gold's sake; but to him in that season of miraculous enterprise it was the symbol of empire, and the most gorgeous ray in a crowding apocalypse of romance. To him it could not be the base thing which it was to his followers, but if he had tried to view it like a sage he would have been a pedant and all unworthy to be a chieftain. As the most perfect type of the *conquistador*, not as the most perfect type of the great man, does he claim our admiration. In his character as the *conquistador*, with the better attributes thereof, but also as one having sway over beings to whom gold was an insatiate hunger, Balboa, accompanied by his lieutenant Colmenares, on one occasion received hospitality from the Indian prince Comogre, one of the most notable in those countries. The repasts were spread, and the guests, including the troops which Balboa had with him, were welcomed under the vast penthouse which served Comogre for a palace. The Indian was proud of alliance with warriors so redoubtable: their friendship made him great among his own people, great among rival princes. Partly from policy, partly from gratitude, partly from ostentation, he loaded the Spaniards with presents, and scattered gold with a lavish hand amongst them. The more freely he gave, however, the more was their rapacity roused. They quarrelled with each other: they broke forth into murmurs against their munificent host, protesting that he had not been fair in the distribution. Suddenly Comogre put his hands on the scales with which they were weighing the gold, and said: "Cease your reproaches, cease your janglings; this is a trifle for which you are contending. If it is the desire of gold which brings you into this land you shall have your fill of gold. But you must be more numerous than you are now. A thousand of you, however, would suffice to subdue some neighbouring countries, where reign powerful chiefs, where men drink out of golden vessels, and sail in barks almost similar to yours. I shall serve as your guide. Six times you must see the sun rise if you would contemplate the sea that bathes our shores in that direction;" and he pointed to the south. Need we ask if the words fell on other than greedy and credulous ears?

Rich with gifts, but richer still with the stupendous phantasies which the utterances of Comogre had engendered, Balboa returned to the rising settlement of which he was the governor. Could his brain or his hand now rest? What were all his past deeds, however memorable, to be regarded, but as heralds of some new undertaking, which would be the immortal amazement of mankind! After a few months he despatched to Saint Domingo the regidor Valdivia to convey to the admiral the king's fifth of the gold already amassed, and to request a thousand additional troops that he might pursue his path of conquest in fashion commensurate to his own heroic resolves and to Spanish glory. The gold did not reach the hand of Ferdinand: the vessel perished in the waters, and with her went down to the deep the magnificent news of golden lands to the south of the Isthmus. Waiting in vain for reinforcements, Balboa at last determined to proceed without them. After crushing a revolt of the Indians, and winning by his intrepidity therein still more the devotedness of his followers, he departed to cleave his bold way through the illimitable forest, at the head of a hundred and eighty-six Spaniards and a thousand natives. One of the Spaniards had formerly been a swineherd. He does not seem to have gained much of the notice either of Balboa or of his brave lieutenant. Perhaps, on account of his former occupation, he was even despised by his companions, though his energy had always made him remarkable. But fortune had much in store for him. He was to leave a broad and bloody trace in history. His name was Francis Pizarro.

It was the port of Careta, to which a brigantine and ten Indian canoes had been brought, that Balboa made the starting point of his expedition. Thursday, 1st September, 1513, saw the explorers setting forth. From one of the caciques called Ponca he received guides for his journey over the Sierras, likewise men to carry baggage. Ponca and Balboa exchanged presents, Ponca being immensely delighted with some glass beads and other trifles which he received. Some of the caciques did not show the same pacific temper. The Indians of the district Quarequa, led by their chief Torecha, opposed themselves in vast numbers, and with determined ferocity, to the march of the Spaniards. In an engagement, however, into which they rushed with their savage cries and savage impetuosity, the crossbows, the muskets, and the bloodhounds were not long in doing their work. Six hundred of the Indians were killed, and the Spaniards, having smoothed away that obstacle, as Quintana, the biographer of Balboa, oddly enough expresses it, seized the town belonging to the defeated, where they obtained just so much spoil as to sharpen their appetite. The terror of Balboa's name, as well as his reputation for equity, diffused in that region such a submissive spirit, that the *conquistador* ventured to leave his sick there: he likewise dismissed the guides given him by Ponca, taking fresh ones for his further progress.

Quintana's work was translated into English about twenty years ago. It attracted no attention, we believe. It is confusedly written, with that tendency to mingle small things with great, and trifling legal debates with narrative, which seems to characterise Spanish historians more than any other. We give an extract from it at the point we have now arrived at:—

The tongue of land which divides the two Americas is not at its utmost width above eighteen leagues, and in some parts becomes narrowed to little more than seven. And, although from the port of Careta to the point towards which the course of the Spaniards was directed was only six days' journey, yet they consumed upon it twenty; nor is this extraordinary. The great Cordillera of Sierras, which from north to south crosses the new continent—a bulwark against the impetuous assaults of the Pacific Ocean—crosses also the Isthmus of Darien, or, as may be more properly said, composes it wholly, from the wrecks of the rocky summits which have been detached from the adjacent lands; and the discoverers therefore were obliged to open their way through difficulties and dangers which men of iron alone could have fronted and overcome. Sometimes they had to penetrate through thick entangled woods, sometimes to cross lakes where men and burdens perished miserably: then a rugged hill presented itself before them, and then perhaps a deep and yawning precipice to descend, while at every step they were opposed by deep and rapid rivers, passable only by means of frail barks or slight and trembling bridges: from time to time they had to make their way through opposing Indians, who though always conquered were always to be dreaded; and above all came the failure of provisions, which formed an aggregate with toil, anxiety, and danger, such as was sufficient to break down bodily strength and depress the mind.

The grandest geographical discovery next to that of America itself was to be the reward of so many perils, labours, and sufferings. The guides pointed to a summit from which the waves of earth's hugest ocean could be seen. Sublime and solemn moment! Balboa wished to be the first to gaze on a spectacle so stupendous. Leaving his companions below, he ascended the mountain alone. When he reached the top, the glory of that billowy expanse burst on his sight. Speechless with overwhelming emotion, he fell on his knees—he raised, in gratitude and wonder, his hands to heaven. The eloquence of this silent prayer told the Spaniards of that boundless marvel on which their chief was gazing with the pride of a discoverer, the piety of a Catholic, the rapture of a poet, the imagination of a patriot, and the tears of a man. His companions ascending with eager steps, he embraced them, they embraced each other, and Balboa again knelt in thanksgiving to God. His countrymen likewise prostrated themselves in breathless adoration. The moment he and they rose from the ground, words came in a tumult to his lips, and thus he spoke:—"You behold before you, friends, the object of all our desires, and the reward of all our labours. Before you roll the waves of the sea which has been announced to you, and which no doubt

incloses the immense riches we have heard of. You are the first who have reached these shores and these waves; yours are their treasures, yours alone the glory of reducing these immense and unknown regions to the dominion of our king, and to the light of the true religion. Follow me, then, faithful as hitherto, and I promise you that the world shall not hold your equals in wealth and glory." With a unanimous cry of enthusiasm, the Castilians promised to follow wherever he should go. Cutting down a tree, they rudely fashioned it into a cross, on a heap of stones which they had hastily gathered together. On the trunks of other trees near, they engraved the names of the monarchs of Castile. This is said to be the only monument which was ever raised to tell men that a new ocean had been given to them. From that mountain peak, thenceforth for ever famous, the Spaniards descended with acclamations into the plain. According to the best accounts, it was on the 25th September, 1513, at ten o'clock in the morning, that Balboa first saw the Pacific.

The Spaniards had yet to reach the shores of this great sea; and an Indian chief called Chiapes tried by defending a pass to hinder them from approaching any nearer to the coast, but a few musket-shots and the fierce howlings of the war-dogs soon dispersed the savages. Chiapes was glad to abandon an ineffectual opposition, and to enter into friendly relations with the Spaniards. He was as much charmed and diverted as a child with a few beads and toys which they gave him. Partaking for a few days of the hospitality offered by Chiapes, Balboa sent Francis Pizarro, Juan De Ezcaraz, and Alonzo Martin to reconnoitre the surrounding districts, and to discover the shortest road to the sea. It was the last of the three who arrived the first at the coast. Throwing himself into a canoe which chanced to be there, and pushing off a little from the beach, he could boast that he was the first Spaniard who had ever floated on the Pacific Ocean. On the 29th September, toward the evening, Balboa, followed by twenty-six of his companions, in a manner the most solemn and impressive, took possession of this boundless realm of waters which came dashing to his feet. Covered in complete armour, bearing his naked sword in the one hand, and in the other a banner on which was painted an image of the Virgin with the arms of Castile below, he marched majestically in the surges which had travelled from Asia across half the globe to salute him; then waving the banner in triumph, and giving his sword one broad sweep, he cried in a loud voice,—"Long live the high and mighty sovereigns of Castile. Thus in their name do I take possession of these seas and regions; and if any other prince, either Christian or Infidel, pretends any right to them, I am ready and resolved to oppose him, and to assert the just claims of my sovereigns." This ceremony took place on the day of St. Michael the warrior archangel, in whose honour the gulf which had been the scene of such memorable doings became known under the name of San Miguel. The notary of the expedition drew up on the spot a formal statement of the act by which these shores and these seas were from that time forth to belong to Leon and Castile, and by which every other European power was to be excluded, as far as legal words could exclude them, from any share in the conquest. As if to make the Pacific Ocean more completely their own, the Spaniards all stooped down and tasted its waters. Like good Catholics also they converted many trees into crosses, and on others they cut the sign of the cross. They repeated, in short, those simple forms of consecration by which they had transmuted into holy ground for themselves and for all men the victorious height from which Balboa had descried the bosom of a rival to the Atlantic main.

Balboa had discovered an ocean, and he had taken possession of it for the crown of Spain. To render the discovery more valuable, he continued his indefatigable explorings. He had three obstacles to overcome: the impassable character of the country; its unhealthiness, disabling sometimes the most devoted in his small band of followers; and the hostility of the Indians. How he mastered all these it would profit little to narrate in detail. After an absence of four months and a half he once more entered in triumph the head quarters of the colony which

he had done so much to consolidate. He was hailed as the Conqueror of the Mountains, the Pacificator of the Isthmus, and the Discoverer of the Austral Sea. He brought with him eight hundred Indians of service, forty thousand ounces of gold, a hundred and sixty ounces of pearls, and, better still, an acquaintance with the regions he had traversed, and the character and habits of the tribes he had encountered, such as was of infinite value to all future Spanish leaders.

It would have been well for the Spanish name if Balboa had been allowed to finish the work he had so nobly begun. Spain would not then have been execrated throughout all time, in the old world and the new, for cruelty, faithlessness, fraud, avarice, and for every hideous vice in its most giant proportions; and the horrible deeds of Mexico and Peru would not have been an everlasting infamy. But Balboa had his enemies at the court of Castile, the bitterest being that commonplace and insignificant mortal, Enciso, whom by the general wish and the emphatic approval of the colonists he had displaced. It is true he had also his friends at the court, who stood up bravely against calumny and falsehood. But their ardent advocacy could not prevail on the Catholic king to continue Balboa in the high office to which he had ascended by his own genius and valour, and which he owed so little to royal favour. He was indeed named *Adelantado*, or Captain of the South Sea, a title carrying with it very uncertain duties and privileges. But a new governor was appointed: the most striking contrast to Balboa in every respect. This was Don Pedrarias Davila, a man crafty, envious, mean, cowardly, and unscrupulous. Ferdinand fitted out an armada to accompany him at an expense of more than fifty-four thousand ducats. Two thousand adventurers, chiefly youths of good family, joined the expedition, eager for the gold and the pearls regarding which such exaggerated reports had been circulated. Pedrarias, on anchoring before Darien, on the 29th of June, 1514, immediately despatched a messenger to Balboa to inform him of his arrival. The messenger was astonished to find the *conquistador*, not gorgeously arrayed, surrounded by pomp and splendour, and with hosts of armed men guarding him, and multitudes of slaves bowing in homage and in fear before him, but attired in a cotton shirt over one of linen, a pair of coarse drawers, and with coarse hempen sandals on his feet; he was employed in directing and assisting some Indians to put fresh thatch on his house. He received the message of Pedrarias with courtesy and dignity, and declared his readiness to pay him due honour and service. The old colonists, the old companions of Balboa, did not look on the new comers with any favourable eye. They would have been glad to repel them from shores which they had made their own by years of toil, endurance, and combat. Balboa, however, gave no countenance to this disloyalty. Solemnly advancing at the head of his people, and joining with them in the Te Deum, he welcomed Pedrarias to his future government. Tragical enough must the feelings of this Sampson of the Indies have been when impelled by his sense of obedience to the majesty of Spain to bow to this decorated pigmy!

Pedrarias had no sooner entered on the control of affairs than he contrived to be immensely unpopular. He thought only of gorging his own rapacity and that of his satellites. The old colonists were discontented, the new colonists were disappointed, the Indian bosom burned with revenge for gathering wrongs and oppressions: the personal followers of Balboa could not repress their hatred, contempt, and disgust, when they saw him who had the noblest virtues of a king supplanted by one who had not the most ordinary qualities of the most subaltern magistrate. Though Balboa gave Pedrarias his energetic co-operation, yet the governor had determined, from the moment he landed, on Balboa's ruin. To have attempted this at first by force would have been perilous, so real and so preponderant was the *conquistador's* influence. Pedrarias therefore tried to ensnare Balboa by all the small trickeries that his malignant cunning could invent. While for a time a sort of approval was given to his public acts as the predecessor of Pedrarias, he was yet condemned to satisfy the claims of any private indi-

MEDIEVAL LONDON.

IN my former article on this subject,* when describing the circumference of the City Wall, I omitted to mention the existence of a large piece immediately behind Bull and Mouth Street, Aldersgate. The houses on the north side of that street abut upon this portion of the wall, which has its northern face in a great measure exposed to the churchyard of St. Botolph, which occupies a large portion of the space behind the houses alluded to. When the present French church was constructed, at the corner of this street, about the year 1840, portions of the wall were exposed and destroyed.

The City Gates were among the most interesting relics of London of the middle ages that have passed away during the last century. They were seven in number, viz. Aldgate, Aldersgate, Newgate, Ludgate, Cripplegate, Moorgate, Bishopsgate. Of these, Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Moorgate, and Cripplegate escaped the ravages of the fire of 1666. Aldgate is generally considered to have been one of the original gates of the city of the Roman period, and its name conveys a tradition of its age. It would seem that Newgate was built in contradistinction to this; but on this subject we may avoid speculation, as it leads to nothing but an opinion. Aldgate stood a few feet east of the spot where Duke Street and Jewry Street run into the highway which is named from the gate. It was not an ancient structure, for it had been rebuilt in 1609, and some Roman coins were found in digging the foundation, the designs of which were sculptured by direction of the architect on the side of the portal. It may be described as having two square towers, with posterns flanking the main gateway. The more ancient gate was double, and was protected by two portcullises, one of which remained in the time of John Stowe. It was formerly appropriated as the residence of one of the Lord Mayor's carvers, but latterly used as a charity school.

Bishopsgate is next in order, but is not supposed to have had so great a claim to antiquity as others, though at the same time it was one of those alluded to by the early chronicler of London, Fitzstephen, who lived in the reign of Henry II. Its name seems to show that it was constructed by a bishop, or in memory of a bishop, but there is no authentic record at what time, or by whom. It may be observed that, in the old gate which was rebuilt by the Hanse merchants in 1479, was the statue of a bishop in pontificals, and a fragment was discovered in 1826, consisting of the lower part of a bishop's figure, during the alterations by which Liverpool Street was made. This old gate remained, although in a ruinous condition, until the year 1731, when it was taken down and rebuilt. Its character was therefore quite modern, more so than any other of the city gates. It was merely an arch with posterns, of rusticated stone work, with no apartments over it, but surmounted by the City arms. The ancient gate had rooms appropriated to another of the Lord Mayor's Carvers, who had an allowance of 20*l.* per annum in lieu thereof, when it was taken down.

We now come to Moorgate, so called from its proximity to the great moor or fen north of the City. This was one of the most recent of City gates, and was originally constructed by Thomas Falconer, Lord Mayor, in 1415, as Stowe says, "for the ease of the citizens that way to pass upon causeys into the field for their recreation." I have before stated it escaped the great fire, but was rebuilt in 1672, and in this design it represented a somewhat handsome dwelling of two stories, adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian order, and a semicircular pediment above, containing the City arms, surmounting a lofty arch with two posterns. It was allotted as a dwelling for the third of the Lord Mayor's Carvers.

Cripplegate is next in order, and probably contained, at the time of its demolition, more of antiquity than any other of the gates. The period of its first construction is uncertain, but it bears part in the legendary story of

* April, p. 359. Since that article was printed a series of engravings of the principal remaining portions of the City Wall has been published in "The Builder."

Saint Edmund, whose body is said to have passed through it and conferred the blessing of cure upon the cripples, so that the "lame went upright, praising God."

This gate was rebuilt in 1244 by the brewers of London, and again in 1491 from the bequest of Edmund Shaw, goldsmith; and it is clear from the design that this same structure remained, with some alterations made at a repair in 1663, down to the time of the general demolition of the city gates in 1760. It had its arch flanked by two tall octangular towers, embattled, and one postern opening on its east side. The apartments within it were used by the City water-bailiff, but in earlier times the gate was used as a prison for debtors and common trespassers. It may be here observed, as two more of the city gates were used as prisons, that it seems to have been a custom of some antiquity to appropriate gates to such a purpose, so that "gate-house" was a term synonymous with prison.

Aldersgate was perhaps one of the original Roman gates, as it was certainly on one of the main roads. The original gate had buildings added to it containing several rooms, and in the additions on the east side was a deep well curbed with stone, which rose up as high as two stories from the ground. John Day, the celebrated printer, once lived here, and it appears from Stowe that he built considerably upon the city wall, from the gate towards the church of St. Anne, this fact illustrates the way in which this ancient defence became hidden and encumbered by dwellings. The old gate being ruinous was pulled down in 1616, and that which succeeded it resembled Aldgate, erected at or near the same period; only, one of the flanking towers is represented as rising a story higher than the other, but this might be the result of the injury this gate sustained in the Great Fire. After that event it was repaired at the charge of the City, A.D. 1670. It was ornamented with the effigies of King James I. on horseback on the north face, and on the south the same king was represented as sitting in his chair of state. This compliment was in consequence of that monarch having first entered London through Aldersgate; and it had further adornments in the effigies of the prophets Samuel and Jeremiah, with texts from Scripture, having allusion to the fact of the royal entry, viz.: "Then shall enter into the gates of this city kings and princes, sitting upon the throne of David, riding in chariots and on horses, they and their princes, the men of Judah, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and this city shall remain for ever." (Jer. ch. xvii. ver. 15.) The other ran thus, "And Samuel said unto all Israel, Behold, I have hearkened unto your voice in all that you have said unto me, and have made a King over you." (1 Sam. ch. xii. ver. 1.) This gate was the abode of the Common Crier.

The next was called Newgate, but I do not think we can trust the chronicler's reasons for the name, except so far as it tells its own tale. It is said to have been first erected about the time of Henry I. but I know not on what authority this can be established. The most interesting fact connected with it is the antiquity of its application to the purpose of a felons' prison, of which there is record as early as the year 1218. From that time downwards the prison of Newgate has played an important part in the annals of London crime, and the gate itself survived all the rest, and was not removed with the others in 1760-61. The old gate was entirely destroyed by the conflagration of 1666, which, raging from east to west, was here more fiercely destructive than on the northern parts of the city. The structure which succeeded possessed a good deal of medieval character, being imitated from the gates of the close of the fifteenth century or beginning of the sixteenth; in fact it was nearly copied from the old gate. The gate of St. James's Palace is not very dissimilar. In later times a quadrangle was attached to its southern side for the reception of prisoners, and was destroyed soon after a reconstruction by the rioters of 1780.

Ludgate is the last to be noticed. It stood across the street named after it, immediately opposite the London Coffee House. Many speculations have been made to account for its name, some deriving it from the apocryphal King Lud, others again from words *Vleot* or *Vleod*, from its proximity to

the River Fleet. I will leave this to be settled by the philologists, as it is a matter of small importance to my subject. The ancient gate was destroyed in 1666 by the Great Fire, and we happen to possess a curious painting of that catastrophe, in which it forms a prominent object in the foreground; accordingly we are thus made acquainted with its pristine appearance. This picture shows that the quadrangular building attached to the gate had already been destroyed by the fire, but the gate itself remains. It was an irregular structure, like many medieval buildings, whose outline was generally determined by the purpose required rather than by an attention to a formal arrangement. The gateway was flanked by square towers embattled, that on the south side having the addition of a stair turret; some additional erections of a later period were added to the summit, and it was defended by a portcullis, which is shown prominently in the painting alluded to. The structure which succeeded this at the rebuilding of the city bore very little analogy to an old city entrance gate, and was entirely dictated by the requirements and conveniences of a debtors' prison. It represented a square-fronted edifice, surmounting an archway and two side posterns, and consisted of two stories above the basement, which were ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian order and escucheons of the royal arms. In a niche over the entrance was placed the statue of Queen Elizabeth, which is now preserved in a corner adjoining St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street. On the other side were the figures of the fabled King Lud and his two sons, Androgeus and Theomantius, attired in Roman armour, as interpreted in the seventeenth century, and with long flowing wigs. They are engraved in Smith's Antiquities of London, 1795, at which time they had descended to the bone-house of the parish. Ludgate, as the ancient debtors' prison of the city of London, possessed some curious traditions; but I think that the oft-repeated story of Stephen Forster begging at the grate, and having his debts paid by a rich widow who passed by, fell in love with him and became his wife, must be classed amongst London legends, although we have it on the respectable authority of old John Stowe. However, we gain this truth, that he and his lady became benefactors to the prison, and also the record of the ancient practice of poor debtors begging, which the present generation must remember to have been observed at the Fleet Prison. "Pray remember the poor debtors" was a pitiful cry which, with the chinking of a money-box, greeted the ears of the passers-by until that prison became disused.

The ordinances for the rule of this prison were extremely curious, and probably existed, with scarce a variation of importance, until the gate was removed. They were published in 1659 by M. Johnson, a printer, who had been imprisoned there, in a work entitled "Ludgate; what it is, not what it was," &c. &c., and they have but very little analogy with modern prison regulations. The officers were a "master keeper, a reader of divine service, an upper steward called the master of the box, an under steward, seven assistants, a running assistant, two churchwardens, a scavenger, a chamberlain, a running post, and the criers or beggars at the grates, generally six in number." The prisoners elected from among themselves the two stewards, the assistants, and the churchwardens, on the first Tuesday of every month. The reader was chosen by the master keeper, stewards, and assistants, and had a salary of two and eightpence a month, a penny from every debtor at his entrance, and a dish of meat out of the Lord Mayor's basket. The upper steward was an officer of importance; he had the distribution of all provisions sent by the Lord Mayor and others, and the alms received at the grates he laid out weekly in bread, candles, and other necessaries. The under steward was deputy to the upper steward, and in case of indisposition or absence of the former performed his office. The assistants, seven in number, were elected monthly, and it was their duty to enter all charities, and to keep account of the money taken out of the begging boxes. Every person refusing to serve in that office paid a shilling to the common stock, or was obliged to wear fetters

for three days. The officiating assistant for the day had the power of punishing a prisoner with stocks, or irons in case of a misdemeanor to any one. The running assistant's business was to attend upon the criers at the grates, to change money and open the begging boxes, to put up candles in their respective places, attend upon the stewards and assistants, take care of the clock, ring the bell for prayers, and to be crier at the sale of provisions. The two churchwardens were elected from among the youngest prisoners. The upper wardens' duty was to call the prisoners to prayers on Sunday after the ringing of the bell had ceased; on other days the under warden performed that office. They likewise took cognisance of all prisoners on the charity foundation, who in default of attendance were fined one penny each. The scavenger kept the prison clean, and put all offenders in the stocks, and received from each so punished a penny, besides a monthly salary of five and eight pence, and two pence out of every sixteen pence of garnish money. The chamberlain was appointed by the keeper, whose care it was to see to the bedding and linen, to place prisoners in their apartments at their coming in, and to furnish them with sheets, and to give notice to strangers to quit the prison at 10 o'clock at night. The office of the running post was to fetch in a basket all the broken meat from the Lord Mayor's, and the gifts from the several charities and markets, which, when not sufficient to be divided, were exposed for sale among the prisoners. The criers were six in number, whereof two begged daily at the grates by turns, and an extraordinary allowance was made to them out of the proceeds.

The above is an abstract of these curious regulations, which show that the debtors' prison was a kind of republic, or at least that the principle of self-government was actually carried into a place the very name and intent of which implied coercion, and it is not at all improbable that these regulations were in force until the destruction of the gate in 1760.

I have now shewn that during the last century by the destruction of the greater portion of the city wall, towers and gates, we lost the most remarkable features of medieval London, but the most singular relic of all has been removed within the last twenty years —London Bridge. Of this venerable structure we have fortunately so much and so well written, that all that can now be desired is to refer to the able works on the subject—particularly the "Chronicles of London Bridge, by R. Thomson." Very numerous too are the illustrations and scraps of information of all kinds contained in this Magazine, a century ago, whilst yet the old bridge with its singular appendages, houses, gates, and chapel, remained. The vicissitudes, accidents, and changes in the history of London Bridge form a remarkable record, and are well given in Mr. Thomson's work. Its nineteen arches with the long projecting starlings were lauded by our ancestors amongst the world's wonders, and its picturesque houses, gates, and the ancient chapel of St. Thomas, have excited the antiquarian interest of the present age. Although the old bridge had undergone many modifications a century ago, yet at that time it still remained with most of its peculiarities, the most singular relic of medieval times this island could show. We possess ample illustrations of the curious structures which were erected on the bridge and which remained up to 1757, when the hand of improvement swept them away, Old Nonsuch House among the number, and the bridge was then trimmed up in a modern dress with parapets and baluster similar to those which were on Westminster Bridge, but which following the wake of the elder structure have now passed away. Bridge-gate, the city entrance, was removed with the rest of the buildings, but the Royal Arms which decorated it was saved from demolition, and now adorns the front of a public house in King Street, Borough. In effecting the changes on the old bridge a temporary building of wood was erected for passengers, and was destroyed by fire in April, 1758, which was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. In the view taken the day after this accident, we see the houses yet standing on the City side, but the central portion of the structure appears almost a ruin, quite impassable; and wherries full of people shew that

communication between the two shores by the bridge was entirely stopped. Among the alterations made at this time was the destruction of the central pier, for the purpose of making a larger arch, and the improvement of the navigation. This was scarcely done, when it was discovered, that the removal had so undermined the adjoining starlings that the new arch was in danger of falling. Smeaton the celebrated engineer was sent for in all haste from Yorkshire, and he recommended that the old materials of the city gates should be bought and thrown into the river to guard the starlings, which was immediately carried into effect with extraordinary despatch. The architectural changes at this time were effected by Sir Richard Taylor, the Bank architect, and there in its new coat the old bridge remained until its final destruction, which began in 1831, after the present bridge was thrown open for traffic.

After this event, the venerable structure began to disappear bit by bit until it became a shapeless ruin, scarcely visible above the surface of the stream it had spanned so many centuries. Zealous antiquaries watched its decline, eager for curious relics, and were especially interested in the discovery of the remains of Peter of Colechurch the architect, whose body was presumed to be found in the floor of the old chapel of St. Thomas beneath the staircase.* At length all had gone; Old London Bridge was nothing but an historic tradition, save only the preservation of one arch and a half on the City side, now embraced within the embankment of Adelaide Quay, and half an arch, on the Surrey side, enclosed in the quay of Fenning's Wharf. Before the bridge was destroyed, the ancient Water-works on the City side, which had existed from the sixteenth century, and were at that time an improvement for the more effectual supply of water to the metropolis, had been removed. They were, however, in operation within the memory of the present generation.

The next building I shall notice as having passed away, and which belonged to medieval times, is the *Guildhall Chapel.* This building escaped destruction by the fire of London in 1666, and was, like the Guildhall, only partially injured by the destructive element, which just about this spot seems to have abated its fury, or to have been somewhat spent. It was originally constructed at the beginning of the fourteenth century, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, St. Mary Magdalen, and All Saints, and was founded for five chaplains to celebrate divine offices for the health and good estate of the royal family, the bishop of London, the mayor and sheriffs for the time being, as well as to sing for the souls of the founders and their kindred. The college was dissolved in 1560, 4th Edward VI., but in the following reign was purchased by the corporation, and service was performed up to the middle of the eighteenth century, once a-week, and on particular occasions; but this being at length discontinued, the building was used as a justice-room. An act of parliament was passed in 1815, empowering the corporation to erect courts of justice on its site, and in 1820 it was removed for that purpose.

At the period of its removal it possessed the features of the later pointed style, having been rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI.; and the west front, adjoining the Guildhall, exhibited a façade broken by a huge window of seven lights, which was defaced by three niches of a classic style, containing statues; this with other changes probably took place at the repairs subsequent to the fire of 1666. The Guildhall itself is a structure of medieval times, but has been so mauled by its repairs that it retains scarcely a feature of its former state unchanged or unalloyed. It is, however, interesting to know that a building so peculiarly appertaining to civic story has in some measure survived the disasters and changes which have befallen the city.

As in the present account I chiefly point out what has passed away in the last century, rather than what is at present remaining, I shall now speak of

* Mr. Tite, M.P. for Bath, possesses a skull, said to be that of Peter of Colechurch; it is of a large size, and is preserved in a mahogany case, with an engraved inscription on a plate in the lid.

the *Leaden-Hall*—so well known by the name it has given to the market. This structure escaped the great fire, though rather narrowly, as the flames were all about it, and probably its safety was due to its construction, which offered but little for the fire to attack. It was erected in 1419 by Simon Eyre, a draper and Lord Mayor of London, as a common granary, and was a square plain building of stone, with a turret at each angle, and was lighted by small windows of two lights. It had a chapel on the east side. Besides being used as a granary, it was, in the civil war, a magazine of arms for the city, and, in an insurrection of the London 'prentices in 1648, was seized by them; but Fairfax suppressed the revolt, and restored order. It was also used for painting the pageants, and latterly as a receptacle for skins and leather. The chapel, which was a very elegant structure, was not removed until so late as June, 1812, when this curious relic, the old city granary, was entirely removed. It stood on the south side of Leadenhall Street, near to what is now the skin-market.

Leathersellers' Hall was one of the few halls of the city companies that was not destroyed in 1666. It owed its preservation to being without the range of that conflagration, and adjoined the old conventual church of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. The general appearance of this hall was not very ancient, and indeed it was in a great measure rebuilt in 1623, which date was preserved in the kitchen; but there were portions of the building which were nearly a century earlier, and exhibited the projecting bow windows and numerously divided lights which characterised the domestic architecture of the fifteenth century. It was doubtless built soon after the suppression of religious houses, as it stood over a crypt which formerly belonged to the Black Nuns, against whose church the hall abutted. This building was destroyed in 1799, at which time the neighbourhood contained many ancient dwellings of a subordinate character, since removed by the hand of innovation or improvement.

J. G. Waller.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE PUBLICATION OF GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.

Edgbaston, May 1st.

Mr. Urban,—Since reading the letters of Dean Swift, which appeared in your Magazines for February and March, it has occurred to me that it is desirable to preserve the correspondence touching the *first* publication of Gulliver's Travels in your ancient and valuable Miscellany. The originals, which have been in the possession of my family for upwards of a century, are now before me. In the course of another month I will furnish you with additional and hitherto unpublished letters from Swift to Mr. Motte.—Yours truly,

Charles Bathurst Woodman.

Copy of the letter which accompanied the MS. when it was first offered for publication:—

"For Mr. Motte.

"*London, August 8th*, 1726.

"Sir,—My cousin, Mr. Lemuel Gulliver, entrusted me some years ag[illegible] with a copy of his Travels; [illegible] that which I here send you [illegible] fourth part, for I shorten[illegible] much, as you will find in [illegible] to the Reader. I have sh[illegible] several persons of great i[illegible] distinction, who are con[illegible] sell very well; and, [illegible] parts of this and the fo[illegible] may be thought in one or two places to be a little satyrical, yet it is agreed they will give no offence, but in that you must judge for yourself, and take the advice of your friends; and if they [illegible] you be of another opinion, you may [illegible] know it when you return these [illegible] which I expect shall be in [illegible]

"As the printing these Travels will probably be of great value to you, so, as a manager for my friend and cousin, I expect you will give a due consideration for it, because I know the author intends the profit for the use of poor seamen, and I am advised to say that two hundred pounds is the least sum I will receive on his account; but if it shall happen that the sale will not answer as I expect and believe, then whatever shall be thought too much, even upon your own word, shall be duly repaid.

"Perhaps you may think this a strange way of proceeding to a man of trade, but since I begin with so great a trust to you, whom I never saw, I think it not hard that you should trust me as much; therefore, if after three days' reading and consulting these papers you think it proper to stand to my agreement, you may begin to print them, and the subsequent parts shall be all sent you one after another in less than a week, provided that immediately upon your resolution to print them you do within three days deliver a bank-bill of two hundred pounds, wrapped up so as to make a parcel, to the hand from whence you receive this, who will come in the same manner exactly at nine o'clock on Thursday, which will be the 11th instant.

"If you do not approve of this proposal, deliver these papers to the person who will come on Thursday.

"If you chuse rather to send the papers, make no other proposal of your own, but just barely write on a piece of paper that you do not accept my offer.

"I am, Sir,
"Your humble servant,
"Richard Sympson."

On a slip of paper which appears to have been intended as a postscript to the preceding letter—

"To Mr. Motte, August 13, 1726.

"P.S.—I would have both volumes come out together, and published by Christmas at farthest.

"R. Sympson."

of Mr. Motte's reply to Symp-
oposal:—

-I return you your papers
eat many thanks, and do assure you that since they have been in my custody I have faithfully deserved the good opinion you expressed of my integrity; but you were much mistaken in the estimate you made of my abilities when you supposed me able in vacation time (the most dead season of the year) at so short notice to deposit so considerable a sum as 200*l.* By delivering the papers to the bearer I have put you entirely in the same condition you were in before I saw them, but if you will trust my promise or accept any security you can contrive or require for the payment of the money in six months, I will comply with any method you shall propose for that purpose. In the meantime I shall trust to your honour, and promise that what shall appear to be more than the success of it deserves shall be repaid, as you may depend upon a proper acknowledgment if the success answers or exceeds expectation. I have only to add that before I received your letter I had fixed a journey into the country, and wrote to some dealers there to appoint times when I should call upon them, so that I shall be obliged to set out this day sennight at furthest; therefore if you think fit to favour me with any further correspondence, desire I may hear from you as soon as possible.

"I am, Sir,
"Yr humble servant,
"B. Motte."

The following is a fragment of another letter, the beginning of which is lost:—

"That the book shall be published within a month after I receive the copy, and, if the success will allow it, I will punctually pay the money you require in six months. I shall thankfully embrace the offer. The bearer stays for an answer, so that I can only offer a proposal without assigning a reason. B. Motte."

The book was published in two volumes, 1726. The following note evidently refers to the second edition, which appeared in 1727. Its handwriting is not the same as the first, although it also bears the signature of R. Sympson.

"These for Mr. Motte, a bookseller

at the Middle Temple Gate, in Fleet Street,

"Mr. Motte,—I sent this enclosed by a friend to be sent to you, to desire that you would go to the house of Erasmus Lewis in Cork Street, behind Burlington House, and let him know that you are come from me; for to the said Mr. Lewis* I have given full power to treat concerning my cousin Gulliver's book, and whatever he and you shall settle I will consent to; so I have written to him. You will see him best early in the morning.

"I am,

"Your humble servant,

"RICHARD SYMPSON.

"*April 27th*, 1727."

On the same sheet with the foregoing is the following memorandum:—

"London, May 4th, 1727.—I am fully satisfied. E. LEWIS."

LOCAL ALLUSIONS.

THE author of a recently published book on Algiers starts by explaining its name and its signification. This suggests to us that, had we time and space, a paper of some interest might be devoted to the subject of the names of places and the popular sayings in connection therewith. They generally bear considerable instruction with them, demonstrating for the most part, either the vanity or the satirical spirit of the bestowers of the various appellations. For example: "See NAPLES and then die!" shews the Italian pride. Russia is not far behind in pride when she writes on the gates of one of her cities "Who can resist God and NOVGOROD the great?" It is the people of Lombardy who have applied to GENOA the stereotyped phrase that *there* are "Men without faith, women without virtue, sea without fish, and hills without trees." In a more self-laudatory sense, the natives of KILKENNY say of their city that in it are to be found "Fire without smoke, air without fog, water without mud, few women without beauty, and a town paved with marble." Fray Cujuello has declared of his beloved native town that, "When the curse was laid upon the earth, heaven excepted the five miles round VALENCIA." Other Spaniards have showered other epigrams upon the brow of the Iberian city. "It is," says one, "full of everything but substance." Of the people, sings a second, "as light in head as in body." While a third more sweepingly declares that at Valencia "the meat is grass, the grass water, the men women, and the women nothing." He might have said of the latter that they were proud, as an epigrammatist has said of the citizens of Newry, in this distich—

High church and low steeple,
Dirty streets and proud people.

Though indeed for pride we know

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* Erasmus Lewis, who negociated this business for the Dean, was his friend and correspondent during many years, and many of his letters to Swift are published in Swift's Works. In Feb. 1712-13, at which time Mr. Lewis was secretary to the Earl of Dartmouth, one of the secretaries of state, Swift wrote a pamphlet in order to vindicate his character, Mr. Lewis having "had a lie spread on him," in consequence of the conduct of another person of the same name. In the parliament which was returned in the following November Mr. Lewis was member for Lostwithiel, being then under-secretary to Mr. Secretary Bromley, and he sat until the dissolution in Jan. 1714-15. He was afterwards secretary to the Earl of Oxford when Lord Treasurer. Swift's great regard for Mr. Lewis appears from the following memorandum, written on the back of one of that gentleman's letters: "Lewis, who is wiser than ever he was; the best of husbands; I am sure I can say from my own experience that he is the best of friends; he was so to me when I had little hopes that I should ever live to thank him."—Mr. Lewis was also distinguished by the friendship of Pope, who left him a legacy for a ring, and Esther Vanhomrigh, Swift's Vanessa, bequeathed him 25*l.* for the like purpose.

Mr. Woodman has favoured us with further letters from Swift to Motte; but they do not relate to the publication of Gulliver's Travels, and we reserve them for publication another month.

nothing that goes beyond the Persian inscription which declares of one of its capitals that "ISPAHAN is half the world!" But this is not much less modest than the topographer's lines on SEVILLE—

> Quien no ha visto Sevilla,
> No ha visto maravilla.

Which may be roughly translated into—

> Who has not in Seville been,
> Has never yet a wonder seen.

For this one saying on Seville, the capital of the kingdom has a triad. First there is "Donde esta Madrid calle el Mundo," or "Where MADRID is, let the world be silent." The calm, deadly air of that city sometimes makes half of its own citizens silent. Exemplification thereof is to be found in the popular dictum that "the air of Madrid kills a man, when it does not extinguish a candle." The city appears to us to have been more equitably treated by the witty Pedro da Costa Perestulta, who said—

> Quien te quiera no te sabe,
> Quin te sabe no te quiera.

Literally—

> He who likes thee does not know thee;
> He who knows thee does not like thee.

Which we hold to be truer than the mural inscription once proposed for a statue of the City of Paris, and which intimated that he who had not seen that city had seen nothing: Qui n'a vu PARIS n'a rien vu!" How much more modest is the Scotch device for the city of St. Mungo, "Let GLASGOW flourish!" And how savage must have been the writer of the old book on the rural suburbs of London who affixed to a Kentish village a saying, which has never ceased to be applied to it, and which alliteratively describes it as "Long, lean, lousy, lazy, lanky, Lewisham!"

From such a district it is pleasant to get away, and travelling westward, hear a native say, "As sure as God is in Gloucestershire," a very popular saying when monasteries were plentiful there, but not the more applicable on that account—not more so than "The Paris of the Levant" is applicable to Smyrna, or "The Flower of the Levant" is applicable to Scio.

Glancing at some of our other counties, we find the characteristics of eight of them set down in half as many lines:

> Derbyshire for lead, Devonshire for tin,
> Wiltshire for plains, Middlesex for sin;
> Cheshire for men, Berkshire for dogs,
> Bedfordshire for flesh, and Lincolnshire for hogs.

Poor Middlesex is scurvily treated in this *quatrain*, written when malefactors used to be drawn by the half-dozen every Monday from Newgate to Tyburn. But even at that day the greatest thieves were not always those who stood outside the shop windows. Then, as now, the splendid insolvents who drank champagne and rode in carriages while they cheated their creditors, were worse than the petty-larceny rascals on the *pavé*, and not to be mentioned with the Arab who lives by plunder—upon principle.

"Manchester weather" is known to mean rain; and Benares is called "the lotus-tree of the world," because it is always pleasant (which it is not) to reside therein. Not unlike Manchester are two French towns, of whom a disgusted military officer has said—

> Dieu me garde de garnison,
> A Gravelines ou Besançon.

It were certainly pleasanter for a man to be in Dresden, "the Florence of Germany;" and even were he in Bembouk he might console himself by the thought that he was in what rather imaginative topographers have designated as "the Peru of Western Africa." And talking of Peru reminds us that it was a native thereof with whom originated the remark, "Strip a Spaniard of all his virtues, and you make a good Portuguese of him!" And of all Spaniards, few, perhaps, were ever so irredeemably wicked as those of a place where wickedness is illustrated in the Andalusian proverb of "Kill your man and fly to Olbere." There is another epigram of comparison between the peninsular people which says, "If to a Spaniard's vices you add hypocrisy, you make of him a perfect Portuguese!" Spain, however, if it has not much to boast of in the way of innocence, rejoices in one locality famous for its salubrity, and touching which it is descriptively said that "at Ronda a man of eighty is a boy!" This sounds like an echo of the Bedouin proverb touching the district wherein once dwelt the tribe of

Reuben, "You shall never find any country so good as the Balka!" Wherefore, we cannot say; for the wise saw is not so succinctly explanatory as that which says of Shiraz that it is "the Gate of Science," or of Khorassan that it is "the Sword of Persia," or of Algiers that it is "Algiers the warlike," or conquering. As to the profession most popular there down to a comparatively recent period, it is sufficiently hinted at in the local proverb which says, that "If Algiers were at peace with all the world, its inhabitants would die of hunger."

The city of Mexico has often been called "the city of the Virgin of Guadalupe," and the origin of this name we are about to explain by narrating the tradition from which it has sprung. Not only the city, but very many men as well as women in the old city of the Aztecs, bear the name of *Guadalupe*, and how this name became so popular we will now briefly tell.

There is about a league to the north of Mexico the *mamelon* of a ridge of hills looking towards the city, and which once bore the unmusical name of Tepeyacar. It is a rugged bluff, difficult of access, yet more frequently climbed than any other height in the vicinity.

In old days an altar to the Mexican Juno or Venus stood here. It was rather the former, for she was called the "Mother of the Gods." It has been replaced by one in honour of "the Mother of God." So in old Rome, the shrine of Venus Victrix was converted into one in honour of the Virgin Triumphant. The story of the Mexican transformation is so evidently that on which the Virgin of La Salette was recently founded that it is worth the telling, were it only to fix the plagiary.

On the 9th of December, 1531, at early dawn, a converted Indian labourer, known as Juan Diego, was on his way to first mass, when on crossing the mountains he heard a celestial concert from invisible birds in the clouds above him. Juan Diego stood with face upraised in ecstacy, and his surprise was by no means diminished on perceiving a small but brilliant light in the distant Heavens, which increased as it came closer, and which almost blinded him by the resplendent power of its glory. Now Juan Diego [illegible] only saw, but heard. He heard a voice calling him by name, and when he again, with both hands raised to shade his dazzled eyes, looked upwards, he was conscious of the presence in the air of a self-supporting lady, dressed in white robes which shed a more than electric light, and who came sliding down towards the hard-set earth, after the pretty manner of what is histrionically known as a "femme volante."

Juan Diego prepared to run for it, but, the sweetest voice in the world bidding him remain, he held his breath and his position, and awaited in a sort of rapt patience, the pleasure of the Lady of Light. She soon dispelled his fears, for who could be afraid when the voice speaking was sweeter than the very music of the spheres? The command conveyed by it was that Juan Diego should repair to the bishop and other ecclesiastical authorities, and inform them that it was her wish that an altar in her honour should be erected where once stood that in honour of the mother of the Mexican deities. Juan thought that he was but an unworthy carrier to be charged with the porterage of such a command, but the Lady of the Silver Tongue told him he was as fit for the office as though he had been a Hidalgo—which was very true; and, on being further assured that if he went forthwith upon his mission, Heaven would not be hard in striking a balance of his accounts, away sped Juan Diego, and told the whole matter to the bishop.

But Don Francisco de Zumerraga was, for the moment, as careless about the honour of the Church as any Muscovite agent among ourselves could be for the honour of England. The wish expressed to him by the Virgin was as much worth as if she had suggested his own canonisation. Well, he dismissed Juan Diego with as little ceremony as English Government officials dismiss men who offer invaluable service. He was told that the matter would be "taken into consideration."

Juan flew back to the mountain with the speed of a winged Mercury, lighter of foot than the vivacious valet of Fortunatus. He found the lady waiting for him; and, with something of anger in his voice, he recounted his scu[illegible] [illegible]ding his sugges- [illegible] man were

employed, he probably would be more readily believed. "As for me," said the modest Juan, "I am as ugly and ill-shaped as one of Montezuma's pet dwarfs. I wonder your ladyship should have pitched upon such a poor dev—."

"What *is* to be done?" asked the perplexed spirit.

"Done!" exclaimed Juan; "Send a member of any of the governing families in Mexico, and, though he were the biggest ass that ever came from Spain, he will be heeded."

"That's true," murmured the lady; "but we are still inclined to think you the most fitting agent. The reigning families have neither grace, wisdom, nor understanding, and yet the Church prays for the triple gift daily. And you, my good Juan," she added, "you certainly look but a sorry messenger. Yet what can otherwise be done?"

Juan, astounded at his own audacity in presuming to render advice where it could not be wanted, remarked, with some diffidence, that "perhaps if the lady would speak to the bishop herself—"

But no; for some reason or other, no doubt sufficient and satisfactory, the visionary lady would not hear of it. It was decided that Juan should once more bear the original message.

"I will await here, to learn the reply," said she.

"Is your slave wiser than the Queen and Star of the Sea?" asked Juan. "Await to learn the reply! Why *I* already know what answer I shall bring back. The bishop has no more regard for the glory and welfare—" and here he went muttering on his way; but his comparison was as irreverent and not to be gainsaid as if one were to affirm that the bishop cared for the glory and welfare of his Church no more than Earl Grey and Mr. Gladstone seem to care for the fame, prosperity, honour, and safety of England.

The following day, being Sunday, Juan waited patiently till mass was over, and then presented himself for admission at the gates of the episcopal palace. He intimated that he was the bearer of a suggestion which would be the making of the Church in that district. He was dismissed as rudely as if he had gone to a First Lord of the Admiralty with an infallible specific for the destruction of the enemy's flotilla.

But Juan Diego was a persevering—the bishop called him an obstinate—man. Not a foot would he move except in a forward direction towards the room in which the prelate was sitting. He was admitted, as the easiest means of finally getting rid of him; and he was no sooner in the diocesan's presence than once more he told his wondrous story, and put it at once to Don Francisco, if he saw anything more difficult therein than was to be found in any page of the Church's annals?

Don Francisco would not answer in the affirmative, but he was not, on that account, any the more inclined to accept the story told him by a wretched Indian.

"Go back, good fellow," said he, "go back to this wonderful lady, and if thy tale be a true one, she will, at my asking, give you a sign, whereby I and all men shall know that she is 'our Lady' indeed—a queen, whose commands it is a privilege to obey."

"Suppose," said Juan, "your gracious reverence were to accompany me to the illustrious lady, yourself?" Now this request, from such a vagrant, to so exalted a personage, was as incongruous as if the Fulham beadle were to ask the Bishop of London to occupy the pulpit of a Ranters' meeting-house,—and accordingly, in wrath, the prelate bade him, without further ceremony go to—the divine messenger from whom he professed to have received his credentials. The Indian obeyed. He had no sooner disappeared than Don Francisco made the same exclamation uttered by the Bishop of Ferns, after reading Gulliver's Travels. "I don't believe," said he, "I don't believe one-half this fellow tells so plausibly." Thereupon he blew shrilly upon his silver whistle, and the signal was obeyed by a couple of young gentlemen who had been playing at dice in the ante-chamber, and who were studying for the Church.

"Follow that vagabond Indian," said his uncourteous lordship to them, "and see with whom he holds converse on the hill of Tepeyacar. Hear, if possible, what passes between them; have memories as long as your ears,

and return forthwith and report all you see and hear."

The brace of aspiring curates rushed forth, like greyhounds from the slips. They never stopped to recover breath till they had surmounted the hill in question, and having got there they looked round and saw nothing.

The lady had, of course, caught Juan Diego up into a cloud; but this natural and simple conclusion never struck two gentlemen, otherwise irreproachably orthodox. They returned to the episcopal palace with their personal testimony that Juan was a knave who deserved whipping.

As they were descending the hill, on their way homeward, the cloud opened, and the lady let the Indian lightly drop upon the earth. "These calves," said she, in allusion to the curates expectant, "have detained us till it is too late. Come hither tomorrow, and the bishop shall have signs enough by way of warrantry for our authenticity." The Indian thought that a long time was being employed for so small a matter, but nevertheless, and although the next day was Monday, and a holiday, he promised to attend.

But promises are proverbially made, with other things, to be broken. On the Monday, Juan's uncle, Bernardino, was taken grievously ill, and if there be any analogy between the unpleasantness of his disease and the Indian name for it, his inward man must have ached indeed. He was afflicted with the Cacolixth, and no wonder a malady with such a name defied the doctors, who cannot cure much more simply-catalogued diseases, and that a priest was soon required to shrive him to whom the medical men could bring no relief. Juan had spent a whole day and night by his side, for his uncle had something to leave, and now on the Tuesday morn he was hurrying along a bye-path, in order to avoid his lightly-robed friend, in search of the holy man in question.

On his way there was a fountain playing, and on the summit of its diamond columns Juan saw the lady dancing, just as smaller figures do upon the tiny jets in Mr. Lipscombe's warehouse. "I am caught," thought the Indian. "You are only encountered," said the lady, who knew his thoughts; "uncle Bernardino is now no longer ill—"

"No longer ill!" murmured the disappointed nephew.

"He is even now gone a-field," said the lady, "and needs no further help. And now for the sign called for by the bishop. Juan, run up the hill, and fill your blanket with the flowers you find growing there."

"Flowers!" exclaimed Juan, "why there is not an inch of mould on that hard rock for flowers to grow in."

"Go forth, and pluck freely," was the reply, "and bring what you gather, here to my feet, beneath this palm, and there learn further."

Juan hastened to obey. He found the summit, which was twice as hard and almost as arid as the mounts of Nineveh in winter, as gay, fresh, and glorious with flowers of every description, as the same mounts, with their peculiar petalled denizens, in the bright time of Spring. He rolled himself in them with delight. They were wet with dew, and when he arose he was better washed and more pleasantly odorous than he had ever been in his life-time before. He filled his *tilma*, or blanket, with the precious flowers, and hastened with them to the lady beneath the palms.

She smiled, expressed her satisfaction, and, saying that that was sign enough, she bade him go boldly therewith to the palace of Don Francisco. Joyfully did Juan obey, boldly did he demand admission, and rudely was he repulsed.

"The fellow smells!" said a monk not remarkable for a celestial ichor, "as if he had been drinking. Sirrah, what dost thou carry in thy blanket?"

"A gift for his eminence," said Juan, who sought in vain to keep his flowery tribute hidden in his blanket. The attendants at last tore it open, and were lost in ecstacy at the sight and scent which were before them. To see and to smell was followed by resolution to possess, and they thrust their hands into the rich heap with a felonious intent which met with signal failure. The flowers ranged themselves on the sides of the blanket, and the Indian's garment looked, for all the world, as if it were of a floral pattern, the gayest that ever issued from the school of design. If the astonishment of all was

great, it grew into something more indescribable, when, in the very centre of the blanket, amidst surrounding flowers, appeared impressed the daguerreotyped portrait of the lady herself. The admiration was so loud-tongued that the Bishop rushed forth, and, beholding what had caused it, began to shout as admiringly as the rest.

He then reverently took the blanket from the neck of the Indian, and, in proof that the whole story is true, this blanket, with the portrait and flowers painted thereon, is still to be seen in the church of Santa Maria da Guadalupa. For the church, of course, was erected, and Bernardino was the architect, at the express command of the lady who had, or who had not, been seen by Juan Diego. The bishop was a little nettled that *he* had not been permitted to hold communication with the principal; and he was a little puzzled at beholding painted, rather than real, flowers. But, on the other hand, Juan protested they had once been real, the bishop's own servants endorsed the protest, and Bernardino, the architect, asserted that the lady had not only expressed a wish that a church should be built, but that *he* should be the builder. Taken altogether, nothing could be more conclusive for those who like to jump to conclusions, and never was saint more warmly acknowledged, or shrine more multitudinously attended than that of our Lady of Guadalupe.

Half Mexico will tell you that the sacred edifice was reared within a fortnight. Others declare that the church was not built within two years and five months. These latter, however, I fear were sceptical persons. As if there were any more difficulty in believing that the structure which now contains the miraculous-flowered blanket was raised in a fortnight than that the flowers painted on the blanket were once real, and the face that glows among them was the "presentment" of a divine lady. Surely one story is as worthy of belief as the other.

That thousands *do* yield credence to the tale is proved by the multitudes who ascend to the church on the hill, on the return of every second of December. That day is one of the high festivals in the old land of the old Aztecs. The blanket and the holy spring are then visited by citizens of all classes, from the highest in the land to the lowest in condition. If there be folly in the act, there may be in the motive a sincerity worthy of being respected. At all events, it seems that a good humour reigns there that may be fairly envied; and when an assembly is more than ordinarily joyous it is spoken of as being as mirthful as a meeting on the hill of Tepeyacar.

J. Doran.

THE DIGGINGS AT GLOUCESTER.

(*Third Article.*)

By John Clarke, Architect. Author of the "Architectural History of Gloucester," "Llanthony," "Lectures of Architecture," &c.

THE slowness of our diggings, which were almost stopped for several months, accounts for the distance between this article and our last. For some time all the wiseacres of Gloucester have been puzzling their brains as to the means of procuring that necessary of life, pure water; the increase of population, to say nothing of the demands of railway engines on a multiplicity of lines, and of ugly brick mills that have sprung up, having rendered the old reservoirs at Robinswood Hill, where springs were first discovered by the Monks of the Abbey of St. Peter, quite a drop in the ocean of liquid required for the commissariat department of the "faire citye." Did our readers ever know what it is to want water? We hope they never may; for in the summer time, when wine is heating, beer stupifying, and cyder diuretic, a draught of clear water is a real luxury. And there are very few wells in Gloucester in which the water can be considered drinkable, or at all events wholesome, and where it possesses these qualities it is of very uncertain supply, as was painfully evident at a fire which threatened the

whole city last year, and during which nearly all the wells in one of the most populous neighbourhoods were pumped dry in ten minutes.

Our researches in the "diggings" show the necessity of a good water supply from a distance; for so thickly was Gloucester of the olden time studded with churches, each with its burying-ground, that a great part of the city is in fact a vast graveyard. The whole of the College-green, and a considerable part of the Westgate-street, were found to contain many human bones and skulls; and in our own domicile in College-green two skeletons were exhumed many feet below the pump, doubtless remains of some pious monks of the Abbey of St. Peter. We need scarcely say the water had always been unfit to drink.

Many fragments of Samian ware have been discovered; portions of small vases, one in particular, which if it had not been broken by the workman who found it, would have been indeed a treasure. It seems to have been ornamented at the top with a wreathed border, under which came a frieze, containing masks and figures of men and animals, horses running, and athletæ performing feats similar to those enacted by the acrobats in our travelling circuses; one in particular is stretching out his legs between two posts, just in the same manner as the chair trick is performed in the present day. On the foot of the vase is the word ADVOCIS. This is all we can say of the vase, which is broken into fragments, none larger than an inch and a half square.

The great quantity of sheep's bones, found at a great distance beneath the surface of the streets, is with difficulty accounted for. One would almost imagine that the inhabitants of old Gloucester lived on mutton, and flung the fragments out of the windows.

Not very far from the Roman pavement in Longsmith Street we found the remains of another Roman habitation, between ten and twelve feet below the surface. The plan of a room, 16 ft. by 14, could clearly be made out, and there were several walls of stone running in various directions. Several fragments of Samian ware were found, also many bones and some goats' horns. It is probable that the lower portion of the house was used as a cellar or kitchen many centuries after the Romans had left the country; for several remains of mediæval pottery were also found, in particular, one culinary utensil of green enamelled earthenware, of almost circular shape, with a strangely indented handle, a large mouth, and a kind of spout or bottle-neck, apparently for the purpose of letting off the steam. It contained when found the bones of some small animal or bird, but, unfortunately, these were disposed of to the scavenger before we came on the spot. The vase was entirely covered with a curious, running pattern of alternate shapes and wavy lines. It is about thirteen inches in height and twelve in diameter. A smaller vessel of red earthenware, about the size and nearly in the shape of an ordinary washhand jug, was also found, as well as the neck and bottom of an amphora of Samian ware, and one or two curious mediæval jug handles. Mr. Disney, the clerk of the works for the sewerage, now looks out sharply for antiquities. The other day he succeeded in obtaining a very perfect Roman spear-head; he has also found several curious old-fashioned Dutch pipes, and—but we hardly know whether we ought to mention it—in the city ditch, not very far from the former residence of the Duke of Norfolk, a certain unmentionable utensil, quite perfect, of the manufacture of about a hundred years ago. It has a lion painted on it, the crest of the Norfolk family, so that we may conclude it came from one of the chambers of the ducal establishment.

Mr. Clarke's former articles on this subject will be found in our Magazines for May and Sept. 1854.

THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND, AND THE TITLE OF FERMOY.

ONE of the oldest and most distinguished of the Anglo-Norman families settled in Ireland is that of Roche. It descended from the marriage of Ralph de la Roche with the Lady Elizabeth, widow of John de Burgh, and mother of William Earl of Ulster, who was daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and a granddaughter of King Edward the First. John de la Roche, the grandson of Ralph, occurs with the title of Lord Fermoy in the 5th Rich. II., and King Henry VII. in the year 1491, conferred the dignity of a viscount of Ireland upon David Roche Lord Fermoy. Both barony and viscounty were vested in his descendants until David the ninth viscount was outlawed during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell in 1652: which outlawry, so far as appears, was never reversed. His brother and two nephews, however, subsequently used the title of Viscount Fermoy, and it was lastly assumed by a more distant relation named Raymund, who died a General in the service of the King of Sardinia in 1769.

It has been recently announced that Her Majesty has been pleased, by a new creation, to revive the title of Lord Fermoy in the person of Edmund Burke Roche, esq. of Trabolgan, late M.P. for the county of Cork. This event has been for some time in anticipation; but its accomplishment is now encountered by objections of two kinds, the one as affecting the present right of the Crown to create any Irish peerage whatever, and the second in the shape of claims to the ancient peerage of Fermoy.

The former objection was urged by the Earl of Derby in the House of Lords on the 11th of June. His lordship represented that on this occasion Her Majesty's Government had put a construction upon the fourth article of the Act of Union which was in direct contradiction to every interpretation that had been placed upon it by every Government, including the framers of the Act, during the whole period of its existence. By that article it was provided that upon three vacancies occurring in the peerage of Ireland the Crown should be empowered to create one new Irish peer, and no more than in that proportion, until such time as the whole number of Irish peers, excepting those who were also peers of Great Britain, should be reduced to the number of 100. Since the Union 44 peerages have become vacant, and 14 have been created, in pursuance of this enactment.* The last creation took place in the beginning of 1852, when Mr. Fortescue was made a Baron by the title of Lord Clermont; and in the course of April or May of the present year there was another creation, by which Mr. Roche was raised to the peerage as Baron Fermoy. Having moved for a return of the three peerages which had become extinct in order to justify this creation, Lord Derby had been surprised to find that the first of them was stated to be the earldom of Mountrath, which fell vacant on the 1st March, 1802,—that is, within twelve months after the Union, since which time no one until now had considered that such vacancy would contribute to entitle the Crown to make a new creation. The circumstances connected with this earldom were these. The last Earl of Mountrath, having no male heir, obtained in the year 1800 the additional peerage of Baron Castlecoote, with remainder to his sister's son; and, dying in March, 1802, was succeeded in that barony accordingly. The son of his nephew and successor died without an heir to the peerage in the year 1827, and the Government of that day availed themselves of the vacancy of the barony of Castlecoote, as one of three peerages entitling them to make a new creation. It was not, however, until now that any Government had the least idea of reckoning the supposed vacancy made by the extinction of the earldom of Mountrath. The matter, as he understood, had arisen accidentally. Two peerages (Tyrconnell and Melbourne) had expired on the 26th and 29th of January,

* Lord Derby was erroneously reported in The Times as stating that between 50 and 60 peerages had become vacant, and 15 or 16 had been created.

1853, and on the 15th of March, 1854, died Lord Netterville, which event was supposed to occasion a third vacancy, that would, on the expiration of twelve months, entitle the Crown to confer a new creation. During this period Mr. Roche received a promise of his peerage; but, just a month before the appointed time, a claimant appeared for the Netterville peerage, and that, consequently, could no longer be considered as an extinction. Then it was that the ghost was raised of the earldom of Mountrath, which had lain dormant since the year 1802. In this arrangement he (Lord Derby) believed that there had been, for political purposes, a violation of the letter, and he was sure of the spirit, of the Act of Union; and the question was of the more importance, because he had found, from a return made in 1840, that up to that period no fewer than nine * similar cases had occurred, of no one of which had the Government of the day availed itself for the purpose of a new creation. The Earl of Derby concluded by moving that the circumstances attending the creation of the Barony of Fermoy be referred to a Committee of Privileges; to which motion consent was given, on the part of the ministry, by Earl Granville, his Lordship having first stated that the Government had not acted without due consideration, having not only consulted the Irish law officers of the Crown, but also the Attorney-general of Lord Derby's own administration.

We may now advert to the difficulties supposed to exist in the counter claims of other parties, besides Mr. Roche of Trabolgan, to the title of Lord Fermoy; and, although such claims cannot impair the prerogative of the Crown to confer the title upon that or any other gentleman by a new creation, still they are such as have usually been allowed to have due consideration in the determination of such matters.

The present Ulster King of Arms, in the edition of his History of the Landed Gentry dated 1843, at p. 1131, states that George Roche, esq. of Granagh castle, co. Kilkenny, "claims the ancient Irish peerage of Fermoy;" and, that gentleman having since deceased, it is stated by the writer of a memoir † of the late James Roche, esq. of Cork, that Stephen Roche, esq. of Ryehill, co. Galway,—a nephew both of George and James, "is the present representative of this ancient house." This claim, as we understand, is founded upon the presumption that the representation vests in the eldest surviving male line;—and in the case of Mr. Roche of Ryehill such descent is traced from Maurice Roche, mayor of Cork in 1571, the son of Edmund, the third son of David Viscount Fermoy, who died in 1492.

It is remarkable, however, that Sir B. Burke's pedigree of the Roches of Limerick and Cork (of whom Mr. Roche of Ryehill is the present head) does not trace them higher than John Roche of Castletown Roche, whose name is affixed to the Declaration of the Roman Catholics of Ireland in 1641; whilst Sir B. Burke's pedigree of the Roches of Trabolgan makes that family lineally descended from Maurice Roche the mayor of Cork in 1571.

But the circumstance of Mr. Roche of Ryehill claiming to be the male heir of the family is explained by another fact, or rumour, which is sufficiently notorious, though concealed by Burke,—that the two elder sons of Edmund Roche who died in 1750, viz. Edmond of Kildinan, who died in

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* We can detect only seven—as follows:

1. Earldom of Mountrath 1803—barony of Castlecoote continued.
2. Earldom of Clermont 1806—viscounty continued.
3. Viscounty of Oxmantown 1807—earldom of Rosse (created 1806) continued.
4. Viscounty of Cremorne 1813—barony continued.
5. Earldom of Glandore 1815—barony of Brandon continued.
6. Earldom of Massareene 1816—viscounty continued.
7. Earldom of Farnham 1823—barony continued.

Besides these, the Marquisate of Ormonde, conferred in 1816, became extinct in 1820. It was re-conferred in 1822 upon the then Earl of Ormonde. In neither of these creations (of 1816 and 1822), as they were conferred on existing Peers, was the condition of three extinctions required. It may, however, become a consideration in what manner the extinction of Peerages created *since the Union* are hereafter to be reckoned.

† In the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1853, p. 658.

1828, the father of the new Lord Fermoy of 1855, and Francis of Rochemount, co. Cork, who died in 1826, were *born before marriage*, though of the same mother with Edward the third son, who succeeded to Trabolgan. The last-named Edward, known as Colonel Roche, having married Susanna, elder daughter of Sir George Wombwell, of Wombwell, co. York, Bart., had an only son, Edmond-Edward, who died a prisoner of war at Lyons in the year 1803, and, his three younger brothers having also died before him, on his death in 1828 he left Trabolgan to his nephew Edward, the only son of his elder (illegitimate) brother Edmond, which Edward was the father of the present Edmond Burke Roche, the new Lord Fermoy.

But, besides the male heirs of the Roche family, there is a gentleman who puts forth a claim, as being entitled to the dignity through an heir female. He has addressed the Cork papers under the signature of James Cæsar Durnford, esq. barrister-at-law, of Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington; and we are informed that he is the great-nephew of David Roche (commonly known as Tiger Roche), who was the son of James Roche, of Abystrowry, co. Cork. That Roche had three sisters: 1. Mrs. Durnford; 2. the Baroness Nolcken; and 3. Mrs. McCrae. The second was married first to Judge Lemaistre, and by him had a son, who is deceased: she was married secondly to the Baron Nolcken, ambassador from Gustavus III. of Sweden. Mrs. Durnford had issue James Rowland Cæsar Durnford, the father of the claimant. Supposing that James Roche of Abystrowry was the nearest heir to the last Viscount, it remains to be proved that the peerage is descendible to female heirs. The late Sir William Betham asserted that principle with considerable perseverance in the case of the Irish viscounty of Slane, but did not bring the same to a successful termination.

The Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords will, it is presumed, bring these questions to an issue: and its proceedings will be regarded with unusual interest, as possibly involving an unexpected augmentation, and consequently a less rapid diminution than before, of the numbers of the Irish Peerage.

A Correspondent has favoured us with the following genealogy of the Roche family:—

Mr. Urban, As the history of Lord Viscount Fermoy is at present a matter not only of family contention but also of public moment, perhaps the insertion of the following account and pedigree of that once noble family may be of interest to your readers. It may also help to settle the dispute, and solve the question, Who is the legitimate representative of the last Viscount Fermoy?

I found the subjoined in a note at at p. 334 of the Hibernia Dominicana, sive Historia provinciæ Hiberniæ ordinis Predicatorum, &c. Coloniæ Agrippinæ, 1762. This work is very rare,* and as I am not aware that this pedigree has been already published in any of our peerages, whether extinct or otherwise, I have translated it in full—at all events it will be interesting.

"This most noble family, in Latin *de*

* This book was printed at Kilkenny by Edmund Finn, 1762, under the personal inspection of Dr. Thomas Burke, a member of the noble house of Clanricard, at that time Historiographer of the Dominican Order in Ireland, and subsequently titular Bishop of Ossory. The stringency of the laws at that period compelled the author to cause his book to bear the imprint "Coloniæ," lest press, book, and all should be seized and destroyed. The work, as may be expected, has a party bias, yet it must be regarded as of high historic value. The following collation may interest the curious reader:—The work contains, with the supplement, 949 pp. with an "Epistola Domino Nerio Cardinali Corsino, licentiæ approbatio." From p. 137 to 146 inclusive is not to be met with in the copies usually on sale; they were expunged in consequence of certain offensive allusions to the state of the Protestants under James II. They have, however, been reprinted, and can be had of Dublin booksellers for a small sum; but the Supplement is of extreme rarity, and scarcely ever to be met with. It forms a second volume, and has a separate title, although the pagination runs on, viz. from p. 801 to end. It was printed 1772. The beautiful copy with Supplement before us is in the collection of Dr. Neligan. It was purchased for him at the sale of the library of Sir Wm. Betham, late Ulster king, and was originally in the possession of Major Montmorency Morris, the author of Irish Pillar Stones, &c.

Rupe, in French *de la Roche*, but now among the English and Hiberno-English everywhere Roche, long since came from France into England, and from England to Ireland. It had its origin from Charles the Great and other kings of France, from the Counts of Flanders, and the Kings of England, through Elizabeth de Clare, granddaughter of Edward the First, King of England, by his daughter Joanna, who married Ralph de Rupe, son of Alexander, heretofore widow of John de Burgh, father of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and mother of the aforesaid William; as is evident in a genealogy of the same family preserved in the Heralds' office, London, which Sir William Segar, principal king of arms (Garter), made anno 1615, from which I copy the preceding and subsequent accounts of that year.

"The first of this most illustrious family, David, called the Great, on account of his distinguished exploits, was the son of Maurice, s. of John, s. of another John, s. of George, s. of David, s. of Ralph de Rupe, married to Elizabeth de Clare, presently to be honourably mentioned, s. of Alexander, s. of Hugh, s. of Gerald, s. of David, s. of Milo, s. of Henry, who obtained a diploma from King John, for three cantreds of land in the county of Cork, anno 1200. He was long counted among the nobles of Ireland, and was honoured with the dignity of Viscount de Fermoy by Edward, the fourth king of his name who ruled in England, and was Lord of Ireland from 1460 to 1483. David, celebrated as the Great, was the son of Maurice de Rupe, Lord of Fermoy, by Amia, daughter of Maurice Gerald, Earl of Desmond; and his mother had for her father Ralph Stafford, Earl of Stafford in England, who died anno 1375. But the wife of David the Great was Joanna, daughter of Sir Walter de Burgo, called Mac William, by whom he had nine children: 1. Maurice (of whom below); 2. Redmund Roche, of Ballymaghy; 3. Ulick Roche, of Crogh; 4. Theobald Roche, of Ballyhendon, and le Clash; 5. William Roche, of Ballyhouly; 6. Philip Roche, of Serall and Rahan; 7. Gerald Roche, of Ballyhonan and Crawkkerrye; 8. Edmund Roche, of Bullenme; 9. James Roche, of Clostoe; and one daughter, Helena, married to James Courcy, thirteenth Baron of Kinsale.

Maurice de Rupe, second Viscount de Fermoy, had two wives in succession, viz.:—Joanna, daughter of James Gerald, Earl of Desmond, and Mora, daughter of Lord O'Brien. By the second he begat Edmund; but by the first, David his successor, and Helena wife of Thomas Gerald, Earl of Desmond.

David de Rupe, third Viscount de Fermoy, joined himself in marriage to Catherine, daughter of Sir Thaddeus Mac-Carthy More, who brought forth Maurice fourth Viscount married to Grania Mac-Carthy, of the family of Mac-Tey, From whom sprung three sons:—1. David (of whom below); 2. William Roche, of Carrydownan (who by Helena Tobin, daughter of Thomas, Lord of Comshinock, had three sons, Edward, James, and John); 3. John (died without issue); and as many daughters: 1. Helena, married John, Lord Barry; 2. Marcella, married James Barrett, of Balencollege, gentleman; 3. Catherine.

David de Rupe, fifth Viscount de Fermoy, took to wife Helena, daughter of James Butler, Baron of Dunboyne, who brought forth to him six sons:—1. Maurice, (of whom below); 2. Theobald; 3. Richard; 4. John; 5. Redmund; 6. Ulick; and two (?) daughters:—Joanna, married Patrick FitzMaurice, Baron of Lixnau, ancestor by her of the Earls of Kerry.

Maurice de Rupe, sixth Viscount de Fermoy, married Helena, daughter of Maurice (Fitz-John) Gerald, Earl of Desmond, by whom he had two sons—1. David (of whom below); 2. Theobald; and two daughters—1. Helena, married Donat O'Brien, fourth Earl of Thomond; 2. Amia, married Lord O'Donoghoe, of the county of Kerry.

David de Rupe, seventh Viscount de Fermoy, by Joanna Barry, of the family of the Earls of Barrymore, had three sons and four daughters, Maurice, John, Theobald, Helena, Eleonor, Joanna, and Catherine. He died 22d March, 1635.

Maurice de Rupe, eighth Viscount de Fermoy, begat—1. David, ninth Viscount, died without issue. He strenuously adhered to the side of his king, Charles the First, and Charles the Second, against that most iniquitous Cromwell;* 2. John, tenth Viscount, who, from his marriage with Catherine, daughter of David Condon, gentleman, begat two sons, David and Ulick, and one daughter, by name Eleonora.

David de Rupe, eleventh Viscount de Fermoy, a marine officer in the reign of Queen Anne, was drowned in a terrible storm at Plymouth, Anno 1703. His brother Ulick, beforementioned, succeeded to him, unmarried, as twelfth Viscount. He

* See a fuller notice of this viscount in the extract from the Irish Compendium, by Francis Nichols, given in our Magazine for July, 1853, p. 47.

married Anne Carr, of Northumberland, and died without issue. From henceforward, D. [Raymund] Roche, of Ballyndangan, assumed the title of Viscount de Fermoy, a Major in the army of the King of Sardinia, who was a very near relation to the forementioned Viscounts. (See Francis Nichols' Irish Compendium, London, 1735, p. 166). I know one D. Thomas Roche, of Dublin, who says that he is a very near relation."

We now turn to the Supplement, where we find recorded the monumental inscription of him who last aspired to the title of Lord Viscount Fermoy:—

"I saw (says Dr. Burke) the Epitaph of the celebrated Lord Roche, of Ballyndangan, in the Church of Saint Marcian of the Friars Predicants, at Tortona, in the Duchy of Milan, in the dominion of the King of Sardinia, on the 26th August, 1769, with the following words engraved on marble:—

Dominus Raymundus
Lord de Roche,
Vicecomes de Fermoy,
Dominus Ballyndangan, Ballinlogh, Carricdownan,
Balliglegnan, Ballyclogh, Glanworth, Ballymoch, Bally-Hidon, Creg, Castletown-Roche,
Kilworth, &c. &c.
Regni Hiberniæ
Par,
Ordinis Militaris SS. Mauricii & Lazari
Commendatarius,
Peditum S. R. M. Regis Sardiniæ
Generalis Locum Tenens,
Dertonæ & annexarum Ditionum
Gubernator,
Mortuus Quinto Kalendar. Junii MDCCLXII.
Fidelium Orationes implorat.

Quere—Did Lieut.-General Roche leave any issue? If so, did they afterwards settle in Ireland? And, as the period is but short, who can claim a descent?—I am, &c. RICHARD CAULFIELD.

FRENCH HISTORY.

The Monarchy of France, its Rise, Progress, and Fall. By William Tooke, F.R.S.

THE position which French history occupies in the annals of modern Europe is as unique and important as the geographical situation of the country whose progress and developement it describes. Independently of the predominant influence of France upon the rest of Europe, not only during the last generation, but during the three preceding centuries; without reference to its situation, its wealth, and its resources, and the intelligence and bravery of its inhabitants, there is no country in whose story the distinguishing elements of European society, and the mode of developement of our modern civilization, can be studied so fully or so accurately as in French history. The various and often antagonistic forces which made up the life of the middle ages, and out of whose working modern society and government have arisen—monarchy, feudal or absolute, aristocracy, feudality, the towns, the peasantry—all these are more conveniently and advantageously observed upon the scene of French history than in that of any other nation. The same influences have moulded the destinies of England; but here their forces have been always more equally balanced, their characteristics less marked. The history of Germany wants that unity of character which is afforded by that of more living and vigorous nationalities; and the peculiar circumstances of the two great southern peninsulas deprive their annals of much of that singular interest which arises from the applicability of history to illustrate events which touch us more nearly, and with which we are more familiarly acquainted. As certain historical personages may be selected as the "representative men" of the ages in which they lived, so France may well be chosen as the representative country of our European history.

It is remarkable that this subject does not appear to have occupied the attention and the labour of English *litterateurs* at all in proportion to its interest and importance. If we may form any judgment from the paucity of published writings in this country upon French history, we should conclude that there is very little interest generally felt among our students upon the subject. Perhaps one of the causes of this indifference may be found in the unsatisfactory method in which the history of their country was treated until a recent period by French writers.

A conscientious and intelligent research into facts, rare among the historians of the last century in every

country, was peculiarly rare in France; there no sacrifice was too great to be made to national or regal vanity. The Abbé Daniel fell into disgrace for depriving the royal line of four apocryphal "kings of France," whom the Abbé Velly and his successors took care with due respect to reinstate in their ancient dignities. In no country did more various influences of racé and of province, and of orders and of classes, require to be recognised and appreciated; in no country was history written from a more exclusive and central point of view. This is happily now no longer the case. The Revolution has in its sequel imparted a new life to the literary as well as to the political energies of France; Guizot and Sismondi, the two Thierrys, and M. de Barante have inaugurated a new æra in French historical writing.

The new impetus which this study has recently received in France is, no doubt, connected with a general change of opinion and feeling as to the objects and province of history. The histories written for the past generation are not the histories for the present. Historical criticism may be said to be a new science, and the whole manner of treating history has been revolutionized. The philosophical history, as it was termed, of the last century has given place to a far more searching examination of facts, and a more enlightened and conscientious inquiry into their causes.

That which Niebuhr has done for the history of Rome has been, or has to be, done, at a still greater cost of labour and research, for the history of all the countries of modern Europe. It was lately observed in a speech which made some noise in the country, that the history of England was still to be written. We are, however, disposed to think, that no modern writer can hope to attain to the authority and reputation as national historians which once attached to the name of Hume in this country, and to those of the Abbé Velly and of Anquetil in France. The truth is now generally recognized—Melius est petere fontes quam sectare rivulos,—that a page of a contemporary chronicle, a verse of an ancient ballad, produces on the mind a truer, a more complete, and a more vivid picture of the period to which it belongs, than a chapter of Hume, or a dissertation of the Academy of Inscriptions.

We feel that the local and individual colouring of the story is as valuable as the events themselves, and we reject the aid of the "philosophic" historian, who would translate the characteristic narrative into well-turned and monotonous periods with as little ceremony as the antiquary would expel a domestic who had evinced a taste for burnishing his Roman specula, or for giving to a *stater* of Antigonus the polish of a new-coined sovereign. We may even go further than this. The mode in which a fact is related is more valuable than the fact itself; and the same historical criticism which has destroyed our belief in the fables of early Latin history has given an additional value to the memorials of them which Livy has preserved, as reflections of the national traditions and of the popular sentiments of early Rome. Nor does this apply to remote times only. An eloquent historian has shown us the value of the poetry and works of fiction of the day in illustrating the history of our own country and of the seventeenth century; and we rise from the perusal of a paper of the Spectator, or a scene of *The Way of the World*, with a truer conception of the manners and the mode of thinking and living of the Augustan age of Queen Anne than can be gained from the pages of Rapin or of Smollett.

The French historians of the last century were incapable of looking at their national annals except through the spectacles of their own age, and the chieftains and warriors of Chlodowig and Karl Martel assume in their scenes the language and gestures of *le grand monarque* and his courtiers. Augustin Thierry, in his interesting Letters upon the History of France, illustrates this unhappy propensity by tracing the several forms assumed by certain incidents of history or romance, as they are transferred from the original sources to the pages of the most distinguished modern historians. Their principal care, he complains, is to efface the popular colour and to substitute the air of the court, to spread with skill the varnish of modern grace over the rudeness of the olden time. We cannot resist borrowing from him an amusing instance of this process of

varnishing. "Childerik," says Gregory of Tours, "being abandoned to an excessive licence, and reigning over the nation of Franks, began to abuse their daughters. They, indignant at this, drive him from the kingdom. But, finding that they further wished to kill him, he went away to Thuringia." * This is the narrative of a writer living a century after the event. The following are the words of the Abbé Velly, who boasts in his preface of drawing from the ancient sources, and depicting manners and usages with exactness: "Childéric fut un prince à grandes aventures; c'était l'homme le mieux fait de son royaume. Il avait de l'esprit, du courage; mais, né avec un cœur tendre, il s'abandonnait trop à l'amour: ce fut la cause de sa perte. Les seigneurs français, aussi sensibles à l'outrage que leur femmes l'avaient été aux charmes de ce prince, se liguèrent pour le detrôner. Contraint de céder à leur fureur, il se retira en Allemagne."†

It was not for want of an abundant supply of authentic and original matter, that the French historians of the last century failed to present to their readers a faithful picture of past times. The noble series of historical monuments commencing with the Benedictine collection and since enriched by the publications of the Société de l'Histoire de France, together with the unrivalled succession of private memoirs, form a more complete and available mass of historical material than any other country can boast. With the abundance of original and interesting documents which industry and research have placed at the command of the modern historian, it becomes one of his principal duties to select and arrange his evidence, to distinguish authentic testimony from mere hearsay information, the narrative of the careful and impartial witness from the gossip of the prejudiced or credulous relator. In order to make his work at once trustworthy and interesting, it must be his care so to use his materials as to retain the graphic interest of the contemporary narratives, without abandoning the vantage-ground of historical criticism or abdicating the historian's office as supreme judge of the accuracy of chroniclers and of the probabilities of events.

The genius of Scott seized at once the value of the details and accessories of history as aids to the imagination; and his historical novels presented to the world a livelier picture of the periods to which they relate than history had previously exhibited. The lesson furnished by the novelist has not been lost upon the historian. There is no fear now of the writers of history neglecting those minutiæ which add life and interest to their narrative; the temptation is rather to exaggerate and misapply them, to study effect rather than truth, to transfer picturesque circumstances to characters and situations to which they do not belong, and to borrow from the novelist not only the use of characteristic details, but also the manner of employing the materials of history. Some of our own popular writers have not been altogether proof against this temptation.

At the present time the French have no reason to complain of the deficiencies of their historians. M. de Barante, in his history of the dukes of Burgundy, has succeeded in rendering the narrative of medieval history more interesting than it has been under the hands of any previous writer, and the work of M. Henri Martin, as a general *aperçu* of French history, appears to leave little to be desired.

Mr. Tooke's "Monarchy of France" does not pretend to give an original view of French history, but only to be a depository of the commonly known and received facts. Moreover, as to its subject, it professes to be no more than that which the older histories of France, whatever their pretensions, really were—a history of the monarchy only, and not of the nation or of the provinces. The monarchy intended to be illustrated being that dynasty which found its period at the Revolution, the subject of the work would be properly terminated by the death of Louis XVI.; but the history is continued by a diary of the principal events of the Revolution, from the as-

* Greg. Turon. Hist. Franc. lib. ii. p. 12.
† Histoire de France, tom. i. p. 41.

sembling of the States General to the creation of the first Directory, and by some useful tables, including an alphabetical list of the members of the States General, with a syllabus of the reactionary gossip and private scandal which was directed against the distinguished men of the Revolution. The affection with which the author regards his great subject, the French monarchy, has led him to treat the Revolution and its leaders with some acrimony; but in spite, or perhaps by reason, of this partiality the supplemental portion is not the least interesting part of the volume.

It is, we presume, to be attributed to his exaggerated love of legitimacy that Mr. Tooke has repeated without suspicion the genealogical fable of the descent of Hugh Capet from the first race of Frankish kings, which even father Daniel * only gives as an apocryphal compliment, and as a sort of pendant to Dante's equally unfounded sneer:

> Figliuol fui d'un beccaio di Parigi
> Quando li regi antichi venner meno.†

We have observed two or three inaccuracies in turning over Mr. Tooke's earlier pages. For example, in p. 293, Otho Count of Burgundy, the father of Joan queen of Philip le Long, and of Blanche, the too famous wife of Charles le Bel, is confounded with the Emperor Otho IV.; and in p. 310, it is stated that King John of France acquired the duchy of Burgundy through his wife Joan, the mother of Philip de Rouvre, the last duke of the elder line, whereas that queen was not of the Burgundian house, and the heiress who brought that inheritance to the Crown was another Joan, the wife of Philip of Valois, and mother of King John. We do not know upon what authority it is stated that Charles le Temeraire was drowned before Nanci. The exact manner of his death was a mystery at the time, but it is agreed that on his body was found more than one mortal wound; and Comines conjectures, from the report of those who were present at the battle, that he was borne along by a crowd of enemies, by whom he was killed and stripped without being recognized.

Mr. Tooke's work is arranged partly in a narrative and partly in a tabular form, and, considering the large and handsome type in which the principal part of the work is printed, it contains as much information upon the subject to which it relates as could well be compressed into the space of a volume.

LETTER OF AARON BURR,

THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON COLLEGE, NEW JERSEY.

PRESIDENT AARON BURR, the writer of the interesting letter now subjoined, was a descendant of good Jonathan Burr, first of Redgrave in England, ultimately of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and the son of Chief Justice Peter Burr. He was a native of Fairfield, Connecticut, and was born there in 1714. His ancestry was famous in the colony. He graduated at Yale College in 1735. In 1742 he accepted a call to the Presbyterian congregation at Newark, in New Jersey. Here he early became preeminent as a scholar and a theologian. In 1748 he was unanimously elected the successor of the saintly Dickinson as President of the College established in Elizabethtown, but which was transferred to Newark immediately after his appointment. In 1757, a short time before the death of Burr, it was removed to the subsequently famous Princeton; a name likely to be long illustrious, as well from its teachers as its many distinguished alumni. The names of i[illegible] after presidents, Edwards, Davies, Finley, Witherspoon, and others, brought ad[illegible]al fame to the "Log College," which soubriquet, by the way, Dr. Archib[illegible] adopting it as the title of his delightful "Me[illegible]

President Burr died Sept. 24, 1757. Few [illegible] of Edwards; or that the famous-infamous A[illegible] States, was his son. Fewer still need to [illegible] ancient note. Together with the Theologic[illegible]

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* Histoire de France, tome ii. p. 316.

College) adorned by a Hodge and an Alexander, it stands in the front-rank of educational institutes. The illustrious secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Professor Henry, is still its Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Among other letters of this excellent man which are in my possession, is the following, addressed to Mr. Hogg, merchant in Edinburgh, a man "of a thousand" in his "day and generation." It sheds light on the early history of Princeton College; and, moreover, gives expression to the feelings of the nation while passing through the eclipse of Braddock's defeat.

By the way, it must be permitted me to waft across the Atlantic an earnest desire that a History of Princeton may be given by one or other of her numerous gifted sons. Many schools, calling themselves "academies," and even "colleges," have their bulky octavos, while the venerable Princeton, so far as is known to me, has only casual and incidental "Notices." I should be glad to place considerable materials at the service of one competent to the task. A. B. G.

Dear and worthy Sir,

Your most obliging favour of August 28th came safe to hand a few days ago, which I read with much gratitude and pleasure. It brought us very agreeable news about the Scotland collection,* which has exceeded our expectations at least 300 pounds; as my good friend Mr. Erskine † wrote me some time ago that he did not think it would amount to more than 700*l.* We are sensible how much we are indebted to you and your worthy son for our success in this affair. May the Giver of every good and perfect gift reward you a thousand-fold with spiritual and temporal blessings in Christ Jesus!

Liberty for drawing bills comes very seasonably, as the exchange is just now higher than it has been any time since ye last war. Our bills will not reach Mr. Belchiers ‡ till some time in January, as none will be of earlier date than this letter; so there appears no danger of their coming too soon.

Enclos'd you have a copy of Mr. Belchier's account,§ as also Mess^s^. Tennent ‖ and Davies ¶ with the trustees, that you may see how Divine Providence has smiled upon our undertaking; and I hope you will help us by your prayers to give God the glory.

We have begun a building at Princeton, which contains a hall, library, and rooms to accommodate about an hundred students, tho' it will not any more of it be finished than is absolutely necessary at present—with an house for the President.

We do everything in the plainest and cheapest manner as far as is consistent with decency and convenience, having no superfluous ornaments. There was a necessity of our having an house sufficient to contain ye students, as they could not lodge in private houses in that village where we have fix'd the college; which, as it is the centre of the province, where provisions are plenty and firewood will always be cheap, is doubtless the fittest place we cou'd have pitch'd upon. The buildings prove more expensive than we at first imagin'd, from the best computations we could get; but by the smiles of heaven upon us we shall be able I think to compleat what we design at present; and have at least a fund left of 1,600*l.* ster[ling], which, with the other income of the college, will be sufficient for the present officers and a little more, as money here will readily let for 7 per cent. interest with undoubted security. This fund will be encreased by what we get from Ireland, and a little more we expect from South Brittain [*i. e.* England]; and we hope by the help of some generous benefactors here and abroad to be able before long to support a Professor of

* The Kirk of Scotland enjoined collections to be made in every parish in behalf of the college of New Jersey, afterwards called Princeton.

† Dr. John Erskine, *clarum et venerabile nomen* in Scotish theology.

‡ This is probably a clerical mis-rendering of "Belcher," a banker in London, son of the estimable governor of Massachusetts and New Jersey.

§ The inclosure has disappeared.

‖ Gilbert Tennent, the compeer of Whitfield. He accompanied Davies to Scotland as a deputy to plead for the College.

¶ The excellent Rev. Samuel Davies, of Virginia, whose "Diary," while in Scotland along with Tennent, appears in Dr. Foote's masterly "History of Virginia."

Divinity. That office at present lies on the President, with a considerable part of the instruction in other branches of literature. The trustees have their eyes upon Mr. Edwards,* and want nothing but ability to give him an immediate call to that office.

The students in general behave well; some among them that give good evidences of real piety, and a prospect of special usefulness in the churches of Christ, are a great comfort and support to me under the burden of my important station.

I may in my next give you a more particular account of the college. It is at present under flourishing circumstances in many respects; has grown in favour with men, [and] I would humbly hope [with] God also. 'Tis my daily concern that it may answer the important ends of its institution, and that the expectations of our pious friends at home and abroad may not be disappointed.

I shall not fail to acknowledge my Lord Lothian's generosity. I am sorry Messrs. Tennent and Davies neglected seasonably to acquaint their friends in Scotland of their safe arrival, &c. I hope their long and tedious passages, and the confusion their affairs were probably in by their long absence, may be something of an excuse. I can testify that they retain a very lively sense of the most generous treatment y^t they and the college met with in those parts.

The defeat of General Braddock† was an awful but a seasonable rebuke of Heaven. Those that had the least degree of seriousness left could not but observe with concern the strange confidence in an arm of flesh and disregard to God and religion that appear'd in that army. Preparations were made for rejoycing at the victory, as tho' it had been ensured, and a day appointed for the obtaining it. The whole country were alarm'd and struck with astonishment at the news of his defeat, and some awaken'd to eye the hand of God in it, who had tho't little of it before; and I can't but think God has brought good to the land out of this evil.‡

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* This was the eminent Jonathan Edwards, the father-in-law of the writer, and his successor as President of Princeton College. He was at this period engaged as a humble missionary in the frontier village of Stockbridge, Mass. It softens our regret that he was not removed to Princeton thus early, to know that the retirement of Stockbridge gave the great thinker leisure to excogitate his irrefutable argument on the "Will," and to weave the golden-tissued web of "The Religious Affections." On the decease of Burr, Edwards was appointed President of Princeton College, but he died almost before he had entered on the duties of the office.

† Major-General Edward Braddock, commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, who arrived in Virginia, with two regiments from Ireland, in February, 1755. The writer alludes to his disastrous expedition against Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburgh. Braddock was a brave impetuous officer, and his defeat cast unwonted gloom all over the Colonies.

‡ A letter of Edwards, of nearly the same date (which is also in my possession), likewise contains some comments on these transactions which may be acceptable. The coincidence of sentiment is striking. *Inter alia*, he says, "I had opportunity to see and converse with ministers belonging to almost all parts of North America; and, among others, Mr. Davies, of Virginia. He told me that he verily thought that General Braddock's defeat, the last summer, was a merciful dispensation of Divine Providence to those southern colonies. He said that notorious wickedness prevailed to that degree in that army, among officers and soldiers, and that they went forth openly in so self-confident and vain-glorious a manner, that if they had succeeded the consequence would have been a hardening people in those parts, in a great degree, in a profane and atheistical temper, or to that purpose; and that many appeared very much solemnized by the defeat of that army, and the death of the general, and so many of the other chief officers; and some truly awakened. And by what I could learn it had something of the same effect among the people in New York and New Jersey. And the contrary success of the New England forces near Lake George, when violently attacked by Baron Dieskau and the regulars from France with him, who had been the chief French officer on the Ohio in the time of the engagement with General Braddock, one of which officers was killed by our forces and the other taken—I say the contrary success of the New England forces seemed to confirm the foresaid effect; it being known by all how widely this army differed from the other, in the care that was taken to

On the contrary, God was acknowledg'd in the army that went from Crown Point,* vice and debauchery suppress'd in a manner that has scarce been seen in this land, and was much admired at by those that saw it. This was much owing to Major-General Lyman,† with whom I am well acquainted. He is a man of piety, and for courage and conduct, a spirit of government and good sense, he has not his superiour in these parts. He acquitted himself with uncommon bravery and good conduct in the engagement at Lake George, Sept. 8th,‡ and it was owing to him, under God, y^t the victory was obtain'd, which prov'd a means of saving ye country from ruin, as has since more fully appear'd by the scheme ye French general had laid. I gave [have given] this hint about Mr. Lyman because Mr. Edward Cole, one of ye officers, being offended y^t he banished some lewd women from the camp y^t he had brought with him, wrote a letter to scandalize him, hinting that he was a coward, tho' numbers that were in the engagement have fully establish'd his character as one of the bravest officers, who expos'd himself in the hottest fire of the enemy, animating his men. And General Johnson himself acknowledges ye honour of the day was due to Mr. Lyman.

The state of these American Colonies at present looks dark. We are divided in our councils. Some are of such a spirit that they will forward nothing but what they are at the head of themselves. Several of the governours of the continent are now met at New York, to concert measures for the safety of [the] country. Much will depend on the result of this meeting. When I consider ye crying iniquities of the day I cannot but tremble for fear of God's judgments, that seem to hang over this sinning land.

I have lately had a letter from Stockbridge. Mr. Edwards and his family are in usual health, except his daughter Betty, who is never well, and I believe not long for this world.§ Their situation is yet distressing, thro' fear of the enemy [*i. e.* the Indians and the French]. My wife‖ joins me in respectful and affectionate salutations to you and your son. I add but my poor prayers and ardent wishes y^t your declining days may be fill'd with comfort and usefulness, y^t you may have a late and an abundant entrance into ye everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

With much unfeign'd respect,
I am, very d^r Sir,
Your most oblig'd and affectionate
Friend and humble Servt,
AARON BURR.

Newark, Decr 3^d 1755.

P.S.—The original, of which this is a copy, comes viâ N. York; I send duplicates, as we expect daily to hear war is proclaimed. Our good governor, Mr. Belcher,¶ and sundry of our trustees, have had ye pleasure of seeing

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restrain vice and maintain religion in it; particularly by Major-General Lyman, the second officer in the army, a truly worthy man; a man of distinguished abilities and virtue, as well as uncommon martial endowments, who above any other officer was active in the time of the engagement."—Letter to Dr. Gillies, Dec. 12th, 1755.

* Taken by Amherst.

† Phinehas Lyman was appointed major-general and commander of the Connecticut forces in 1755. When Sir William Johnson was wounded at Lake George, the command devolved on him, and he animated his troops to a glorious victory. Johnson was peevishly jealous of Lyman. In 1758 he served with Abercrombie, and was with the chivalrous Howe when he fell. He was also at the capture of Crown Point, and at the surrender of Montreal. He died in 1775.

‡ This private opinion of President Burr, as to the superior merit of Lyman as against Johnson, is universally allowed by historians. Yet was Johnson rewarded with 5000*l.* and a baronetcy, while Lyman was utterly neglected, being merely named in the despatch.

§ She died Jan. 1, 1762, aged 14.

‖ Esther, eldest daughter of President Edwards. She died April 7, 1758, only a few weeks after her distinguished father, aged only 26.

¶ He died August 31st, 1757, having been forward in every "good work." President Burr preached his funeral discourse, and died very shortly after him, on Sept. 24th, 1757.

your kind letter. They all unite in their salutations and grateful acknowledgements to you. Mr. Ingram's kind letter came to hand with yours, acquainting us y^t he had collected £300 ster. Mr. Wm P. Smith, one of our trustees, is appointed to draw up a letter of thanks to ye General Assembly, in name of the trustees, which I suppose will be sent to y^r care.

SONNET ON THE PORTRAIT OF THE REV. THOMAS JONES, M.A.

FORMERLY THE BELOVED AND RESPECTED TUTOR OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Thy pictured form adorns my quiet hall;
And, when thy lineaments serene I see,
Youth to my heart returns, and with its glee
Awaken'd thoughts to sweet reflection call.
The depths of Science were thy chosen part,
O Jones: and of thy cloister'd cell's repose
The cheer'd remembrance in my bosom glows,
The cherished feeling of the College heart.
Be the pause frequent, while I may attend
Heeding from memory thy healthful past,
Mourning thy happiness so soon o'ercast,
And share of this world's life so soon to end.
But gone thou art not: thy regardful eye
Beams on me from the Canvass tenderly.

Trereife, Cornwall, May 28th, 1855. C. VAL. LE GRICE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Royal Archery in Tothill Fields, by Westminster—Sir Henry Morgan, called "The Buccaneer"—Family of Ward of Yorkshire; English Nunnery at Bruges—Mr. Christopher Bullock, "the Suffolk Wonder."—Superstitions of Worcestershire—On the Site of Anderida, a Romano-British City—Records of the Court of Star Chamber—Autograph Letter of the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, the Lady Freemason.

ROYAL ARCHERY IN TOTHILL FIELDS, BY WESTMINSTER.

MR. URBAN,—Among the various notices of Tothill Fields which have recently appeared in your pages, or in those of Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Timbs, and the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, I think no observation has been made upon the use to which they were once applied for military exercises and the sport of archery.

Tothill Fields served as the Hyde Park of our Tudor sovereigns, in which were held what we now call Reviews, but which were then known as Musters. In the Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London, (printed for the Camden Society), we read of a great muster at "Totehylle," held before the king (Edward VI.) of the men of arms of divers Lords, on the 8th Dec., 1551; and again on the 20th of the same month, the muster of the Duke of Somerset's servants before the king, at Tothill also.

Memorials of Henry the Eighth amusing himself in the exercise of archery in the fields of Tothill occur in his Privy-purse accounts * in the year 1521.

It appears that rounds were then newly

* Edited by the late Sir N. H. Nicolas in 1827, 8vo. The editor, in his preface, p. xiii. has fallen into a misapprehension that the king "amused himself with shooting *at Tothill near Bridewell*," in consequence of the king having just before been at his palace of Bridewell, which, as is well known, was situate near the present Blackfriars Bridge.

made at Tothill for the royal sport, and at the royal expense. By "rounds" I presume we must understand what is now called a target. The fixed objects of aim called *butts*, were formed of boards and embanked earth; * the *rounds* would be a target; and *prycks* the smaller marks in the form of pillars or posts.

1531, Jan. 31. Paied to Byrde, yeoman of the kinges bowes, for making of the Roundes at Totehill, by the kinges commaundement, xij^{s} viij^{d}.

March 20. Paied to George Coton for vij shottes loste by the kinges grace unto him at Totehill, at vj^{s} viij^{d} the shotte, xlvj^{s} viij^{d}.

March 29. Paied to George Gifford for so moche money as he wanne of the kinges grace unto him at Totehill, at shoting, xij^{s} vj^{d}.

May 13. Paied to George Coton for that he wanne of the kinges grace at the Roundes the laste day of Aprill, iij^{l}.

June 3. Paied to George Coton for so moche money by him wonne of the kinges grace at bettes in shoting, vij^{l} ij^{s}.

Again, on the last day of June, there was paid to "the iij Cotons," for three settes which the kinge had lost to them in Greenwich Park, 20*l.*, and 6*s.* 8*d.* more to one of them "for one up shotte."

The "three Cottons," if I am not mistaken, were brothers: one of whom, George, was governor of the Duke of Richmond, the natural son of Henry VIII., and was ancestor of the present Lord Viscount Combermere; and Richard, who had been comptroller of the household of that duke, was afterwards, at the time of his own death, comptroller of the household of Edward the Sixth, and a privy councillor. There was also an Anthony Cotton, sewer to the princess Mary, but he, I believe, was of another family.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

Sir Henry Morgan, called "The Buccaneer."

Mr. Urban,—A book has recently been published in three octavo volumes, entitled "The Monarchs of the Main, or Adventures of the Buccaneers, by George W. Thornbury, esq." I do not here presume to review this work, for the simple reason that I have not read it; but having, some twenty-three years ago, directed my attention to that portion of buccaneer history more immediately connected with the character and career of Sir Henry Morgan, as will be seen on reference to your volumes of 1832, I have been tempted to turn over those pages of Mr. Thornbury's work which profess to treat of Morgan's exploits and biography. That there is any original matter in any portion of the work I entertain great doubt. It appears to me that I have heretofore read it all in different publications relating to buccaneer adventure, and that the whole is merely a *rechauffée* of previously-printed statements, neither furnishing novelty nor correcting error. I can, however, speak more positively with reference to that portion purporting to give account of Sir Henry Morgan. When an author undertakes to compile a book for the information, not less than for the amusement, of his readers, it appears to me to become his first duty to look up all the authorities within his reach capable of throwing light upon his subject; and also, that he should endeavour to collect some original matter, so as to extend and elucidate the information previously given to the literary world. To neither of these points does Mr. Thornbury appear to have sufficiently directed his attention. The pages even of your Magazine already contain an account of Morgan's capture of Chagres and Panama, accompanied with much minuteness of detail; and the State Paper Office and Board of Trade, to say nothing of the Museum, contain a vast body of letters and other documents, all accessible on application to an author, and yet which, in this instance, do not appear to have been consulted. I would merely point out one or two very prominent errors at the conclusion of Mr. Thornbury's statement as regards Sir Henry Morgan, but still sufficient to stamp his production as having been far too hastily got up. He writes, "the buccaneers agreed to waylay him," Morgan, "on his passage, and carry him off with his wife, children, and ill-gotten treasure." He never had any children; it may be doubted whether at that time (the Panama expedition) he was even married; and the whole attack, &c. was under a commission from his government. "At the very crisis a new governor,

* In July 1531 were paid to Thomas Warde "for making of a payer (*i. e.* not a couple, but a set) of new buttes, roundes, and pryckes," at Windsor, two sums of 51*s.* 2*d.*, and 54*s.* 2*d.*

When Cavendish, the usher and biographer of Wolsey, came to the king with the news of the death of his master the cardinal, he found him at Hampton Court "*shooting at the rounds* in the park, on the backside of the garden."—Life of Wolsey, edit. Singer, 1815, i. 328.

Lord G. Vaughan, arrived and brought out an order for him," Morgan, "to be sent to England." There was no such person as "Lord G. Vaughan." The individual in question was John Lord Vaughan of Emlyn, third and last Earl of Carbery, to which title he succeeded on the death of his father in 1687. He brought out in 1675 no such order. On the contrary, Sir Henry Morgan went out with him as Lieut.-Governor.

"In the next reign," viz. James II. "he," Morgan, "was thrown into prison, where he remained three years." . . . . . "Of his final fate we know nothing certain."

This is equally erroneous, as will be observed on reference to my memoir, printed in 1832. Morgan's will was dated June 17, 1688, and proved on Sept. 14 of the same year, and he had died and was buried at Port Royal on August the 26th. He is alluded to as living, but not with much temperance, in Jamaica, by Sir Hans Sloane, who went out with the Duke of Albemarle in 1687. In my memoir I had too hastily concluded that the initials given by Sloane, "Sir H. M." alluded to Sir Hender Molesworth. I have no doubt but that he meant Sir Henry Morgan.

Yours, &c. L.

FAMILY OF WARD OF YORKSHIRE.—ENGLISH NUNNERY AT BRUGES.

MR. URBAN, — Your Correspondent PEREGRINUS (Gent. Mag. for May, p. 499) may possibly have good authority for ascribing to "Mary de Ward of Yorkshire" the honour of having been the foundress of the English Convents in Bavaria; but, when he ventures upon the, to him, *terra incognita* of Yorkshire genealogy and topography, he falls into errors which you will be glad to have corrected. He states that Mary de Ward was born in 1585, at Mollwith Castle, in Yorkshire; her parents being Marmaduke de Ward and Ursula his wife, the daughter of William Wright of Pluland and Mary his wife, who was a descendant of the Earls of Rudston, and, when she married William Wright, was the widow of the Constable of Hattefield. From the ordinary sources of information it is easy to discover the facts which have been thus curiously distorted. In the latter part of the 16th century, the head of a gentilitial family, long seated at a place called Ploughlands, in Holderness, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, was Robert Wright, whose second wife was Ursula Rudston, not a scion of nobility, but the daughter of a plain country squire, called Nicholas Rudston, of Hayton, near Pocklington, in the same Riding. The offspring of Robert Wright's second marriage were two sons, the John Wright and Christopher Wright of Gunpowder Plot celebrity, and a daughter, Ursula Wright, whose first husband was, not the Constable of Hattefield, but a gentleman called John Constable of Hatfield and Catfoss, in Holderness, a near neighbour of her father. According to your Correspondent, this lady, by her second husband, Marmaduke Ward, was the mother of the foundress of the English Convents in Bavaria. I know of no mansion in Yorkshire called Mollwith Castle, where he says she was born; and I should feel indebted to your Correspondent for more precise information as to the residence and family of Marmaduke de Ward.

It would be highly interesting to trace the history of the foundation of the many religious houses established by English refugees after the Reformation, which now exist in various parts of Europe. The Convent of English Ladies at Bruges is well known to travellers in Belgium. Perhaps the following account of its origin, as given by a Belgian topographer, may not be unacceptable:—

"Plusieurs ordres religieux d'Angleterre cherchèrent un asile en Belgique durant les persécutions contre les catholiques sous Elizabeth et ses successeurs. Quelques demoiselles Anglaises s'étaient établies dans un couvent à Louvain. Leur nombre s'accrut tellement qu'il fallut se diviser. Une partie d'entr'elles firent l'acquisition du Couvent de Nazareth, situé au bout de la rue-des-Carmes, à Bruges, et s'y installèrent le 11 Septembre, 1629. Vers la fin du dernier siècle, l'intolérance se déplaça. Au commencement des fureurs libérales de la Republique Française, ces dames se réfugièrent en Angleterre. Sir Thomas Gage leur offrit le château de Hengrave-hall, dans le Suffolk. La Republique fit vendre le couvent de Bruges. Ces dames saisirent le moment de la paix d'Amiens pour le racheter et pour revenir dans leur ancien asyle."

The nuns of the English Convent at Bruges are canonesses of the order of Saint Augustine. They devote themselves to the education of young ladies, and when the prescribed number of their pupils is not completed from England, they allow the vacancies to be supplied by young persons of Belgium. All who visit this establishment will be charmed with its air of English comfort and cleanliness. The little church of the Convent, which was commenced about a century ago, is now

decorated with sumptuous elegance. The altar is a beautiful specimen of modern sculpture. It was executed at Rome, and is formed of no less than twenty-two different sorts of the rarest marbles of Egypt and Persia. Four of the columns are of Egyptian agate worked in mosaic.

Four monumental tablets are placed in the interior of the church; and an English visitor cannot fail to notice with sympathy that they * record the deaths of members of the illustrious families of Talbot, Herbert, Giffard, and More.

Yours, &c. A.

Mr. Christopher Bullock, "the Suffolk Wonder."

Mr. Urban,—You have already recorded in your report of the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries that I recently contributed to their extensive Collection of Proclamations and Broadsides—which, by the zeal and care of Mr. Lemon, forms now so interesting a feature of their Library—a Broadside of comparatively recent date, but which is apparently of no common occurrence, as I have failed to trace the existence of any second copy.

Its age is now exactly one century, and it represents from a large wood-block a whole-length portraiture of a man of extraordinary size, one Mr. Christopher Bullock, of Bottesdale in Suffolk, of whom it gives a short biographical account, and then, after casually alluding to a dwarf also then living, "one Miss Butcher of Diss," (the vowels of whose name are respectfully omitted,) it proceeds to present the reader with some particulars of more ancient worthies belonging to the county, and afterwards with a list of the market-towns.

I have looked in Caulfield's Remarkable Characters, in the Index to your Magazine, and elsewhere, without having found any record of Mr. Christopher Bullock. I have also consulted in vain Mr. Davy's collections for the History of Suffolk, now in the British Museum, under the parish of Bottesdale. I therefore take the liberty to trouble you with a copy of the letter-press of this broadside of the year 1755.

It will be observed that Mr. Bullock is stated to have been a native of "a village called Lavenham, in the county of Norfolk." Now, Lavenham is a market-town in Suffolk, and there is no such village in the former county. There are two villages named Great and Little Langham in Norfolk, one of which may have been intended; but Mr. Dawson Turner, in his Catalogue of Norfolk Engravings, &c. 1841, 8vo. has not recognised Mr. Bullock as a native of that county.

Yours, &c. John Gough Nichols.

The *Suffolk* WONDER: or, the Pleasant, Facetious, and Merry DWARF of *Bottesdale*.

Mr. *Christopher Bullock*, Watch and Clockmaker, in *Bottesdale*, in the County of *Suffolk*, 1755.

THIS Surprizing Little Man exceeds by far the remarkable and weighty Mr. *Edw. Bright*, of *Much-Waltham* in *Essex*, both in Activity, and also in Bulk, considering his Height; for although he measures but three Feet and six Inches from the Sole of his Foot to the Crown of his Head in Height, yet is he no less than seven Feet round in his Body: His Limbs are all proportionably thick, yet he moves with as much Activity and as light, as any Man of his Age, which is this Year Forty-seven. He has had by his Wife (who was born at *Whymondham* near *Norwich*, and who is a small, but hale, and thick, strong Woman) four Children, three of which are now living. He was born at a Village called *Lavenham*, in the County of *Norfolk*, and is really the Wonder of the World. When he came of a fit Age, he chose for himself the Trade of a Clock and Watch-maker, by which he maintains his Wife and Family in a genteel and creditable manner, and is esteem'd, employ'd, and respected by all the Gentlemen round him.

This County is not only remarkable for the above living Dwarf and his Wife, as for one Miss *B-t-c-h-r* of *Diss*, no more than three Feet high, but also for the many Noblemen and Gentlemen of Learning and other most excellent Atchievements, born within the same; but must be remember'd to the latest Date or Time for the gallant Exploit of *John Cavendish*, Esq.; who, in the Reign of *Richard* the Second, *Anno* 1381, when the infamous Rebel, *Wat Tyler*, play'd the King in *London*, and being angry that Sir *John Newton*, Sword Bearer to the King, (then in Presence in *Smithfield*,) devouring his Distance, and not making his Approaches mannerly enough unto him, much Bustling arising therefrom, Sir *William Walworth*, Lord Mayor of *London*, arrested *Wat Tyler*, and with

* Lady Lucy Herbert, daughter of William Duke of Powis, died 1744. Caroline Mary Talbot, died 1782. Mary Anne Gifford, d. 1759, and Mary Augustina More, a descendant of Sir Thomas More, d. 1808. These inscriptions are printed in the Topographer and Genealogist, vol. ii. p. 137.

his Dagger wounded him, who being well stricken in Years, wanted not Valour, but Strength and Vigour, to dispatch him quite, was Seconded by this Gentleman, who mortally wounded him. Hereupon the Arms of *London* were augmented with a Dagger; and to divide the Honour of this over-grown Rebel's Destruction equally betwixt them, to *Walworth* belong'd the Haft, and to *Cavendish* the Blade and Point. ------ As also Sir *Thomas Cook*, Knight, and Sir *William Chapell*, Knight, the first born at *Lavenham*, the other at *Stoke Neyland*, both Natives and Neighbours of this County, also both Lord Mayors of *London;* and, by God's Blessing on their Industry, attain'd great Estates. The latter is reported to have made a sumptuous Entertainment for King *Henry* the Seventh, and making a large fire, burnt many Bonds, of which the King stood Surety (a sweet Perfume, no doubt, to so thrifty a Prince), and at another Time drank a dissolved Pearl, of many Hundred Pounds Value, in an Health to the King.

The Road to *Bottesdale*, although but a small Market Town in itself, carries you from *London* through many beautiful Towns of Note, and Trade, and is as good, if not the best Road in *England*, for the Number of Miles; and brings you to the famous Sea-Port Town of *Yarmouth*, so remarkable all over *Europe* for the Beauty and safety of its fine Key.

The following is a Description of the measured Miles and Market Days:

From *London* to	M.	M.D.		M.	M.D.
Rumford	12	W.	*Bury St. Edmund's*	72	W.
Brentwood	28	Th.	*Ixworth*	78	F.
Ingasteon	23	W.	*Bottesdale*	87	Th.
Chelmsford	29	F.	*Schole-Inn*	94	
Braintree	40	W.	*Harlestone*	101	W.
Halstead	47	F.	*Bungay*	108	Th.
Sudbury	56	S.	*Beccles*	114	S.
			Yarmouth	128	W. S.

Superstitions of Worcestershire.

Mr. Urban,—Your readers will be surprised, more or less, according to their experience in such matters, to be informed that I have detected the following Ghost Stories as still lingering in this county, in which no doubt they have been long current:—

At Beoley, about half a century ago, the ghost of a reputed murderer managed to keep undisputed possession of a certain house, until a conclave of the clergy chained him to the bed of the Red Sea for fifty years. When that term was expired the ghost re-appeared (two or three years ago), and more than ever frightened the natives of the said house, slamming the doors, and racing through the ceilings. The inmates, however, took heart and chased him by stamping on the floor, from one room to another, under the impression that, could they once drive him to a trap-door opening into the cheese-room (for which, if the ghost happens to be a rat, he has a very natural *penchant*), he would disappear for a season. The beadle of the parish, who also combined with that office the scarcely less important one of pig-sticker, declared to the writer that he dared not go by the house now in the morning till the sun was up. (It was an ancient superstition that evil spirits flew away at cock-crowing.)

The Droitwich canal, in passing through Salwarpe, is said to have cut off a slice of a large old half-timbered structure supposed to have been formerly a mansion-house; and, in revenge for this act of mutilation, the ghost of a former occupier revisits his old haunts, affrights the domestics, and may be seen on dark nights, with deprecatory aspect, to glide down the embankment, and suicidally commit himself to the waters below.

The Little Shelsley people will have it that the Court-house in that parish is haunted, and that a Lady Lightfoot, who was said to have been imprisoned and murdered in the house, comes at night and drives a carriage and four fiery horses round some old rooms that are unoccupied, and that her ladyship's screams are sometimes heard over the whole court. She has likewise been seen to drive her team into the moat, when the whole disappeared, the water smoking like a furnace.

At Leigh, a spectre, known as "Old Coles," formerly appeared, and at dead at night, with *vis insana*, would drive a coach and four down a part of the road, dash over the great barn at Leigh Court, and then cool the fiery nostrils of his steeds in the waters of the Teme. Mr. Jabez Allies also records that this perturbed spirit was at length laid in a neighbouring pool by twelve parsons, at twelve at night, by the light of an inch of candle; and, as he was not to rise again until the candle was quite burnt out, it was therefore thrown into the

pool, and to make all sure the pool was filled up,

> "And peaceful ever after slept
> Old Coles's shade."

Many of the ancient manor-houses of Worcestershire have similar superstitions. At Huddington there is an avenue of trees called "Lady Winter's Walk," where the lady of Thomas Winter, who was obliged to conceal himself on account of the share he had in the Gunpowder Plot, was in the habit of awaiting her husband's furtive visits; and here the headless spectre of her ladyship is still seen occasionally pacing up and down beneath the sombre shade of these aged trees. A headless female also appears at Crowle brook, by which it would seem that the poor heart-broken lady sometimes extended her visits.

At Astwood Court, once the seat of the Culpepers, was an old oak table removed from the side of the wainscot in 1816, respecting which tradition declares that it bore the impress of the fingers of a lady ghost, who, probably tired of appearing to no purpose, at last struck the table in a rage, and vanished for ever; but the ghost was also in the habit of walking from the house to "the cloven pear tree."

At Holt Castle it was not long ago believed by the servants that a mysterious lady in black occasionally walked at dead of night in a certain passage near to the attics, and likewise that the cellar had been occupied by an ill-favoured bird like a raven, which would sometimes pounce upon any person who ventured to approach a cask for drink, and having extinguished the candle with a horrid flapping of wings, would leave its victim prostrated with fright. A solution has been given to this legend, however, which would imply a little cunning selfishness on the part of the domestics who had the care of the ale and cider depôt.

Yours, &c. J. Noake.

Worcester, June, 1855.

On the Site of Anderida, a Romano-British City.

Mr. Urban,—The antiquaries of Sussex appear to be at length tolerably well agreed on the site of the ancient Anderida, and to have given a final solution to a question that had long agitated the learned world, involving as many claims to a disputed title, as did of old the birth-place of the immortal Grecian poet. Thus in an interesting paper on Pevensey Castle by Mr. M. A. Lower, in the 6th vol. "Sussex Arch. Collections," the writer, a name of no mean authority in such matters, states his conviction that "the identity of this place with Anderida is amply proved by the Rev. Arthur Hussey," referring to a paper by that gentleman in the same volume, entitled "An enquiry after the site of Anderida, or Andredesceaster." Possessing the advantage of the information supplied from these two valuable sources, I must beg, in all courtesy to Mr. Lower, to differ from the conclusion at which he professes to have arrived; and, as an unbiassed individual, I would venture to assign the reasons which have led me to adopt a different opinion from that which seems to have obtained the most favourable acceptance. In the first place then, I must observe that Mr. Lower's facts and reasoning are at variance with Mr. Hussey's views. The latter throws out the remark, for the purpose of obviating a difficulty in identifying the Castle of Pevensey with the spot described by Henry of Huntingdon as the site of Anderida, that at the period when his history was penned, no castle was in existence there;* thus the difficulty which was felt in applying the historian's epithet "desolatus" to that locality would be by that suggestion removed. Here, however, we encounter the historical fact, according to Mr. Lower, that a Norman Castle did exist within the area of the Roman walls of Pevensey in A.D. 1088; and in A.D. 1144;† and it was no doubt standing during that interval, that is, at the time when Henry of Huntingdon wrote his chronicle. But if nothing besides the Roman walls and towers had been standing at that time, I do not see with what propriety or accuracy the term "desolatus" could have been applied to that spot. If any reliance at all may be fairly placed on Henry of Huntingdon's description, it is certain that the captors of Anderida did so effectually destroy the city, that it was never afterwards rebuilt. Now, this statement cannot by any possibility apply to the external walls of Pevensey, which remain, even to this day, most interesting examples of pure and unmixed Roman masonry. But on the supposition that this statement refers not to the walls of the city, but to

* "While the repairs of the outer defences do exhibit some traces of Norman masonry, the visible ruins of the castle (within the Roman walls) seem to be not earlier than the 13th century; consequently that portion would have been constructed *after Henry of Huntingdon wrote*."—Hussey, Suss. Arch. vol. vi. p. 102.

† Suss. Arch. vol. vi. p. 272.

the buildings we may suppose were erected within the area circumscribed by them, what are the facts which have been revealed as the results of recent excavations? Mr. Lower says, that on trenching the ground within the area, "no foundations occurred,—therefore the buildings must have been of a slight and temporary character;" and observes "it seems improbable that the structure suffered any considerable damage," at its capture by Ælla*: then, I would ask, does this view accord with the old Archdeacon's account of its destruction†; or, does it not, on the contrary, suggest the great probability of our still "running on the wrong scent?" It is manifest, however, that when Henry of Huntingdon wrote, a spot was pointed out to travellers, then desolate, deserted, which was believed to be the site of the ancient Anderida. If this had been the Castle of Pevensey, would not the historian have designated it by its new appellation, which was, as Mr. Lower informs us, "*after its destruction by the Saxons*, Péofnesea, a name which it probably derived from some early proprietor—Peofn?‡

Scanty indeed are the notices in ancient authors of Anderida; all that we know for certainty respecting it is, that the band of the Abulci was stationed there (*Notitia Imperii*); and that it was taken and destroyed by the South Saxons under Ælla about A.D. 490, when all its inhabitants were put to the sword;§ (Sax. Chron.: Henry of Huntingdon's Chronicle); and it is believed with great reason to have been located either in or near the Forest of Andred. Some later historians have supposed it to have been one of the forts which Gildas speaks of, as having been erected by the Romans in view of the sea, ("ad prospectum maris") preparatory to their final departure from this Island. If the Castle of Pevensey be deemed by Mr. Hussey‖ to support this conjecture, let us see what Mr. Lower says on the subject: "whoever contemplates this structure, with its solid towers and walls, will perceive it could not have been a work of haste, or of a people about to abandon a long possessed province:" and therefore he infers it could not be one of the fortresses alluded to by Gildas.¶ No; I believe it to be a gratuitous assumption that Gildas makes any allusion whatsoever to Anderida, and that any conjectures in regard to its site, founded on that historian's description of the site of those Roman forts, have but a sandy foundation to stand upon. Though Pevensey Castle be indeed built "ad prospectum maris," the sea in those remote times washing its very walls; and if, as Mr. Lower observes, "it must have stood on an island, or peninsulated spot" where were those woods which Henry of Huntingdon informs us afforded a refuge to the Britons from the fury of their assailants, and enabled them in their turn to fall upon their enemy in the rear with great slaughter?** Mr. Hussey indeed suggests that the marshy soil, now surrounding the castle, may have been at that period overgrown with dense thickets of alder, willow, reeds, &c. an opinion hardly consistent with the idea of its insulated position, which is by far the more probable of the two. The skirts of the great forest of Andred could not have been less than two or three miles distant from Pevensey. And now I must notice the very ingenious arguments of Mr. Petrie, adduced by Mr. Hussey, viz. "that as every station from Burgh Castle on the coast of Norfolk to Porchester Castle, Hants, can be identified by both

* Suss. Arch. vol. vi. p. 271, 276.

† "Ita urbem destruxerunt quod nunquam postea reædificata est. Locus tantum quasi nobilissimæ urbis transeuntibus ostenditur *desolatus*."—Hen. Hunting. Hist. Angliæ, lib. 2.

‡ "The Civitas Anderida, which, after its total destruction (excepting only the external walls) by the Saxons, assumed the name of Peofnesea—probably from some early proprietor called Peofn."—Lower, Suss. Arch. vol. vi. p. 266.

§ Omnes ore gladii devorati sunt cum mulieribus et parvulis ita quod nec unus solus evasit."—Hen. Hunting.

‖ "I conceive that Gildas's expression is designed to embrace Pevensey, Limme, Richborough, and others already in existence &c."—Hussey, Suss. Arch. vol. vi. note p. 97.

"The situation of the Roman station at Pevensey answers Gildas's description of that selected for the Roman coast towers."—Hussey, loc. cit. p. 99.

¶ Sussex Arch. vol. vi. p. 271.

"From a misconception of a passage in Gildas, it has been imagined that Pevensey was one of the forts on the sea coast which the Romans, on withdrawing their forces, hastily erected for the Britons as a defence against the irruptions of continental barbarians."—Lower.

** "Tunc Brittones eis celeritate præstantiores *silvas* cursu petebant, tententibusque ad mœnia rursum à tergo aderant. Hac arte Saxones diu fatigati sunt, et *innumera strages* eorum fiebat, &c."—Hen. Huntingdon.

the ancient and modern names, *with only a single exception in each case*, it becomes a strong probability that the ancient name of the missing station ought to belong to the Roman remains which we know only by their modern appellation, the conclusion being that Pevensey alone can be the lost Romano-British city."* In reply to this argument I would remark that it fails inasmuch as every station cannot be identified, for the station Mutuantonis or Mantuantonis of the Ravenna Chorographer is lost as well as Anderida, and until its site shall have been indisputably determined, it would be premature to identify Anderida with Pevensey, for Mutuantonis may hereafter be deemed more worthy of that distinction.† According to the most plausible etymology of the name (vide Horsfield's Sussex, vol. i. p. 47. Mutatio, a station; Anton, a river or water:) it might with equal propriety be appropriated to either of the two, Pevensey Castle, or Castle Tolls in Newenden: the ancient itineraries leave its situation a matter of pure conjecture.

Having thus adduced the reasons which prevent me from coinciding with the conclusions in respect to the site of Anderida, that identify it with Pevensey Castle, I will, in the next place, proceed to state those considerations which to my mind are of greater weight in favour of Castle Tolls in Newenden, Kent. This spot is situate on what was once a peninsula in immediate proximity to the forest of Andred, whose spreading oaks and tangled thickets did in all probability extend, before the land was cleared for the purpose of cultivation, even to the precincts of the city itself. (In after-times King Edward the First built a hunting seat near it. *Holloway's Hist. of Romney Marsh, p.* 83.) The loneliness of this spot might well entitle it to the epithet "desolatus:" it was here, according to the universal tradition of the neighbourhood, a tradition prevalent in Camden's day, and surely too significant to be overlooked in any discussion on this subject, that the city of "Anderidown," as it is popularly termed, was situated.‡ But Mr. Hussey being of the opinion that Anderida was "a large and regularly constructed Roman fortress,"§ reasonably enough infers that some traces of the masonry of its walls or buildings ought, in that case, to be still visible; whereas, the ground here is perfectly free from stones or fragments of mortar; and it is admitted (Vide Holloway's *Romney Marsh*) that, so far as is known, no foundations of buildings have ever been discovered in Castle Tolls: the conclusion then is obvious, that no Roman fortress could have stood here. This argument would be fatal, if we were sure that Anderida was indeed a Roman fortress, or even a collection of strong substantial buildings. Dr. Harris has remarked (History of Kent, p. 400),—"I am not very sure that British cities were built with stone, perhaps one may be more sure of the contrary; but if they were, there is so very little of that in the parts hereabouts, that all the remains would have long since been fetched away from Anderida." It must be borne in mind that this was not a city in the civilised acceptation of that term, but was most probably, *not a Roman fortress*, but one of those strongholds or settlements of the Romano-British population, such as are met with in the connties of Wilts and Dorset, and which were simply formed by earthworks thrown up around them for the purpose of defence; for instance, Vindogladia a Romano-British town on the Via Iceniana, and the next station westwards from Sorbiodunum, Old Sarum. Its defensive works consisted entirely of banks and ditches, as was undoubtedly the case with Old Sarum too, whilst it continued under the Roman dominion. And here, at Castle Tolls, is a well defined vallum and fosse remaining to the extent of 280 feet, and traceable much further: and I would suggest whether the portion that is effaced may not be appealed to in evidence of that destruction which Ælla is said to have so completely effected that the city was never afterwards rebuilt. It is true that the expressions used by Henry of Huntingdon in relating the destruction of the city and the slaughter of its inhabitants: viz.—"urbem munitissimam"—"mœnia," "mœnibus"|| seem to convey the

* Suss. Arch. vol. vi. p. 99.

† Horsfield places it at Lewes.—Hist. Sussex, vol. i.

"His arguments, though ingeniously applied, fail in our minds to prove the fact."—Lower, Handbook of Lewes, p. 10.

Baxter places it at Newenden.—Glossarium Antq. Brit. p. 168.

‡ "Anderdown," a word retaining something of the ancient name, is in the neighbourhood." Harris, Hist. of Kent, 1719.

§ Sussex Arch. vol. vi. p. 93.

|| "Ella . . . . fretus igitur copiis ingentibus obsedit Andredescester *urbem munitissimam*"—"Dimissis igitur *mœnibus*, &c."—"*ad mœnia* rursum à atergo aderant.—Hen. Hunting. Hist. Angliæ.

idea that Anderida was a city strongly defended by walls of solid masonry; "mœnia" however is susceptible of a more comprehensive meaning, and may be used to signify fortifications in general, ramparts, bulwarks (*Dumesnil*); and so "munitissimam" may be used in reference to a place that is defended by ramparts of earth, which were, moreover, in ancient times, often made to bristle with sharp pointed stakes, as is sometimes done in modern warfare. The word "vallum" (vide Dumesnil) more accurately expresses this mode of defence, and is generally made use of by antiquarian writers. It is not improbable that the vallum partially enclosing Castle Tolls was in Huntingdon's time called a "wall;" for the embankments in Romney Marsh, raised for the purpose of reclaiming the land from the encroachments of the sea, were so denominated, as the "Ree Wall,"—"Dymchurch Wall," &c. and as in Charters of that date (Hen. I.) tenants were required "wallas custodire," (*Holloway, Hist. Romney Marsh,*) to preserve the embankments; hence, in latinizing the word, "mœnia" might be incautiously used, particularly if the writer were not personally conversant with the locality he was treating of, but obtained his information from others who were so.

For these reasons I cannot admit that there are sufficient data to justify Mr. Hussey's opinion; but on the contrary, I maintain that a Romano-British city, as Anderida unquestionably was, might be strongly fortified, independently of massive stone walls, such as characterise the purely Roman fortress; and that, to such a city defended by earthworks alone, Huntingdon's description would be strictly applicable; and, finally, it appears to me that Castle Tolls in Newenden presents no features which are incompatible with the view of its being in reality the site of the city of Anderida; whilst at the same time the circumstances in favour of its being so, are of a less forced and more manifest pertinence than such as have been advanced in support of the rival claims for the ruins of Pevensey Castle.

Yours, &c. DUROTRIX.

RECORDS OF THE COURT OF STAR CHAMBER.

MR. URBAN,—The nature and character of the Court of Star Chamber have been illustrated by several modern writers,—by Brodie in his History of the British Empire, Spence on the Court of Chancery, and Sir Francis Palgrave in his Essay on the King's Council. In the last the rise and establishment of this jurisdiction have been fully explained. Reference should also be made to the essays by Mr. Bruce in the Archæologia, vol. xxv. and to some notices in the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1853 and Jan. 1854.

The general idea that the business of the Star Chamber consisted solely of those harsh measures against State offenders which we are usually accustomed to associate with its history is perfectly erroneous, and would soon be corrected by a slight examination of its records. The proceedings were similar to those in Chancery, by bill and answer, &c. Suitors in Chancery were frequently directed by that Court to have recourse to the Star Chamber as furnishing more effectual punishment for the misdeeds they complained of.

The only records of the Court which we now possess are those remaining in the Public Record Office—viz. the bills, answers, depositions, &c.—a specimen of which, during the reign of Henry the Eighth, I subjoin. It is much to be regretted that the other records, such as the books of entries of decrees, affidavits, and whatever other papers there may have been, are no longer in existence.

In 1719 the decrees of the Court were preserved in a house in Bartholomew Close, but they are not now to be found. The bills and answers for the reign of Elizabeth are still very numerous, and are the only portion indexed, the other records being mixed up with miscellaneous collections, and at present not at all consultable.

The proceedings during the time of Henry the Eighth appear not to have assumed the regular form in which we find those of Elizabeth's reign. The bills are directed sometimes to the King, sometimes to the Chancellor, and sometimes to the King and to the Lords of the most honourable Council. They are also of a more miscellaneous nature than those of later date. Some of the bills are written on paper; it may be that these are rough drafts, as in some instances we have the bill in regular form on parchment, and also a copy on paper.

Many of the documents however are not strictly part of the proceedings, but copies of other records, certificates, &c. which were used in the course of the suits. They are, nevertheless, of considerable value, as supplying information in addition to the bill and answer.

Many of the suits were instituted, like that to which the ensuing document relates, for redress against personal vio-

lence, and collectively they may be regarded as police reports of the period, exhibiting a vivid and interesting picture not only of the external aspect of society, but also of its interior economy, and the manners of the hostelry and the private dwelling :—

"To the right honorable Sir Thomas Awdeley knight, Lord Chancellor of England.

"In most lamentable wise sheweth and complaineth unto your good Lordship your daily orators and poor bedemen Richard Alyn and William Hynde, that where as one Sir John Alyn priest, with other evil-disposed persons with him, to number of four, riotously, with swords, short daggers, and other weapons, the fourth day of April, in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord King Henry the Eighth, between nine and ten of clock in the night, came unto the house of one Johan a More widow, at which time the said William Hynde and one Thomas Bellgrave gentleman were in the same house and in areadiness to have gone to bed; and then and there the said Sir John Alyn and evil disposed persons called for drink, and required the said Hynde and Belgrave to drink with them; and then, among other communications, the said Sir John Alyn required to send for your said orator Richard Alyn his brother, and thereupon sent his servant to the said Richard his brother, requiring him to come to the said house to speak with him, at which time the said Richard your orator was making him ready to have gone to bed; notwithstanding, upon the said request, thinking no evil, nor knowing the malicious and mischievous mind and intent of the said priest his brother and evil disposed persons, the same Richard your orator caused his wife to fill a great bowl of ale to carry with him, and so without any weapon, and being in God's peace and the King's, accompanied with his said wife and came to the said house where the said priest and other persons were; and then and there the same your orator, under a brotherly fashion, thinking no evil, saluted the said priest his brother, to whom the same priest then said, and took him by the hand, *You be welcome, brother, saving my quarrel;* and immediately after, amongst other communications had, the said priest, intending to utter his perverse mind, said unto the said Richard your orator, under these words, *Brother, brother Richard, I am sorry for thee*, and then the same your orator of good mind said, *Wherefore should you be sorry for me?* To whom the said priest then said again, *I am sorry, and shall be sorry for that I must do to thee, and to that knave Hynde;* and then the same Hynde your orator, thinking no evil, said, *Wherefore, master parson, should you be sorry for me? I have not offended you.* And then the same Hynde would have risen from the table to have gone to make water, to whom the said priest then said, *Thou knave, whither wilt thou now?* And did swear *By God's heart if ye rise I will make you sit and p—s under the board;* and the same Hynde then said, *Sir, it were not honesty to p—s under the board;* and thereupon the same priest rose up and commanded his servants to keep the door, and drew out his sword, and cut the said Hynde upon the head in three sundry places, intending to have slain him the same Hynde sitting at the table peaceably-wise, and having no manner of weapon about him; so that the same Hynde, by the reason of the said wounds, is in great danger without the mercy of God of losing of his life; and then the said Richard your orator came unto the said priest and took hold upon his sword, and required in the King's name to keep the peace; whereupon the same priest, intending also to have murdered the same Richard your orator, drew out his dagger and struck at him, and maimed the thumb of the right hand of the same your orator; and upon the same came the women that were in the house, and carried the said Richard your orator into a cellar of the same house, the said priest following, intending to have slain your said orator; and then the foressaid Thomas Bellgrave took hold upon the said priest's dagger, and required him to keep the King's peace; and the same priest said, *Let my dagger go, or else I will cut thee upon the ear.* To whom the said Belgrave then said, *I had rather ye cut me upon the ear than to tickle me in the belly with your dagger;* whereupon the priest's servant came, and did bid the said Belgrave to let his master's dagger go, or else he would cut his flesh; to whom the said Belgrave said, *So had I rather that you should do than I would be killed with his dagger;* and thereupon the said Belgrave said, *Is there now here that will go for the King's constable?* Whereupon the said priest said, *Master Belgrave, let my dagger go, and I will do you no harm;* and so the same riotous persons departed. In consideration of all which premises it may please your good Lordship in the way of charity, and for that that your said orator be not able to attempt the King's laws, to call before you the said priest and to make answer to the premises, and to be bound before your Lordship to [be] of good abearing against your said orators

and all other the King's liege people, and that such order and direction may be taken in the premises as by your good wisdom shall seem best according to right. And your said orators shall daily pray, &c."

In transcribing this bill I have modernised its orthography, with the exception of the names of persons and places.

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM HENRY HART.

New Cross, Deptford.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE HON. MRS. ALDWORTH, THE LADY FREEMASON.

MR. URBAN,—The curiosity of the weaker sex is proverbial, and, from mother Eve down to her existing daughters, all, or nearly all, have given proof of their possession of this quality. But the lady whose name is above written enjoys a singular claim on notoriety. She penetrated even the mysteries of Freemasonry; and, having been duly initiated, is sole representative of her sex in the membership of the ancient and honourable craft.

The Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger was born about the year 1700, being the only daughter of Arthur first Viscount Doneraile. Her father filled a high position in the Masonic body of Ireland, and frequently opened lodge (No. 150) at his mansion, Doneraile House, co. Cork. During one of these meetings, and while a new member was being admitted, Miss St. Leger, then a young woman of nineteen, happened to be in an apartment adjoining the lodge-room. She heard the voices of several speakers, and was prompted to listen. The next movement—a natural one—was the desire to see; and to gratify this facilities were at hand. Workmen had been engaged at the room, and a thin wall of brick which blocked up a doorway presented a fair opportunity for peeping. The trembling, inquisitive fair one examined the walling up and down. Her implement was her scissors, and with it a half-brick was at last shifted, and was then silently removed. She heard and she saw what mortal had not heard or seen before, save when lawfully permitted. But now, when meditating flight, a motion betrayed her. She was caught by the wakeful "tiler;" and, despite of her piteous appeals to be let go, she was brought into the presence of the members of the lodge.

What ensued cannot of course be reported. Popular rumour has it that votes were deliberately taken on the question of life or death to the intruder. Respect for her father and the earnest supplication of a fond brother, it is said, prevailed; and life was offered, subject to the condition of completing the ordeal and taking membership with the body. The conditions were accepted. The remaining steps of the solemn ceremonial were gotten through; and Miss St. Leger left the lodge-room, in company with her father and brother, a Free and Accepted Mason.

She was subsequently married to Richard Aldworth, esq. of Newmarket, co. Cork, M.P. grandson of Sir Richard Aldworth, provost-mareschal of Munster, and to the close of a lengthened life she enjoyed the highest esteem of the body, into which she was thus strangely introduced. When benefits for the Masonic Female Orphan Asylum of Ireland were given at the Dublin or Cork theatres, Mrs. Aldworth walked at the head of the brethren, wearing her apron and other insignia, and always occupied a front seat in the stage-box. Her portrait in mezzotint is to be found in almost every lodge-room in Ireland; and an autograph letter lies before me as I write. It runs thus:—

Newmarkett, Oc^br^ 25th, 1751.

Dr Cousen Mick,—The bearer Mary Durham is going to Midletown to receive an anuity due to her husband, as he has impower'd her, she feering some trouble from Nicholas Dun, who is to pay it, and the jurney great if she shou'd be disappointed, has desired me to write to you to stand her friend. Her father is a servant of ours. She will shew you her power for receiving it, as allso how they are intitled to it. My best Compliments to my cousen Davise and all your good family; Mr. Aldworth presents his Compliments. I am as allways

Y^r^ affec^t^ Cousen,

ELIZ. ALDWORTH.

To the Rev^d^. M^r^. Michall Davise.

The Rev. Michael Davies, to whom this letter was addressed, was second son of Very Rev. Rowland Davies, Dean of Cork and Ross, Chaplain to King William III. who was descended from the family of Davies of Berington, co. Hereford. Michael Davies was collated to the Archdeaconry of Cloyne, 3 Nov. 1742. In 1756 he published "A Sermon, preached in the parish Church of Gortroe, on the occasion of the late Earthquakes." He died in June, 1779, aged 85, and was buried at the Cathedral of Cork. (Cotton's *Fasti Eccles. Hib.* vol. i. pp. 319, 320. 2nd ed.)

Yours, &c. SAMUEL HAYMAN.

Youghal, June 8th, 1855.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Commemoration at Oxford—Prizes at Cambridge—Royal Society Elections—Glasgow Meeting of the British Association—Exhibition at Tiverton—Literary Fund Society—New Grammar School founded at Bloxham, co. Oxford—The Museum at Kertch—Relics from Panticapeum in the British Museum—Sale of Mr. Chaffers's Antiquities—Mr. Hillier's Anglo-Saxon Remains—Forgeries of Antiquities—Memorial Windows at Eton and Aylesbury—Repairs of Boston Church—Repairs of the Church of Clyst St. George—Lecture on the Churches of Gloucester—Old Houses at Leominster, Exeter, and Preston—New Stamp Act for Newspapers—Sale of the Library of Lord Stuart de Rothesay—Sale of the Collections of Mr. Obi Smith—Pictures by Turner—Re-interment of the Remains of Camoens.

The *Commemoration Week at Oxford* has passed off with more than customary eclat in consequence of the presence of the Chancellor, in order to lay the foundation stone of the new Museum. Balls, concerts, bazaars, flower-shows, and conversazioni, have added their attractions to the more stately solemnities of the university: but the principal entertainment was a reception given by Dr. Acland in the Radcliffe Library on the evening of Tuesday June 19; at which the Chancellor was welcomed in a congratulatory address by the Vice-Chancellor. The Earl of Derby replied at great length and with much eloquence; and thanks for his speech were afterwards moved by the Warden of New College. The next day the Commemoration was celebrated in the Theatre, when the following personages were presented for the honorary degree of D.C.L. by Dr. Somerset of All Souls':—

The Hon. James Buchanan, Minister of the United States.

Le Comte De Montalembert, a Member of the French Academy.

Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart. Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and Chancellor of Trinity College, Toronto.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Fox Burgoyne, G.C.B.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B.

Sir William Gore Ouseley, K.C.B.

Sir Charles Lyell, Knt. F.R.S. M.A.

Richard Monckton Milnes, esq. M.P.

Colonel Sabine, F.R.S.

Thomas Graham, esq. F.R.S. Master of the Mint.

The Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D. Trinity College, Dublin.

Philip Bury Duncan, esq. M.A.

The Rev. Frederick William Hope, M.A. F.R.S. Ch. Ch. (donor of the Entomological Collection and Library).

Alfred Tennyson, esq. Poet Laureate.

George Gabriel Stokes, M.A. F.R.S. Lucasian Professor, and Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

John Couch Adams, M.A. F.R.S. Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

And, John Muir, esq.

The Creweian Oration was delivered by the Public Orator, and the Prizes awarded to the following Gentlemen were recited:—

Latin Verse.—"Israelitæ Palæstinam occupantes," Robinson Ellis, Scholar of Balliol College, and Dean Ireland's Scholar.

English Essay.—"The different principles on which the chief system of popular representation have been in ancient and modern times," George Charles Brodrick, B.A. (late of Balliol College), Fellow of Merton College.

Latin Essay.—"Morum philosophi apud Græcos et Romanos inter se comparati," John Edward White, S.C.L. Fellow of New College.

English Verse (Newdigate).—"The Mosque rising in the place of the Temple of Solomon." Edward Haydon Osborn, Bible Clerk, St. John's College.

The Theological Essays, for which the Denyer Prizes have been awarded to the Rev. Benjamin Caffin, M.A. Fellow of Worcester College, and the Rev. John Smith Gilderdale, M.A. of Oriel College, were read in the Divinity School.

Dr. Ellerton's Theological Prize has not been awarded this year.

On the close of the proceedings in the theatre a luncheon was given to the Chancellor, &c. at Worcester College, and a procession was then formed to the Parks, the site of the building for the new Museum. The Chancellor having taken his seat, the devotional part of the ceremony commenced. The Benedicite was sung by members of the various choirs in Oxford, and by gentlemen of the University, led by the Rev. Sir F. Gore Ouseley, Bart., professor of music. The Vice-Chancellor then advanced to the front of the platform, and kneeling, offered up a prayer of considerable length provided for the occasion. It was followed by the Old Hundredth Psalm. The stone was laid with the usual formalities. The architect presented to the Chancellor the designs of the building, which were examined and cordially approved. The bed of masonry destined for the reception of the stone, and over which it was suspended, was covered with mortar, and in a cavity left for the pur-

pose a brass plate was inserted bearing this inscription,—

D. O. M.
ACADEMIA OXONIENSIS
MVSEVM EXTRVENDVM
CVRAVIT
EDVARDVS GALFRIDVS
COMES DERBIENSIS
CANCELLARIVS
SCIENTIÆ NATVRALI
FELICIA DATVRVS
AVSPICIA PRIMVM
HVNC LAPIDEM
POSVIT
DIE XX. IVNII
MDCCCLV.

The Chancellor made a long address to the assemblage, and the Venerable Mr. Philip Bury Duncan addressed the Chancellor in the following words "Insignissime Domine Cancellarie. Liceat mihi ut (recenter Conservator) Musæi præsentis pauca verba dicere, ut huic novo meam benedictionem conferam. Floreat hoc novum sub patrocinio tam illustris, tam docti, tam facundi, tam conservativi Cancellarii. Sub tutamine tam scientis, tam morigeri, tam eloquentis, tam conservativi custodis hoc floreat. In ceterum floreat."

The National Anthem was then sung, and the company dispersed.

At the second anniversary meeting of the Oxford Architectural Society, Dr. Acland made some interesting remarks on the subject of the new University Museum. He was a lover of, and had been a worker of, Gothic architecture, and when he was told that Gothic could never build a museum, he had always felt convinced that the great architects of the middle ages could have adapted themselves and their architecture to any new wants of the age. And now, after fair competition, the University had selected a Gothic design as the fittest for a purpose altogether new. Oxford was about to form an experiment; it was about to try how Gothic art could deal with those railway materials—iron and glass; and he was convinced, when the interior court of this museum was seen, with its roof of glass, supported by its shafts of iron, while the pillars and columns around were composed of variously coloured marbles, illustrating different geological strata and ages of the world, and the capitals represented the several descriptions of Floras, that it would be felt that that problem had been solved of the greatest importance to architecture.

The Regius Professorship of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, recently vacated by the death of Dr. Joseph Phillimore, has been filled up by the appointment of Dr. Travers Twiss, Vicar-general of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and recently Professor of Political Economy in the same university.

In the *University of Cambridge* the new Tyrwhytt's Hebrew Scholars elected on the 23d May are—1. W. H. B. Proby, B.A. Trinity College. 2. A. Pownall, B.A. St. Catharine's Hall, with whom W. M. Snell, Incept. M.A. Corpus Christi College, was equal in the examination.

The Chancellor's Gold Medal for the best English poem is adjudged to J. S. Gibson, of Trinity College. Subject—The War in the Crimea. The Porson Prize for the best translation into Greek verse is adjudged to E. L. Brown, of Trinity College. Subject—Beaumont and Fletcher's Bonduca, Act III. scene 2.—"To bid you fight is needless," to the words "fight and conquer." The Camden Gold Medal for Latin hexameter verse has been adjudged to Charles Stuart Calverley, of Christ's College. Subject—Locra sacra apud Hierosolymam. Sir William Brown's Medal for the Greek ode has also been adjudged to Mr. C. Calverley. Subject—Εφεστηκε ημαρ οταν ποτ' ολωλη Ιλιος ιρη. For the Latin ode no prize has been adjudged. The prizes for the epigrams have been adjudged to Herbert John Reynolds, of King's College. The Greek epigram—subject, Διος βασιλευει τον Δι εξιληλακως. The Latin epigram—Græculus esurions. The four prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the Representatives of the University for the best dissertations in Latin prose, are adjudged as follows:—For Bachelors—Subject, Quasnam precipue ob causas bellica virtus ac rei militaris gloria longo pacis intervallo integræ superfuerint? 1. Matthew Gent, Corpus Christi College. 2. D. Morton Dulley, Caius College. For Undergraduates—Subject, Milites Græci, Romani, Gallici, Anglici inter se comparantur. 1. H. J. Reynolds, King's College. 2. J. T. Bartlet, Corpus Christi College.

On the 3d June a grace passed the Senate, to accept a marble bust of the late Rev. Charles Simeon, executed by Mr. Manning, and now in the exhibition of the Royal Academy.

The annual elections into the *Royal Society* took place at the meeting of the 7th June. Out of thirty-eight candidates fifteen had been recommended by the Council for election:—Arthur Connell, esq.; William Farr, esq.; William Lewis Ferdinand Fischer, esq.; Isaac Fletcher, esq.; William John Hamilton, esq.; John Hawkshaw, esq.; John Hippesley, esq.; James Luke, esq.; A. Follett Osler, esq.; Thomas Thomson, M.D.; Charles B. Vignoles, esq.; Charles Vincent Walker, esq.; Robert Wight, M.D.; Alexander

William Williamson, esq.; George Fergusson Wilson, esq.

The Twenty-fifth meeting of the *British Association for the Advancement of Science* is fixed for Wednesday the 12th of Sept., at Glasgow. The Duke of Argyle will preside. The following officers are appointed:—Vice-Presidents, the Very Rev. Principal M'Farlane, D.D., Sir William Jardine, Bart. Sir Charles Lyell, Messrs. James Smith and Walter Crum, and Profs. Graham and Thomson; General Secretary, Col. Sabine; Assistant General Secretary, Mr. John Phillips; General Treasurer, Mr. John Taylor; Secretaries for the meeting at Glasgow, Drs. J. Strang and T. Anderson, and Mr. William Gourlie; Treasurer for the meeting, Prof. W. Ramsay.

One of the results of the Great Exhibition of 1851 has been the establishment of local exhibitions of works of art in various parts of the country. Devonshire produced Reynolds, Eastlake, Haydon, Cousins, Cross, &c.; and the expectations raised in the country, although somewhat sanguine, have not been disappointed by the exhibition recently opened at *Tiverton*. It is the best which has yet been seen in any provincial town. There are four departments:—1. Architecture and Antiquities; 2. Paintings, Statuary, and the Fine Arts; 3. Trades; 4. Natural History, Curiosities, and Philosophical Instruments. In the first there is a rare collection of Roman, Saxon, and British antiquities, dredged from the bottom of the Thames, and disinterred from the soil in various parts of England. There are also Grecian and Egyptian marbles, bronzes, gold and silver plate, beautiful specimens of carved oak, contributed by the Bishop of Exeter and others, architectural drawings, MSS., &c. The picture gallery contains about 300 paintings, comprising excellent specimens of the best modern artists. There are also some good paintings by Dutch, Italian, and Spanish artists of the old school. Of the statuary, the Sleeping Child, by Chantrey, his second, if not his best work, contributed by Sir Thomas Acland, is, perhaps, the most remarkable in the collection. Stephens has sent some good busts and figures, and Joseph's bust of Wilberforce has also been sent by Sir Thomas Acland. The collection of engravings is interesting from its containing a series of Samuel Cousin's mezzotintoes, from his earliest private plate upon Lawrence's picture of Lady Acland, to his latest works. The trade department is a light and graceful building, erected for the occasion, and well filled with pottery, textile, and other manufactures from all parts of the kingdom, &c. To the fourth section, containing philosophical instruments, a useful element of instruction is imparted, by gentlemen connected with the exhibition devoting a portion of every day to explain and illustrate their various uses.

At the Annual General Meeting of *The Literary Fund*, held on the 14th of March, a special committee was appointed to consider the question whether it would be desirable to procure a new charter, in order to effect certain changes in the direction and disposition of the fund. The report of this special committee, drawn up by Mr. Charles Dickens, was submitted to a general meeting convened at Willis's Rooms on the 16th June. It offered the following proposals:—1. That the administrative body of the Society should have the power of granting revocable *annuities* to distressed men of letters and scientific writers, to the extent of a certain limited proportion of the income derivable from the Society's real property or vested funds. 2. That henceforth the administrative body of the Society should have the power of granting relief by way of *loan*. 3. Certain duties were laid out for the *Council* of the Society, which has at present nothing to do, the affairs of the Society being managed (according to the present charter) wholly by the General Committee. To these propositions were added others, framed by a sub-committee, containing a scheme for making the rooms of the Society available to literary men for purposes of study, writing, and consultation, for the formation of a library, and the holding of certain evening meetings or *conversazioni*. To these privileges it was proposed to admit a new class of members, to be called Associates, who should be required to pay no subscription, except the sum of two shillings on their attending the *conversazioni*. The committee concluded by stating that they had adopted these suggestions, "considering it reasonable that literature should derive some greater service and better representation from a society so endowed, than the bestowal, year after year, of the interest, or a part of the interest, of its property, on suppliants for its bounty, and the accumulation to no other purpose of a large capital." The opinion of counsel, Mr. Serjeant Merewether, had been taken, and it was to the effect that the proposed changes could not be effected without a new charter. At the meeting the adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Dickens, and seconded by Mr. Forster. Mr. Monckton Milnes moved as an amendment, "That this meeting acknowledges with gratitude the labours of the special committee appointed to consider and report

on the question of a new charter for the Literary Fund, and recognises the value of some of their suggestions as subjects of future deliberation; but, considering that the proposals therein contained involve an entire alteration of the nature and interest of the Society, and that its means are inadequate to the attainment of those purposes, this meeting is not prepared to recommend the application for a new charter to effect those objects." This amendment was seconded by Frederick Pollock, esq.; and Lord Stanley and the Bishop of Oxford both spoke in deprecation of the new scheme, particularly to that part of it which contemplated arrangements in the nature of a club. Mr. Dilke attempted to show that public interest in the institution had seriously diminished, because in the year 1802 the subscribers were nearly three-fourths more in number—a change which has really arisen because the subscriptions, which in amount have vastly increased, have taken the modern form of donations and life-compositions. Sir Edward Bulwer intimated that the money collected for the proposed "Guild of Literature" would be handed over to the Literary Fund, were the views of Mr. Dickens and his friends adopted. They are said to amount at present to 3,700*l.*, whilst the invested property of the Literary Fund is about 30,000*l.* On a show of hands, the chairman, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., declared the sense of the meeting to be in favour of the amendment.

On Thursday June 7th, the foundation stone of All Saints' Grammar School, *Bloxham*, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, was laid by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The foundation of this school has been commenced, and the first portion of its endowment given, by the Rev. John William Hewett, M.A, with the intention of providing for the sons of the poorer clergy, gentry, and professional men of the diocese and neighbourhood, a sound classical and general education on very moderate terms, and with especial attention to the formation of a high manly English character; it being especially sought to make the boys personally religious and God-fearing youths, without any use of party system or discipline. The trustees are the Bishop of Oxford, the Archdeacon of Oxford, the Rural Dean of Deddington, the Vicar of the parish and the Founder. The buildings are from a design by G. E. Street, Esq. of Oxford, and comprise chapel, hall, library, two large school rooms, six dormitories for 20 boys each, separate rooms for the sixth form, a museum, singing school, &c. The main portion forms a large quadrangle surrounded by a handsome cloister; a richer cloister on the south-east of the chapel encloses a small burial-ground. The offices form a block by themselves, having communication with the hall, &c. The style is Early Decorated, the building of the local stone, with dressings of Corsham Down stone. It is perhaps hardly too much to say that Mr. Street has produced in this case one of the most beautiful Gothic edifices ever devoted in England to scholastic purposes. The ceremonies commenced on Wednesday evening with full choral service in the parish church, followed by a sermon from the Rev. J. W. Hewett, head master. On the next morning prayers were said at 8, and at 10·30 the Bishop preached and administered the Holy Communion to about 100 of the neighbouring clergy and gentry. A procession was then formed to the site, the banners of the school being borne by the senior scholars. The bishop and clergy chaunted as they walked, and on arriving at the site the office appointed for the occasion was said. Luncheon was provided in the temporary hall, the Bishop presiding, supported by the head master, the Rural Dean, the Vicar, &c. His Lordship gave the usual loyal toasts, and then "Prosperity to All Saints' School!" coupling with this toast the health of its founder. Mr. Hewett in reply stated the objects of the school, his desire to give all his energies to its complete establishment, and his intention to secure the boys from party influences; concluding with expressing his thanks for the co-operation of the Bishop, and proposing to the company the health of their beloved Diocesan. On Friday the workmen engaged on the building were entertained; and on Saturday the festivities of the occasion concluded with a concert, given by the boys of the school under the direction of J. Plant, Esq. their choir master. Besides the founder's gifts of about 6000*l.*, 2000*l.* more are required for the first portion of the buildings.

The absence of a regard for the interests of science in attendance upon our military undertakings has been sadly manifested during the late capture of the town of *Kertch* in the destruction of the Museum of Antiquities which the Russians had formed there—an act which is hitherto unexplained; but which for the present appears to reflect much discredit upon both the English and French invaders of the Crimea. The country round Kertch is covered with tumuli, in which have been found finely sculptured sarcophagi, numerous inscriptions, statues, and golden ornaments, crowns, and bracelets, as beautful as those from the tombs of Etruria. They were placed in a temple copied from that of Theseus at Athens, which

They did not produce high prices, the best articles having been already transferred to the hands of Lord Londesborough and others. Some of the most curious were purchased for the museum of Mr. Joseph Mayer at Liverpool.

The fine Anglo-Saxon remains recently found in the Isle of Wight, and noticed in our last number at p. 608, have been ceded by their discoverer Mr. Hillier to the museum of Lord Londesborough at Grimston in Yorkshire: Mr. Hillier, it is said, having rejected some overtures from the authorities of the British Museum, in disgust at their treatment of his friend Mr. C. Roach Smith, and the repeated disregard shown by the trustees for our national antiquities.

Forgeries of antiquities are swarming at the present time: the *falsarii* taking advantage of the fashionable rage for such things. We were lately shown "a Roman tile" said to have been dug up in the City; and it was just such a fabrication as would impose upon many. It presented a bas-relief of two horsemen charging each other, and on the back was "the maker's name"—though not the real one—CORNERTVS. If our readers turn to Mr. C. Roach Smith's list of potters, they will find that name catalogued; and in his Collectanea, vol. i. p. 161, is specially mentioned a cast of a genuine stamp, discovered in Germany, bearing this very name. From these circumstances we may infer that some knowing "archæologist" has had a hand in this fraud.

The Rev. J. Wilder, Fellow of Eton college, has just erected in the *College Chapel of Eton* a magnificent painted glass window, in memory of his brother, Charles Wilder, esq., who was educated at Eton college, and was a Fellow of King's college, and afterwards one of the assistant masters at Eton, where he died, having caught a fever from malaria during a journey to Italy.

A very handsome and elegantly designed stained glass window has been fitted up in the north chapel of St. Mary's Church, *Aylesbury*, by the lady of Sir Astley P. Cooper, in memory of her deceased parents. The three compartments are filled with figures of St. John, the Redeemer, and St. Paul. The central figure, representing our Saviour, holds an open volume, on which is inscribed the verse from Isaiah —"Awake and sing ye that dwell in dust." At the base of the window is the following inscription:—"In memory of William Rickford esquire, some time Member of Parliament for Aylesbury, who, in faith and hope, departed this life on the 14th day of January, 1854; and of Mary his wife, daughter of John Vanderhelm, of the city of Amsterdam. This window is erected by dame Elizabeth Harriet Cooper, wife of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, of Gadebridge, in the county of Hereford, Baronet, in reverence to her deceased parents and to the House of God and his Church of St. Mary's, Aylesbury, in the year of Grace 1855."

A short time since several thousand pounds, raised by voluntary subscriptions, were spent on the repairs of the noble parish church of *Boston*, Lincolnshire. Unfortunately, owing to the want of funds, the south-west chapel, which had for many years been desecrated, part as a vestry and part as an engine-house, was left untouched. This circumstance was made known to New England friends through the Hon. Ed. Everitt, formerly American Minister in this country. Mr. Everitt's father is an Episcopalian minister in Boston, Massachusetts; and a letter has been received from the latter gentleman by Pishey Thompson, esq., who has resided many years in the United States, informing him that upwards of 1,200 dollars (about 250*l.*) have been raised towards the restoration by Transatlantic friends; at the same time they expressed a wish that the window at the west end of the chapel, now blocked up, should be filled with stained glass, in commemoration of the Rev. Dr. Cotton, Vicar of Boston from 1612–1633, and one of the early Pilgrim fathers, who emigrated to America to enjoy the liberty of conscience denied him in England, and in whose honour the then embryo town of Boston was named. This handsome present is the more gratifying from being entirely unexpected, and many thanks are due to the Rev. Mr. Everitt for collecting this munificent gift, and to the friends of the old Bay State, who have so liberally responded to his call.

The Church of *Clyst St. George*, co. Devon, has for some time past been undergoing a substantial and thorough restoration, under the superintendence of the Rector, the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, with funds contributed by the landowners and parishioners, and subscriptions raised in the neighbourhood, and from friends at a distance; added to which, there have been several special gifts, among which the pavement of the restored chancel, in some of Minton's most beautiful tiles, was presented by John Daw, esq., now Mayor of Exeter, who owns a considerable estate in the parish. Four of the windows have been given; and lately another in the North Aisle has been filled with stained glass from the establishment of Mr. Ward, Frith-Street, London, in glass manufactured expressly from repeated experiments

made by analysis of the "old stuff," under the superintendence of Charles Winston, esq., whose exertions have been so indefatigable in the restoration of this beautiful art to its ancient celebrity. This window consists of several small panels, containing figures, set in an ornamental pattern, the foliaged scrolls of which run over the quarried ground, and are enriched with flowers and other objects in pot-metal glass—by which means the excessive whiteness, which is so common a fault in late ornamental pattern work, has been overcome in the happiest manner. The style adopted is that of the early part of the 16th century, to which the material is admirably adapted. The work has a brilliant sparkling clearness, with a rich and harmonious tone throughout the whole, and an appearance of solidity, which is the more striking as the design itself is thin and delicate, and causes nothing of a dark gloomy hue. It is set up as a memorial to Walter Bridges Ellacombe, late of Oriel College, the Rector's youngest son. All the groups of figures are beautifully executed and well located, and have been designed and painted by Mr. Hughes in connection with Mr. Ward. In a lower compartment of the middle light (for there are three) Christ is represented as comforting the afflicted sisters on the death of Lazarus, with the words "Thy brother shall rise again;" immediately above which, on a scroll surrounding the brazen serpent (emblem of the atonement), "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." And in an upper panel is a chorus of angels, under which the words "He shall give his angels charge concerning thee." In the other lights the ministry of angels is beautifully set forth—in one, by the representation of Jacob's Dream (Genesis x.) and a scroll with the words—"To an innumerable company of angels." And in the other light is the angel appearing to the devout Cornelius, with these words, inscribed on an intervening scroll, "And to the spirits of just men made perfect." All are within a rich and appropriate border. In the chancel, which has been rebuilt, is some interesting ancient glass, carefully rescued from the old east window. One of the subjects represents a former Rector, John Allar, who died 1407, and is considered a very early instance of a memorial window, he being represented under a figure of St. George, to whom the church is dedicated. A new oak roof has been set up, and some of the walls have been taken down to the foundation and rebuilt. The bench-ends are all variously carved and well executed after old designs; the heraldic devices, where they occur, being blazoned in true colours, are a relief to the sober hue of the natural oak.

Mr. John Clarke, architect, of Gloucester, is about to publish, by subscription, a Lecture which he lately delivered on the *Churches of Gloucester*. It was much curtailed in delivery, but will be published in full, with additions.

Mr. Arkwright, who purchased the old Town Hall at *Leominster*, (noticed in our last Magazine at p. 630,) intending to re-erect it near his own seat at Hampton Court, has presented it as a museum and reading-room to the people of the town.

A handsome mansion of the time of James I. has been recently pulled down in South Street, *Exeter*. It was ornamented with rich and curious arabesques in stucco, and with wainscoting elaborately carved. Many panels, diversified with lion's heads and masks, and the napkin pattern, have been preserved by Mr. Gendall. The royal arms were in the house, accompanied with the initials I. R. 1621, and in a tablet were the initials T.T. S.T. 1627, attributed to Thomas Tucker and his wife: he was steward of the corporation in 1620, and city receiver in 1637. Several coins and tokens of the period were found during the demolition of the house. It stood next to the ancient inn of the abbat of Tavistock, or the Bear, afterwards Russell's waggon-office, and opposite to the Black Lion, which belonged to the prior of Plympton.

Almost the last old house in *Preston* has been removed. It was the only one left of a cluster in the Market-place, built in the reign of the first Charles, and bearing the date 1629. They were wooden ones, known by the name of "postern painted," and rose in successive tiers of curiously carved projections, that made each house appear like the stern of a modern ship of the line. The various projections were supported by grotesque figures, carved *in alto*. Many of the houses facing the Cheapside, and connected with these buildings, are remembered to have formerly presented the same appearance.

Under the provisions of the *Newspaper Stamp Act*, lately passed, newspapers may be printed either upon stamped or unstamped sheets of paper. The simple difference between the late and the present arrangement is, that newspaper proprietors have the option of printing what portion of their impression they please on unstamped sheets. With regard to the stamped copies, the public will be nearly in the same position as they were before the Act was passed—that is, they will be able to transmit and re-transmit the stamped copies, free through the post-

office, for fifteen days. It is evident, then, that subscribers, who, after having read their copies, post them to a friend at a distance, will do well to continue taking the *stamped* edition. On the other hand, subscribers who merely wish to read their copies, without transmitting them through the post, or to do so occasionally only, will find it to their advantage to take an unstamped copy, which newspaper proprietors will be enabled to sell for one penny less—the amount of the duty—than before the passing of the Act. Such papers may be sent through the post on affixing to them a penny stamp; but this will only secure for them a *single passage and delivery*. Extravagant expectations having been encouraged in the public mind, respecting the effects of a reduction of duty, it may be remarked, that, as hitherto the principle of competition has been carried to its utmost extent in connection with the provincial press, no doubt can remain in the mind of any reasonable person, that newspapers are now produced (*size of sheet and quality of matter considered*) at as low a charge as is possible, compatible with the interests of the proprietary and the public.

The sale of *Lord Stuart de Rothesay's library* finished on Saturday, June 16, at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, having extended over the two previous weeks. There were in all 4323 lots, and the whole produce of the sale amounted to 5937*l.* 8*s.* Many of the books and manuscripts belonged to the late Marquis of Pombal, including his official manuscripts when ambassador at London and Vienna, which sold for 35*l.* 14*s.* A splendidly bound copy of Decor Puellarum, printed in 1471, by Jansen, sold for 79*l.* 10*s.* Dante's Comedia, with manuscript commentary by the author's son, a vellum of the fourteenth century, 127*l.* Johnson's Dictionary, with MS. additions by Edmund Burke, 8*l.* 10*s.* A collection of printed Tracts on America, 49*l.* Copies of Elzevir Classics, early Voyages and Travels, and other works, bought by Lord Stuart de Rothesay in various countries where he served as ambassador, also fetched high prices. A collection of papers relating to the assassin Damiens was bought by Mr. Monckton Milnes for 10*l.* 10*s.* A collection of papers relating to the Portuguese possessions in India, probably made for the Marquis de Pombal when he contemplated opening the trade thereto, 41*l.* 10*s.* A collection of manuscript and printed papers relative to the Inquisition in Portugal, printed papers containing the lists of the victims at various Autos da Fé, including priests, nuns, learned men, nobles, &c. punished for heresy, Judaism, sorcery, compact with the devil, and other imaginary crimes, 18*l.* Hooke's Negociations for the Pretender, the original MS. 10*l.* 10*s.* Mirouer Historial, a magnificent MS. on vellum, written in 1459–63 by Gilles Gracien, and profusely illuminated, 535*l.* 10*s.* Petit Justification du Duc de Bourgogne, the defence made for Jean Sans Peur Duke of Burgundy, when he had caused the Duke of Orleans to be assassinated, MS. on vellum, 33*l.* Officium B. Virginis Mariæ, a very small MS. on vellum, with four exquisite miniatures, by Giulio Clovio, 115*l.* 10*s.* Cortes do Reyno de Portugal, MS. 39*l.* Voltaire's Pucelle, translated by a Lady, 2 vols. rigidly suppressed by the family, 11*l.* 11*s.* Acuna, Nuevo Descubrimiento del Gran Rio de las Amazonas, Madrid, 1641, a pamphlet of a few leaves, but extremely rare, having been rigidly suppressed to prevent the Portuguese from deriving any advantage from its perusal when they revolted and wrested Brazils and the colony of Para from Spanish dominion, 10*l.* Arauso, Vida de La Monja Alferez, a nun who for twenty years served as a soldier and obtained a commission as Alferez (Ensign), 5*l.* 15*s.* A collection of all the documents relating to Brazil from its discovery to 1757, in 26 vols. MS. made probably for the Marquis de Pombal, 69*l.* The last was purchased for America, as was the Collectio Peregrinationum of De Bry, 25 parts in 11 volumes, all first editions, for 250*l.*

The collections of the late Richard John Smith, esq. commonly called "*Mr. O. Smith*," alluded to in the ample memoir of that gentleman given in our Obituary for May last, have been dispersed by the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. Some of the lots were of extreme interest for their class, and brought good prices:—Lot 312. Collections for a Dramatic Every-day Book, formed by the late Mr. Smith, sold for 8*l.* Lot 313. Dramatic Autographs, consisting of letters of David Garrick, Mrs. Siddons, and other dramatic celebrities, sold for 17*l.* 5*s.* Lot 558. A collection of materials towards a History of the English Stage, by the late Richard John Smith, esq., 25 vols. half-bound, sold for 31*l.* Lot 559. Manuscript and Printed Collections relative to the English Stage, compiled by the late Mr. Joseph Haslewood, 9 vols., sold for 25*l.* Lot 608. Garrickiana, a collection of engravings to illustrate the life and theatrical career of David Garrick and his contemporaries, in 2 atlas folio vols., sold for 95*l.* Lot 871. Theatrical Caricatures, a large collection of engravings mounted in a volume, sold for 7*l.* 7*s.* Lot 876. Wilkinson's (J.) Theatrum

Illustrata, Memorials of Ancient Playhouses and Modern Theatres, copiously illustrated, 8*l*.

At a recent sale at Foster's there were two *Pictures by Turner*,—The burning of the Houses of Parliament, exhibited in 1835, sold for 810 guineas; and, The State Barges conveying the pictures of Gian Bellini to the Church of the Redeemer, sold for 1360 guineas. Both were purchased by Mr. Wallace.

Camoens, the Portuguese poet, died of misery in an hospital, and his remains were interred in an obscure burial-place. Sixteen years after they were placed by one of his admirers in a vault in the conventual church of Saint Anne at Lisbon. This convent was destroyed in the great earthquake of 1775, and the poet's tomb was buried beneath a heap of rubbish. A short time ago the government decreed that the poet's remains should be sought for, and solemnly reinterred. On the vault being reopened, a solemn service was performed, on the 15th of May, in the presence of many high and noble persons. The remains were placed in a rich coffin, and confided anew to the keeping of the nuns of St. Anne, until the monument, which will be prepared for their reception, can be completed.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Revised Liturgy of 1689: *being the Book of Common Prayer, interleaved with the Alterations prepared for Convocation by the Royal Commissioners in the first year of the reign of William and Mary. Edited by* John Taylor. *Royal* 8*vo*. (*Bagsters*.)—The history of the formation of our present Book of Common Prayer, at the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. is well known. It received some revision in 1551; again at the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth; and again, to a slight extent, at the commencement of the reign of James I. On the Restoration, in 1661, it was proposed to make a further revision, which might reconcile the Nonconformists, but the alterations which were directed in the following year rendered the Book more distasteful to them than before. After the Protestant settlement of 1689 another effort was made, to effect such amendments as might be acceptable to all classes of Protestants. A royal commission was appointed, to deliberate generally on ecclesiastical matters, and especially to prepare alterations of the liturgy and the canons. The commission consisted of ten bishops, and of twenty other eminent divines, eleven of whom afterwards attained to the episcopal bench. Among them were Stillingfleet, Patrick, Tillotson, Hall, and Tenison. They sat eighteen times, besides about six sub-committees, but they never completed their task, and the result remained unpublished at Lambeth until the year 1854, when the House of Commons (on the motion of Mr. Heywood) obtained an accurate copy at the hands of Mr. William Henry Black, late Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, and ordered it to be printed. The present, not more accurate, but more convenient and intelligible edition, is formed by *interleaving* the alterations with the book as now in use.

To account for the suppression of a work undertaken by hands so competent, and with an object so desirable, it has been suggested that "the downfall of Episcopacy in Scotland produced a not unreasonable alarm in the English Church, and made the clergy more than ever suspicious of the Nonconformist body. On the other hand the Nonjurors, however unpopular their opinions might be, had acquired universal respect by the sacrifices they had made in the maintenance of their opinions, and it was feared, that if any change were made in the Liturgy, they might carry the people along with them in rejecting that change as a schismatical innovation." (Historical and Explanatory Treatise on the Book of Common Prayer, by William Gilson Humphry, B.D. 1853, p. 61.)

Among the alterations which were intended to pervade the book appear to have been the omission of the word Saint, and the substitution of the word Minister for Priest or Curate. Some new collects were introduced, the tone and composition of which are not unworthy to accompany some of their excellent predecessors: such as this for the Eighth Sunday after Trinity, founded, as will be seen, on the Epistle of the day (the present Collect being marked "to be put among the Collects at the end of the Communion Service"):—

"Most gracious God, who hath given us the spirit of adoption whereby we call thee our Father; grant that we, mortifying the deeds of the body, and being led by thy Holy Spirit, may live as becomes thy children, and joint heirs with Christ, and finally be glorified together with him, who liveth and reigneth with thee and the

Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. *Amen.*"

On the whole, this monument of the labours of our greatest divines of the era of the Revolution is well worth preserving as a literary relic, and as something more: and, though there may be no immediate prospect of its contents being made available to the service of the Church, yet, if that occasion should ever arrive, it will then have substantial claims to the most respectful consideration.

The Lives of the Twelve Cæsars. By SUETONIUS. *(Bohn's Classical Library.)*

De Suetonii Tranquilli Fontibus et Auctoritate. Scripsit Augustus Krause. Berolini, 1831, *8vo. pp.* 86.

(Continued from June, p. 613).

In our former notice of Mr. Bohn's volume, we mentioned the dissertation of Krause on the sources of Suetonius; and as a copy has since reached us from Germany, we gladly offer some account of it; for, if it cannot be classed among "New Publications," there are respectable precedents for retrospective reviewing.* It is not unlikely that this essay was suggested by the remarks in Niebuhr's Lectures, from which some extracts were made. The Lectures were given at Bonn, in 1828-9, and M. Krause assigns as a reason for writing, "præsertim cum etiam nostro tempore haud pauci reperiantur, qui Tranquillum minus locupletem auctorem censeant, cujus testimonio fides deroganda esse videtur." (p. 1). It is true, Niebuhr is not mentioned, but rather than come into direct collision with so eminent a name, the essayist might wisely chose to shelter himself under general expressions.

The Essay is dedicated to C. Zumpt, not the Grammarian, but the Annalist. It begins by showing, that much of Suetonius' information was likely to have been gained from contemporaries of the earlier Cæsars, at least so far back as Tiberius. Niebuhr thinks he wrote before the publication of Tacitus' *Historiæ*, but M. Krause argues from several similarities of expression, "ut Taciti scripta à Tranquillo adhibita esse credamus." (p. 5.) For materials of a documentary character, as secretary to the emperor Hadrian, "optimam habuit copiam fontes inspiciendi non ita vulgatos." (ibid.) In the postscript, which is principally occupied with a refutation of Heisen's charges of falsehood, he bears a noble testimony to his author's diligence,† "Jam ut brevi omnia comprehendamus: adhibuit Tranquillus ipsorum principum ac libertorum scripta, epistolas, orationes, testamenta et id genus alia: deinde historicos, cum Græcos tum Latinos, qui imperatorum rebus gestis plerumque ipsi interfuerant: tum summæ fidei publica monumenta, senatusconsulta, edicta, orationes in ære incisas, fastos, senatus populique acta: denique multa a majoribus natu audivit, aliarumque rerum ipse testis est." (p. 83.) He even infers fidelity from the poverty of his style, "hominis ab odio et studio alieni maxime propria." (p. 84.) The number of passages, in which subsequent writers appear to have copied him, is a further evidence in his favour. (ibid.)

To go into detail would lead us too far, as the examination of authorities for the life of Cæsar occupies 24 pages, of Augustus 16, of Tiberius 11, and of Caligula 5. As the lives approach his own time, the investigation becomes shorter, because the sources were often verbal rather than written. M. Krause cites the life of Claudius as one, in which "diligentia ejus (Suetonii) et historia fides perspicitur," as various authorities are compared in it. (p. 66.) At p. 69, art. "Nero," he defends him when differing from Tacitus about the fate of the legions in Armenia, "cum Suetonio etiam alii historici consentiunt, ita ut nostro si non fides habenda, at certe res non sit magnopere imputanda."

The essay forms a desirable addition to octavo editions of Suetonius, nor will the student of imperial Roman history regret the digression, if he stops to peruse it in the way. A copious index of authors, occupying nearly two pages, is given, in which, however, we find one omission, of a reference to Velleius at p. 61. It may not be unimportant to add, that editions of Suetonius "in usum scholarum," and of course with proper retrenchments, have been published by Zimmermann (Darmstadt, 1811), at the Orphan House at Halle (1811), by Brenn (Zurich, 1820), and by Lünemann (Hanover, 1824), besides the lives which have been edited for that purpose separately.

The Orations of Demosthenes on the Crown and on the Embassy. Translated by C. R. Kennedy. *Post 8vo. pp.* 401. *(Bohn's Classical Library.)*—This volume follows a former one, containing "The Olv[illegible]
D[illegible]
w[illegible]
l[illegible]

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* Mr. Macaulay's Review of Thackeray's Life of Lord Chatham, a work which appeared in 1827, was published in 1834.

† Heisen's charges against the imperial historians were published in 1745, in a Bremen miscellany.

well rendered "On the misconduct of Æschines in his embassy."* The charge is thus summed up by Quintilian, in an abstract which the reader may find useful, "Legatio male gesta objicitur Æschini, quod mentitus sit, quod nihil ex mandatis fecerit, quod moratus sit, quod munera acceperit." (Inst. Orat. iv. 4.) Niebuhr says, in his Lectures on Ancient History, "The misfortune was that the majority of the ambassadors were traitors. Philocrates certainly was one, and Æschines cannot be justified; all his excuses are worthless, just as his speeches in general are when compared with those of Demosthenes." (Vol. ii. p. 286.) He was acquitted notwithstanding, "Nor can this surprise us," observes the editor, "when we look at the circumstances of the case, the length of time which had elapsed, the lack of any direct proof of criminality, the able defence made by Æschines," &c. (p. 122). He considers the defendant's speech "little, if at all, inferior to that of his adversary," which has not his usual order and arrangement—the arguments, though forcible, not being well put together. The embassy forms the subject of a dissertation by Palmblad (who has also translated the Oration on the Crown into Swedish), entitled, "Æschines Atheniensis ad Philippum regem legatus" (4to, Upsal, 1836).

Of the Oration on the Crown, which occupies the other portion of this volume, Niebuhr justly says, "It will last as long as Greek literature exists." (iii. 8) That of Æschines he considers "only as a supplement to it," and wonders that any can compare them together. "The speech of Æschines is as bad in a rhetorical point of view as it is in a moral one." (Ibid. note.) La Harpe, whose analysis of the two orations is worth reading, allows that Æschines displayed talent, but says of Demosthenes, "Il n'est pas au tiers de son discours, que celui de son adversaire est aneanti; il n'en reste pas la moindre trace." (Lycée, vol. iii. c. iii. 4.) Leland, as quoted at p. 313, says of Æschines, "If we would view his abilities to the greatest advantage, we must not compare them with those of his rival;" which reminds us of Voltaire's opinion of two great generals, "Vendôme était vainqueur toutes les fois qu'il n'avait pas à faire au prince Eugène en personne." (Louis XIV. i. p. 284.) Scheller's remark is pertinent here, "Alia Romæ erat eloquentia Crassi, alia Antonii, alia Hortensii, alia Ciceronis, Cæsaris, &c. ut apud Athenienses alia erat Demosthenis, alia Æschinis, alia Lysiæ, alia Thucydidis." (Præcepta Styli Latini, 1797, pp. 844-5.) In one particular they were discreditably equal, we imagine. "An anthology of vituperative phrases," says Wachsmuth, "might doubtless be culled from the speeches of Demosthenes and Æschines, which would probably exceed anything that was ever uttered by a modern orator. . . . . The popular assembly and the Heliæa were of course highly delighted when the orators loaded each other with abusive epithets, of which, as well as of invectives against other Greeks, numerous examples occur in the ancient writers." (Historical Antiquities of the Greeks, ii. 460-1.)

The date of the trial, and other circumstances relating to it, have been discussed in separate essays by Rauchenstein (Arau), Briegleb (Eisenach), Petersen (Gluckstadt), Reuter (Wurzburg), Voemel (Frankfort-on-the-Maine), and Winiewski (Munster). Mr. Kennedy places it in B.C. 330, the year of the defeat of King Agis by Antipater, when matters would appear favourable to the Macedonian party. Premising that we want sufficient data to form an opinion on some of the legal questions, he considers the defence of Demosthenes sophistical as to that of *time*, and his precedents inconclusive. (Appendix x. pp. 398-9.) But, as Thirlwall observes, "The question at issue was in substance whether Demosthenes was a good or a bad citizen." And the history of tribunals, modern as well as ancient, shows that mere points of law weigh little with jurors against the popular feeling. In one respect the fortunes of the two orators were nearly balanced. Æschines gained his cause in the matter of the Embassy, and Demosthenes in that of the Crown. In quitting Athens, the former probably escaped the fate which befel the orators on both sides, and to which Demosthenes and Hyperides, Phocion and Demades, alike fell victims. Scheller thinks that the Rhodian style of oratory, which is placed between the Attic and the Asiatic, owes its improvement to Æschines. "Athenis expulsus venit Rhodum, ibique eloquentiam docuit; hinc illa pressior et accuratior facta. . . . Et credibile est, post mortem Demosthenis, eloquentiam Rhodi magis floruissæ, quam Athenis." (p. 841.)*

* "Ambassade mal remplie," Planche, Dict. Grec. Français, 1824.

* F. E. Stechow has written a separate memoir upon Æschines: "De Æschinis Oratoris Vita," 4to. Berlin, 1841. As his fame is absorbed in his rival's, he is seldom quoted; but Lord Dudley cites the two first sentences of c. 43 of his oration "On the Crown," as singularly beautiful, and "wonderfully adapted to the situation of affairs just after the battle of Leipzig." (Letters to the Bishop of Llandaff, pp. 9, 11.)

Mr. Kennedy refers to Shilleto as his guide in the oration on the Embassy, and to Leland, Lord Brougham, Jacobs, &c. in that on the Crown. The notes are copious without being superfluous, and form a valuable body of illustration. Ten appendices on the Sacred War and other incidental topics are given; but in the one on Orators and Statesmen the reasons of the selection do not appear, for Dinarchus is omitted, as is also Xenocrates, to whose embassy to Antipater Dr. Gillies has imparted a philosophical interest. The article on Phocion is a sort of reaction from the praises of Plutarch and Mably, of whose *entretiens* he is the hero. The strictures are just, but the historical materials are imperfect or contradictory. An impartial examination of his character by some eminent scholar, English or German, is wanting to history.

Heeren remarks on the death of Demosthenes, "What a subject for the sculptor! and yet one which has never, to my knowledge, been made use of." (Political Hist. of Greece, p. 237, note.) It has however been chosen by M. Boisselieu, a French painter, and engraved after him in the "Historic Gallery," 1808, vol. ii. The composition of the picture is judicious, and the expression of Demosthenes good, but to the alleged propriety of the attitudes we must except the *hands*, which appear unskilfully disposed. The same volume contains "The Death of Phocion," after M. Odevaere, a pupil of David. It is praised as correct in design and skilful in composition, but the circumstances are obviously less graphic, and might apply to any other death in prison by judicial poison; whereas that of Demosthenes, in the temple of Neptune, has a peculiar character of its own.

Theology.—1. *The Messiah. By* W. B. Galloway, *M.A.* 8*vo. pp. xii.* 392.—The object of this volume is a theological and practical contemplation of the "Person, Work, and Kingdom of the Messiah." The author has endeavoured to "render it possibly of some service for the conversion of the unbelieving, or the meeting and removal of doubts, as well as for aiding the devout meditations of the faithful." We do not wish to speak in disparagement, but obviously too much is attempted to be fully performed. The work will be read with interest, but a love of system has carried the author too far in the latter part, as when he says that "the ten virgins are ten nations or kingdoms," (p. 333.) a mode of interpretation which strikes us as fanciful, to say the least.

2. *Who is God in China? By the Rev.* S. C. Malan, *M.A.* 8*vo. pp. viii.* 310.—There is an exuberance of learning in this book, and the substance might (we think) have been compressed into a smaller compass. An introduction, stating the grounds of the controversy, would have been desirable for many readers, who are unacquainted, or slightly acquainted with them. It arises out of the difficulty, which translators of the Scriptures into Chinese have found, in rendering the terms by which THE DIVINITY is distinguished. The author comes to the conclusion, "that the Chinese SHIN is Δαίμων or τὸ Δαιμόνιον, DEITY, with a collective meaning, and SHANG-TE is ὁ Θεός,—as far, at least, as the Chinese can express it." (p. 306). He considers that the use of the former (*Shin*) would lead, unwittingly, to Polytheism, if not also to Pantheism, and that the adoption of the other (*Shang-Te*) is unavoidable. (p. 302-3.) It is proper to add, that he writes in a conciliatory tone.

3. *The Sabbath. By Sir* W. Domville, *Bart. pp. xx.* 271.—This is the second part of the author's inquiries on the subject. We do not distinctly comprehend his intention. He seems to aim at removing the religious obligation of the Sabbath, without destroying its religious character. The result will probably be, to furnish help to persons who look much further, and who will be glad to avail themselves of any respectable reasoner for that purpose. It will be a melancholy reflection to find the cause of infidelity advanced, by arguments which do not disclaim serious habits of thought.

4. *A Pastor's Sketches. By* J. S. Spencer, *D.D. fcp.* 8*vo. pp. lxx.* 284.—This volume, resembles, in some respects, Mr. Wood's "Selections from the papers of the late John Warton," but is of a deeper character, and what is particularly important, "these sketches are taken from real life." The author, who died in 1854, at the age of nearly fifty-seven, was pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Brooklyn, in the State of New York. A brief memoir, from a funeral sermon by Dr. Spring, of New York, is prefixed. An introduction is supplied by the Rev. J. A. James; but, with many valuable remarks, it is rather too personal and professional. Members of denominations especially ought to remember "the greatest art—the art to blot."

The Book of Almanacs. By A. De Morgan. *Oblong* 8*vo. pp.* xxviii. 89.—A fellow-collegian of ours once remarked, that buying books was a legitimate expense, "for they are the tools you work with." The "Book of Almanacs" is a valuable addition to the student's "chest

of tools." It is, in a word, an almanac "for every year, whether in old style or new, from any epoch, ancient or modern, up to A.D. 2000." It does not profess to supersede the common almanac, but ,' to supply the place of the old one, which is never at hand when wanted,—of the older almanac, which is never at hand,—of the future almanac, which is not yet at hand,—and of the *universal almanac* in every shape." (p. vi.) For want of such a manual of reference, many persons must have found themselves sadly embarrassed. We can testify, for our own part, to its utility, as we were previously obliged to have recourse to the Tables "for fifty-two years" backward and forward, in our Prayer-books. The hint, as the author states, was derived from Francœur's "Théorie du Calendrier" and Ferguson's "Tables." After this outline of its object, nothing further need be said by way of description. The student must familiarise himself with the plan, which a little attention will enable him to do.

We wish the author would favour us with a bibliography of chronology, like his list of "Arithmetical books from the invention of printing to the present time," which is an excellent "Library Companion," as amusing as the subject will admit of, and as informing as extensive research can make it. We thought we could have supplied some small additions, but were disappointed, for the author has "pushed his researches" (as Rulhière expresses it) into every corner.

Urgent Questions; Personal, Practical and Pointed. By the Rev. John Cumming, D.D., F.R.S.E., *Minister of the Scottish National Church*, &c., &c. This volume is formed of twelve independent essays or chapters, each of which has been already separately circulated, and some in considerable numbers. They have been carried in the soldier's knapsack, and read by his bedside at Scutari. They have been read in the homes of the poor and in the halls of the wealthy, and they will still be perused with profit by thousands, either in their detached or their collected form. The many admirers of Dr. Cumming's writings will be glad to have the volume entire.

Cleve Hall. By the Author of "Amy Herbert," "The Experience of Life," &c. 2 vols.—Miss Sewell's fictions have hitherto been of the wholly domestic kind: their characteristic subjects the struggles of individual conscience in very ordinary social positions. It is strange to us to move under her guidance among gamblers, forgers, and smugglers, and to get into a region of romantic and exciting perplexities, such as we should not suppose her quiet-toned spirit ever to have been concerned with. However, so it is; and the tale is spirited, well written, and the scenes sometimes highly wrought. The interest, however, is too much concentrated on one group of characters, and too much spun out. The conversations in particular will often be thought long, though, turning as they mostly do on those delicate matters of private conscience and feeling which Miss Sewell generally deals in, they are among the best written portions of the work.

The Works of Philo Judæus. By C. D. Yonge, B.A. *Vol. II. post 8vo. (Bohn's Ecclesiastical Library).* — This volume contains the treatises on the Confusion of Languages; the Migration of Abraham; Heir of all Things; Fugitives, Dreams, &c.; and the Lives of Abraham and Joseph. The translator has added a few notes, and candidly acknowledges, with Mangey, the editor of Philo, that the text is sometimes hopelessly corrupted.

Tonga and the Friendly Islands. By S. S. Farmer. *Fcp. 8vo. pp.* 427.—Those who have read Mr. Mariner's interesting, though rather romantic, account of Tonga, will like to see the subject continued to the present time. Christianity, however, has so changed the aspect of the islands in the Pacific, that the reader will fancy he has passed into a different world. This account of Tonga and the Friendly Islands professes to be "written for young people." The "Sketch of their Mission History" occupies more than half the volume, in connection chiefly with the labours of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the narrative of which is well told.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 24. The Earl Stanhope, Pres.

The Society's collection of Proclamations and Broadsides, in twenty-three folio volumes, was laid upon the table, and thanks were unanimously voted to Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper Office, for his great care bestowed in its arrangement, and in superintendence of the binding.

Edward Hawkins, esq. F.S.A., Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum, was elected a member of the Council in the room of the late Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. The Rev. William Maskell, M.A., of Clifton, author of Ritualia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, and Henry Farrer, esq., of Albert-road, Regent's park, dealer in pictures and works of Art, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Lewis Loyd, esq., exhibited a bronze key, found near Croydon.

George R. Corner, esq. F.S.A., communicated some particulars relating to Anthony Copley, an individual mentioned in a proclamation in the Society's collection, dated 2nd July, 1603. Copley was involved in the charge of being concerned in the plot (considered to be somewhat apocryphal) for dethroning King James I., and placing Lady Arabella Stewart on the throne, and for restoring the Roman Catholic religion, or for a general toleration of that and all other sects; upon which charge Sir Walter Raleigh, Lords Cobham and Grey and others, including two Roman Catholic priests, and Anthony Copley himself, were tried and convicted at Winchester, in November, 1603, and on which conviction Sir Walter Raleigh was executed fifteen years afterwards. In this and a subsequent communication, read at the following meeting, Mr. Corner stated that this Anthony Copley was a son of Sir Thomas Copley, knt., of Gatton, Surrey, and The Maze, in Southwark; that the Copleys were zealous Romanists, and probably were involved in the plots of the time for restoring the Roman Catholic religion. In the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vol. viii. p. 255, are some particulars of the Copleys and their manor of The Maze in Southwark, with extracts from the accounts of Donald Sharples, their steward, containing payments for assisting prisoners in the Whyte Lion and the Marshalsea (probably Roman Catholic priests or Popish recusants). Sir Thomas Copley was then living abroad, having exiled himself on account of having embraced the Roman Catholic religion, as Parsons the Jesuit says, in consequence of reading Bishop Jewel's book against the Roman Catholic tenets. (Parsons' relation of a Trial-before the King of France, anno 1600, printed 1604, quoted by Anthony Wood in his Memoir of Bishop Jewel.)

Sir Thomas Copley died in exile, 25th Sept. 1584, having been, it is said, ennobled by the King of France; but it appears from the Loseley Manuscripts, p. 242, that he had letters of marque from the Spanish government in the Netherlands, to make prizes of the English and Netherlanders, in which he was styled Don Thomas Copleus, and was also called Great Master of the Maes, Lord of Gatton and Roughtey, the first being the name of his house in Southwark, and the others those of his manors in Surrey. He married Katharine, eldest of three daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John Lutterel, in 1558. See a curious letter from him to Sir Thomas Cawarden, Master of the Revels, to borrow a masque on the occasion of his marriage at Nonsuch, which he seemed to contemplate with no great satisfaction. (Loseley MSS., p. 59.)

His son Anthony Copley was a pilgrim to Rome in 1585 (Collectanea Top. et Geneal. vol. v. p. 82), and he seems to have been apprehended shortly after the date of the proclamation; for he made a free and voluntary confession on the 12th July, being then in the Tower; he made others on the subsequent days, claiming indulgence for the use that had been made of him. All these confessions, mostly in his own hand-writing, are in the State-Paper Office. He was tried on the 15th of November, and his trial is printed among the State Trials. Being pardoned on condition of expatriation, he went abroad, and has not been further traced.

J. Payne Collyer, esq. V. P., in a letter to Mr. Corner, subsequently stated that Anthony Copley was the compiler of a very curious collection of anecdotes, stories, and jests, first printed in 1595, and again in 1614, under the title of Wits, Fits, and Fancies, all in prose. He also published in verse a piece entitled a Fig for Fortune, which came out in 1596.

Mr. Corner apologised for an imperfect paper, being desirous of taking the earliest opportunity of putting to some use the invaluable Collection of Proclamations belonging to the Society, which Mr. Lemon had bestowed so much pains in arranging.

June 7. Rear-Admiral Smyth, V.P.

The President's nomination of Mr. Hawkins as a Vice-President in the room of the late Sir Robert H. Inglis, was announced to the meeting.

Alexander Henry Rhind, esq. the

younger of Sibster near Wick in Caithness, and Thomas Batcheldor, esq., Chapter Clerk of Windsor and Registrar of Eton College, were elected Fellows of the Society.

William Bollaert, esq. exhibited a collection of antiquities found by him in South America.

Thomas Lott, esq., F.S.A., exhibited a pedigree of the Conans family of Kildare, attested by eleven of the titular archbishops and bishops of Ireland.

Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. again exhibited a very valuable volume of fifteen maps, originally drawn, as it appears, in Portugal, and afterwards revised by Nicholas Vaillard de Dieppe in the year 1547. The names are chiefly written in the former language, but other inscriptions were subsequently made in French, with liquid gold. The execution throughout is highly beautiful, the decorations consisting of countless paintings of men, animals, &c. in an excellent style of drawing. The death of Maghalhaens at Cuboa is thus notified: "cuboa, q' materon magelhaes;" and on the Florida coast is this inscription: "Aqui desemban Pamfilij Pamphilo de Narvaes, 11 April, 1528," a date probably very recent when the map was drawn. The book was formerly in the library of Talleyrand, and is the same which is referred to in the Viscount Santarem's "Priorité des Descouvertes de Pays d'Afrique, 1842."

Josiah Goodwin, esq. of Exeter, communicated a memoir on the British Gun-trade; part of which was read.

June 14. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Josiah Goodwin, esq. editor of the Exeter Gazette, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited three drawings by Mr. Alfred Clarke, of Taunton, of Old Cleeve abbey gateway, Montacute priory, and Brympton d' Evercy in Montacute.

The Secretary read the conclusion of Mr. Goodwin's memoir on the British Gun-trade. It was accompanied by some important documents relative to the trade in Birmingham during the reigns of Charles II. and William III.

A memoir by the Abbé Cochet (translated by W. M. Wylie, esq., F.S.A.) was read to the Society, being an account of certain Christian tombs, of the Anglo-Norman period, which have been recently found in the abandoned cemetery of the suppressed church of Bouteilles near Dieppe. Among the ancient relics discovered were two perfect vessels of earthenware, covered with a green glaze, which are supposed to have served to hold the embers and incense which it was customary to place with corpses, as noticed by Durandus, lib. vii. c. 38. Other fragments of pottery of all periods were also found, and several ornamental pavement tiles. Along the line of a wall occurred nine tombs of chalky stone, supposed to have been so placed in accordance with a custom, of which the example was set by Pepin le Bref in 768, to be buried in *stillicidio*, beneath the dripstone. The arms of the deceased were crossed upon their breasts, and beneath the arms was placed a leaden cross containing the formula of absolution. Only one of these, however, has been entirely decyphered, and it runs as follows:—

Oremus. Dominus Jesus Christus qui dixit discipulis suis, Quodcunque solveritis super terram erit solutum et in cœlis, et quodcunque ligaveritis super terram erit ligatum et in cœlis, de quorum numero licet indignos nos esse voluit, ipse te absolvat Ragelnaude, per ministerium nostrum ab omnibus criminibus tuis quæcumque cogitatione, locutione, et operatione neglegenter egisti, atque nexibus absolutum perducere dignetur ad regna cœlorum, qui vivit et regnat Deus per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.

This inscription, which is attributed to the 12th century, appears to have been written with a stylus in the minuscule character.

Mr. Wylie observed in an accompanying note that, although suchmetal crosses have occasionally been found in tombs, bearing obituary inscriptions, as at Metz and elsewhere in France, and again with inscriptions of a pious or cabalistic nature, as in the *cæmeterium fratrum* at Bury St. Edmund's, yet the only example of crosses with engraved formulæ that he has been able to discover are those of Bouteilles, and the episcopal cross found at Chichester, all of which belong to the Roman period.

June 21. Edward Hawkins, esq. V.P.

Joseph Hunter, esq. Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, was elected a member of Council in the place of Lord Viscount Strangford, deceased (in the expectation that he will be nominated Vice-President). John Young Carr, esq. banker, of Manchester, F.S.A. Sc., was elected a Fellow.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., exhibited an iron brawler's or scold's bridle, differing in form from those exhibited by Richard Greene, esq., and engraved in the Society's Proceedings, ii. 8, 9. Instead of opening in front, with a piece of iron to restrain the tongue, a narrow band descends along the centre of the face, coercing the nose to something of an aquiline proportion, and, unless the organ were naturally of that configuration, productive doubtless of considerable pain. Another of this form is in the possession of John Varden, esq., of Gracechurch Street.

Henry Stevens, esq., F.S.A., exhibited a copy of a Bible of the authorised version, vulgarly called "The Wicked Bible,"

1631, on account of its being filled with gross typographical errors, among which the worst was the omission of the word *not* in the seventh commandment. The printers were fined 300*l.* and the impression of 1000 copies was ordered to be destroyed. The story is well known, but the book has been hitherto sought for in vain. The present copy is believed to be unique. It was recently purchased in Holland for 50 guineas, and is on its way to America.

H. Cooper, esq., by the hands of the Rev. J. D. Eyre, Sub-Dean of Salisbury, exhibited a knife and fork in a leathern case, recently found behind a panel in the house known as the Blue Boar in that city. Mr. Octavius Morgan exhibited a fine series of Episcopal Rings, partly from his own collection and partly from that of Mr. Edmund Waterton, F.S.A.

Dr. Romeo Elton, of Exeter, communicated a letter of the Protector Cromwell, dated Whitehall, 29 Jan. 1655, and addressed to the Justice of the Peace for Devonshire, on the care which should be exercised in selecting proper juries, during the circuit of the judges.

John M. Kemble, esq. communicated remarks on certain mortuary urns discovered at Stade on the Elbe, and at Eye in Suffolk, the latter of which have been engraved in Mr. Akerman's Remains of Pagan Saxondom, plates iv. and xxii. These he showed to be identically the same both in their configuration and ornament, as well as the implements often found with them, particularly the bone combs of triangular shape, pincetts, and small knives. From these circumstances Mr. Kemble is led to the conclusion that the urns found at Eye are those of a band of Slavonic adventurers from the Elbe, who united with the Northmen, and settled in East Anglia towards the end of the eighth century. These remarks were followed by a note addressed to the Secretary by Mr. Kemble, in which he called attention to the fact that certain urns discovered in the extensive cemetery at Little Wilbraham in Cambridgeshire, still more strikingly resembled some of those discovered at Stade, but expressing doubts of their being really of so late a period as the end of the eighth century, since some are found in graves exhibiting the contemporaneous practice of inhumation and cremation.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

May 4. The Hon. R. C. Neville, V.P. in the chair.

Sir James Ramsay, Bart., gave a short notice of the remarkable discovery of beads of porcelain, precisely similar to those commonly found in Egypt, disinterred at a considerable depth in a bog in the forests of Alwythe, in Perthshire, on the estates of Sir James, who produced these curious relics for examination. The beads, seventeen in number, are melon-shaped, and coated with the bright blue glaze frequently seen on Egyptian objects of this kind. There were also two black beads, such as occur also amongst Egyptian antiquities. Roman vestiges exist in the part of Perthshire where this discovery took place, and the supposition appears very probable that the beads are actually of Egyptian fabrication, brought to Scotland by some of the Roman legionaries.

The Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, who has devoted extensive researches to the subject of Oghams, the occult mode of writing anciently used by the Irish, delivered a very interesting discourse on the grave-slab curiously sculptured, and inscribed with Oghams on its edges, found in the Isle of Bressay, in Shetland. A notice of this curious stone, which was exhibited by Dr. Charlton in the museum of the Institute, at their meeting in Newcastle, in 1852, has been given in Notes and Queries, vol. xi. p. 285, as also in the last part of the Archæologia Æliana. Dr. Graves observed that the mode of inscribing the Oghams is unusual, since, although introduced on the edge of the slab, they are formed with a distinct medial line. In the majority of examples the angle of the stone serves as the medial line, across which the transverse and perpendicular strokes are cut. He had succeeded by aid of a cast, which Mr. Albert Way had presented to the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, in deciphering the Oghams which Dr. Charlton had noticed on the two edges of the Bressay slab. Dr. Graves proposes to read one of these inscriptions thus: BENRES MECCU DROI ANN—Benrhe, or the son of the Druid, lies here; and that on the other edge thus — CROSC NAHDFDADS DATR ANN—The cross of Nordred's daughter is here placed. On each face of this curious memorial is sculptured an elaborately enriched cross, the design and work of which Dr. Graves considers to be thoroughly Irish, and he thinks it probable that the Oghams had been cut by an Irish ecclesiastic. The words present a mixture of the Irish and Icelandic languages. He pointed out the record of the early occupiers of Iceland, entitled, "Islands Landnamabok, hoc est Liber Originum Islandiæ," in which it appears that a great Viking, named Naddod, was regarded as having discovered Iceland, about the middle of the ninth century. From this, and

other evidence, Dr. Graves had been led to the supposition that the Bressay cross-slab commemorates the daughter of the discoverer of Iceland, and bears the name of his grandson, designated as Benrhe, by whom the memorial may have been erected.

Mr. Nelson, Secretary of the Institute of British Architects, communicated a singular discovery at St. Peter Mancroft church, Norwich, where, during recent restorations, a passage was found under the chancel floor; in the side walls were imbedded earthen jars, one of which was sent for examination. Their purpose is wholly unknown. A full account of the discovery was given by Mr. Tracy, the architect employed in the restorations of the church. Mr. Nelson stated that a similar discovery of earthen vases embedded in masonry had occurred at Fountains Abbey, at a spot where a screen appeared to have been constructed at the east end of the nave. Lord de Grey has sent one of these vases to London for examination, in general form resembling those found at Norwich. It appears that a similar discovery occurred in the chancel of St. Nicholas' church, Ipswich. In all these instances the jars were imbedded horizontally, at intervals of three or four feet, in a low wall, apparently the side-wall of a narrow passage constructed below the level of the chancel floor. Mr. Octavius Morgan, Mr. Tucker, and other members, offered some observations on the use of fictile vessels in ancient buildings, either for lightening vaultings, or for some acoustic purpose, in increasing or transmitting sound. The Circus of Romulus, son of Maxentius, at Rome, was cited as a remarkable example. None of these, however, appear analogous to the inexplicable arrangement of the vases at Fountains Abbey, and at Norwich, described by Mr. Nelson and Mr. Tracy.

A short memoir, by Mr. W. S. Walford, was read, in illustration of a document lately found amongst the Tower Records, and communicated by Mr. William Sanders. It is the petition of Walter the Marberer, of London, for payment for timber supplied for the *Hales*, made at the New Temple, where the king was made knight. Mr. Walford shewed that this expense must have been incurred in 1306, on the occasion when Edward I., preparatory to his last campaign in Scotland, knighted Prince Edward, with a large assemblage of young nobles and gentry. The petition of Walter was doubtless made to Edward II., the debt not having been discharged by the Templars, whose estates were taken into the king's hands in 1308, and transferred to the hospitallers in 1313.

Mr. Octavius Morgan gave an account of the Roman mosaic pavement found at Caerwent in 1774, and now wholly destroyed; he produced an accurate representation, executed at the time of the discovery, and preserved at Tredegar. The remains were carefully protected by a building, but, unfortunately, the roof fell into decay, and the tesselated pavement, which measured 25 feet by 15, has perished. Mr. Morgan exhibited also a curious viatorium, or travelling dial, of the sixteenth century, furnished with a small weathercock, and indicating what the weather should be when the wind is in a certain quarter. Mr. Westwood produced a drawing of an inscribed Saxon broach in the British Museum, bearing the name of Ælfgyvu, which he observed occurs only, as he believed, on the Bayeux tapestry. It was found at Chatham, about 1814. Mr. Westwood brought also a representation of a sculptured cross, found at Sheffield, which he considered to be of the twelfth century. It is richly ornamented, and had been hollowed out and used as a blacksmith's trough. The Rev. Walter Sneyd exhibited a beautiful piece of open work, in horn, of the twelfth century, the ornament consisting of foliage, flowers, &c. It had probably enriched the binding of a book. Mr. Evelyn Shirley, M.P., brought for inspection the crosier of the abbots of Fore, co. Westmeath, of the singular form peculiar to the pastoral staff used by ecclesiastics in Ireland, in early times. It is of brass, and has been richly chased. It is the property of Richard Nugent, Esq., having descended to him from William Nugent, the last prior. Mr. Westwood laid before the meeting several drawings of similar Irish crosiers, one of which, of most elaborate workmanship, had been exhibited on a previous occasion, by the Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Nesbitt brought a rubbing from the incised slab at Carcassonne, the memorial of Simon de Montfort, fourth of the name, slain in 1217. He is represented of gigantic size, in armour of mail, with a surcoat powdered with crosses of Toulouse and lions. The slab may have been hastily provided, to cover the site of his interment, until a more worthy memorial could be prepared. Mr. Harrod brought a collection of rings for horse furniture, enamelled objects, and part of a bronze casket, found about a month previously, at West Hall, Suffolk, at a spot where Roman remains abound. These curious relics, which have since been purchased for the British Museum, resemble those found at Stanwick, presented to the national collection by the Duke of Northumberland. Mr. Minty brought a very perfect flanged roofing tile, from a Roman villa in Hampshire, and a singularly ornamented bronze celt, found at

Liss, near Petersfield. A fine and very massive stone axe-head, of porphyritic stone, found in Stanton Dale, Yorkshire, was exhibited, by Mr. Brackstone; and some Roman reliques, from Wiggonholt, by Mr. H. Latham.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 23. Dr. John Lee, F.R.S. F.S.A. V.P. in the chair.

Mr. Gibbs exhibited a penny of Canute (1017-35), in fine preservation, discovered in Cornwall. Obverse: Within an inner circle, profile bust of the king to the left, wearing the conical helmet, with a sceptre in front, surmounted with three balls like that on the coins of his predecessor Ethelred II., upon whose money the sceptre first appears. Legend: + CNVT RECX AN. Reverse: A voided cross, with an annulet in the centre, and one between each limb. Legend: LEOFPINE ON LEIC (Leicester). A mint was established at Leicester so early as the reign of Athelstan. Of the moneyers employed by Canute at this place there are extant coins struck by Elfsi, Gunlef, and the before-mentioned Leofwine. The latter name also occurs as a moneyer on the coins of Harold I. and II., not, however, upon any minted at Leicester, but upon those of Bristol, Norwich, and Thetford.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a decorative tile found in Shropshire, belonging to the close of the fourteenth century; the device a quatrefoil. Mr. Gunston also exhibited two early gold coins from Whaddon Chase, and silver pennies of Burgred king of Mercia, Athelstan, Eadred, Eadgar, Ethelred II., Canute, Edward the Confessor, and Harold.

Dr. Lee laid on the table six specimens of dark-coloured glass vessels, in fractured portions, found at Hartwell, Bucks. They displayed a beautifully iridescent appearance, produced by oxydation from interment in the ground. They belong to the early part of the seventeenth century, but whence obtained, being apparently portions of ill-formed manufacture thrown away as rubbish, no information could be obtained. There is no record of any glass manufactory having been in that neighbourhood.

Mr. Pettigrew exhibited impressions of two seals sent to him by the Very Rev. Dr. Husenbath, of Cossey. One of these was found at Lincoln, and represents a priest saying mass. The legend reads + CREDE MICHI ET EST SATIS. + It is of the fourteenth century. The other was found at Somerleyton, in Suffolk, last year. It is a monastic seal, but the legend is not legible. It was referred for further examination, together with the seals presented by Mr. Meyrick and Mr. Planché.

Mr. Meyrick and Mr. Syer Cuming presented specimens of Early English arrow heads found in London—one in Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, the other in Walbrook. Mr. Cuming read a short paper illustrative of those specimens, and a paper also on spectacles, exhibiting examples of various periods and countries, from his own collection and that of Mr. Whelan, of Herondon Hall, Kent.

The twelfth annual Congress was announced to be holden in the Isle of Wight in August, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince Albert and the presidency of the Earl of Perth and Melfort.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

June 6. Mr. H. A. Gibson, of Wadham College, read a paper on Bells. The subject he divided into three different parts, alluding to the history of bells, the mode in which they are founded, their inscriptions, and concluding with a few remarks upon their baptism or consecration. Their history he briefly traced from a very early period down to nearly the present time, while he investigated the origin of the Sancte bell, and other small bells which were in use during the earlier ages of the church. He next proceeded to explain the laborious and yet interesting process which the bell must undergo in order to reduce it to its present shape, and endeavoured to simplify this part of his subject by illustrations. Of the armorial bearings, tokens, and inscriptions found on bells, many and most curious specimens were adduced, most of them gathered from all parts of England. The rite or ceremony of consecrating bells was then noticed, an ordinance which he stated to have been established by Pope Clement VIII., about 1600, remarking at the same time that the same holy and supernatural powers were not now as formerly attributed to bells.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Crimea.—Siege of Sebastopol.

At half-past 2 o'clock on the 6th of June the bombardment was reopened with 157 guns and mortars on the side of the English, and above 300 on that of the French.

The fire was found to be extremely effective; shells continued to be thrown during the night, and the heavy guns reopened the next day. The English fire was mainly directed against the Redan, that of the French against the Malakhoff Tower, and the works on the hill called the Mamelon Vert or Kamschatka Redoubt in front of the Malakhoff.

About 6 o'clock in the evening of the 7th the head of the French attacking column was seen making its way towards the Mamelon, and at the same time a brigade commanded by Colonel Shirley, of the 88th, consisting of detachments from the Light and Second Divisions of the British army, rushed upon the Quarries in front of the Redan. Both the French on the Mamelon and our troops in the Quarries drove in the Russians rapidly and decisively, though the positions were hotly contested, and repeated attempts were made by the enemy to regain his lost ground. The Russians had a large body of troops in reserve behind the Mamelon, under cover of the guns of the Round Tower. These, however, were also driven back, and it seemed at one moment as if the Zouaves would force the Malakhoff intrenchments behind the work they had just carried. The advance in front of the Redan was not less impetuous and successful, and more than one of our men, overshooting the immediate object of the attack, fell within the abattis of the Redan itself. The troops in the Quarries were attacked no less than six times in the course of the night by superior forces of the enemy, but maintained their ground, and succeeded in permanently establishing themselves in these works, as did our allies in the Mamelon. At the same time the French took without difficulty the White Works on the east side of the Careening bay, which were afterwards occupied by two regiments of Turks.

The English loss on this occasion was 11 officers and 25 men killed; 30 officers and 433 men wounded.

The French loss in killed and wounded was estimated at 400.

73 guns and 502 prisoners were taken from the Russians.

On the 18th a combined attack was made by the allies on the Malakhoff and Redan Towers without success. The particulars have not yet reached us, but the loss of the French is stated at 37 officers killed, 17 prisoners, 96 wounded, 1,544 men killed and missing, 1,644 wounded: that of the English at about 19 officers killed, 50 wounded, and 150 men killed, 1050 wounded.

Among the killed are General Sir John Campbell, Col. Yea, Col. Shadforth, and two French Generals.

The Sea of Azoff.—On the 22nd of May, a squadron consisting of eight English and four French steamers, and six screw gun-boats, carrying a land force of 16,305 troops, left the anchorage off Sebastopol, and on the 24th reached the spot at which it was proposed to disembark, near the village of Kazatch Bourou. The water in the straits is so shallow that large ships cannot ascend higher than about three miles from this spot, but the steamers and vessels in which the whole of the British infantry and artillery were embarked, could get at least a mile nearer to it. All the vessels got as high up as the depth of water would permit, and came to an anchor about eleven, when the English and French troops began to get into the boats, and small steamers, which were assigned to them, towed them to the shore, and the gun-boats and smaller war-steamers were stationed to scour the beach, and protect the disembarkation. No opposition was made to the landing. Shortly after, several loud explosions were heard, and it was soon discovered that the enemy had blown up the magazines of all his batteries on Cape St. Paul, and was retiring by the road leading to Theodosia or Kaffa. In the course of the evening, several more loud explosions were heard, the Russians having blown up and abandoned the whole of their works along the coast between this point and Kertch, and spiked all the guns. They had also set fire to and destroyed some large corn magazines in Kertch, as well as two steamers in the harbour. The disembarkation of horses, guns, and materials went on during the whole night, and the whole force marched at six o'clock on the morning of the 25th towards Kertch, and passing through that town reached Yenikale by one o'clock, where they found a large squadron of small steamers and gun-boats, ready to proceed into the Sea of Azoff, under the command of Captain Lyons, of the Miranda, and Capt. de Sedaiges.

This squadron proceeded to Arabat, and, after bombarding the fort and storehouses at this place, proceeded to Genitchi, which was also bombarded. They then visited in succession the important grain depôts of Berdiansk, Marioupol, and Taganrog, destroying the shipping and Government stores. In the space of a few days 290 vessels, including several war-steamers and provisions for 100,000 men for four months, were destroyed. Soon after the appearance of the expedition at Kertch the fortress of Soudjak Kaleh was abandoned by the Russians, and, on the 5th of June, the garrison evacuated Anapa and withdrew across the Kouban. Russia no longer possesses a single fort on the eastern shores of the Black Sea.

The Baltic.—The allied fleets are lying before Cronstadt. During a reconnaissance on the 9th June, the Merlin and Firefly steamers struck upon some of Prof. Jacobi's infernal machines, which exploded, but did no damage beyond tearing off some of the copper, and breaking the crockery inside the ships.

Massacre at *Hango.*—On the morning of June 5, a boat left the Cossack steamer with Lieut. Geneste and 16 of the crew, including the surgeon and 3 stewards, and 7 Russian prisoners, in order to land the latter, who had been taken in various prizes. A flag of truce was hoisted when the boat was about two miles from the shore, and it was permitted to reach the landing-place without any Russians showing themselves, but upon the officers and prisoners landing, Lieut. Geneste carrying the flag of truce, a body of about 500 riflemen rushed from concealment and fired upon them and into the boat, although their attention had first been called to the flag of truce.

The officer in command is reported to have said (in English), that he did not care a d— for the flag of truce, and would show them how the Russians could fight.

During the night, one of the crew, a black named John Brown, who was wounded by three balls, and had been left for dead in the boat, succeeded in sculling her out to the ship. There were then three dead bodies in the boat, and Brown stated, that every one of the party (including the Russian prisoners) had been killed except himself. A statement has since appeared in the St. Petersburg Journal, boasting of the affair as a successful skirmish, and stating that the loss of "the enemy" was 5 killed—1 officer, 1 surgeon, 1 marine, and 8 sailors, prisoners; of the latter, 4 were wounded. The Russian account also states, that the boat was sunk.

France.—Orders have been received at Marseilles to prepare to embark an additional corps d'armée of 50,000 men. It is understood that a new loan of 30,000,000*l.* will be immediately raised. The legislative bodies have been summoned.

Austria.—The Conferences have been formally declared at an end, and Austria has made the non-acceptance of her last propositions by the Western Powers the pretext for declining to take any active part in the war. The state of her finances, her failure to obtain the support of the rest of Germany, and the refusal of the French Government (as it is reported) to promise assistance on her own territories in men, and of the English of a subsidy, have, no doubt, materially contributed to this resolution. The Austrian army is being reduced by 145,000 men and 30,000 horses. It is expected that a saving of 50 million florins will be made by the reduction.

Lord Clarendon has announced that, as the third base has been rejected, and as the responsibility of breaking off the negotiations does not rest with us, but with Russia, we consider ourselves entirely disengaged from those bases.

Hanover, May 20.—The King has issued an ordonnance annulling the Constitution as settled the 5th September, 1848, and also the Provincial Electoral Law of the 1st August, 1850. The popular rights are diminished to the measure of the Constitution framed by the late King Ernest Augustus. The ordonnance states that the measure has been taken in obedience to the decree of the Federal Diet of the 12th April, 1855, requiring the Governments of Germany to bring the State Constitutions more into harmony with the monarchial (aristocratic) principle. The King reserves the right of effecting further changes in the State Constitution.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Another great and long-threatened change in the metropolis has been accomplished by the removal of the Cattle Market from Smithfield to its new site in Copenhagen Fields, where seventy acres were purchased by the Corporation for that purpose, and the works have been planned and erected by Mr. J. B. Bunning, the city architect. About half of the purchased land is actually occupied either by the market proper, or for purposes connected therewith. The market is an

equal-sided rectangle, having a fall from the west corner to the south, east, and north corners, and includes an area of about fifteen acres, of which one acre is appropriated to the pig-market, and an equal area to the calf-market. Banking houses, twelve in number, are placed in the middle of the area, and out of the centre of these rises a lofty clock-tower, which is to be 150 feet high. The Electric Telegraph Company has a station in this building. Accommodation is provided for 34,980 sheep in 1,749 pens (with a reserved space for considerable extension), and 13,232 feet of rail for the tying of 6,616 bullocks. In Smithfield there was only a nominal space of from 1 foot 6 inches to 1 foot 8 inches for each bullock; in the new market there will be an actual space of 3 feet for each animal—sufficient to allow him to stand easily, and to be handled, though not to lie down. The pig and calf markets are placed on the west side of the quadrangle, affording accommodation under cover for 1,425 calves and 900 pigs, and raised sufficiently high to allow of the pigs and calves walking from the level of their standings into the carts. As pig sellers prefer to exhibit their animals upon an inclined plane, this peculiarity of the trade has been cared for by the architect. Water-posts are fixed about 27 yards apart, and by means of a leather hose and jet will afford facilities for thoroughly cleansing the market and lairs. North of the market, two taverns—the Queen's Arms and the City Arms—are erected, between which is placed a fountain. Northwards of these taverns will be a building intended for the annual cattle show, which, when not used for that purpose, will afford ample standing for butchers' carts. West of the market (in front of the pig and calf markets) lairage is provided for 8,160 sheep; and south of the market lairage for 3000 bullocks. East of these lairs some private slaughterhouses are built, and on the west side two public slaughterhouses, in which 600 bullocks can be killed weekly. South of the public slaughterhouses a meat market is being constructed. Ample space for the future extension of the public and private slaughterhouses is provided. Arrangements are made for the preservation of the whole of the market manure, and for rendering it available for agricultural purposes. A public-house is placed at each corner of the market; these are named the Lion, the Lamb, the Black Bull, and the White Horse. Another, the Butchers' Arms, stands at the south-west corner of the new road from Caledonia-road to Maiden-lane, for the accommodation of the slaughtermen. The whole of the market is surrounded by an exceedingly handsome iron railing; the standards are of a design at once appropriate and elegant, and the shafts are surmounted with the heads of bullocks, pigs, sheep, or calves, according to the part of the market which the palisades inclose. The market was opened by Prince Albert, with needful state and ceremony, on the 13th of June. A new town has already sprung up in the neighbourhood.

A new scheme for the future government of *St. Cross Hospital by Winchester* has been settled at the Rolls. In this scheme the present income of the hospital is estimated at 1500*l.* a year, and prospectively, when the present life-leases of the great tithes of the various parishes which belong to it expire, it will be 8000*l.* a year. The government of the hospital is to be vested in fifteen trustees, chosen from the respectable inhabitants of the city of Winchester and its neighbourhood. A master will be appointed, who is to be a clergyman of the Church of England. He is to be chosen by the Bishop of Winchester for the time being, and subject to his canonical jurisdiction. His salary will be, for the present, 250*l.* a year. There is to be a receiver of the revenue of the hospital, who is to be appointed by the trustees, and to be paid five per cent. of the revenue of St. Cross. A porter is to be appointed at a salary of 50*l.* a year. He is not to be a brother of the hospital nor receive rations. He is to keep in order the church premises and grounds. The brethren are to be at present thirteen in number; they are to have 10*s.* a week and daily rations of meat, bread, and beer, but their extra allowances on gaudy days are to be abolished. The trustees have the power to commute the allowance to the brethren by a money payment, not exceeding 40*l.* a year for each brother. The daily dole of bread and beer to all strangers applying at the porter's lodge, and the doles of bread now delivered at the gates of the hospital on certain festivals of the year, are abolished.

The Boyne Viaduct on the Dublin and Belfast Railway, the largest and most important engineering work in Ireland, and which has been nearly three years in erecting, is now completed. It consists of sixteen stone arches, and three openings formed of wrought-iron lattice-work. The height over the river at high-water is about 100 feet, more than sufficient to allow the largest vessels that frequent the port to pass under it without inconvenience. The completion of this viaduct forms an uninterrupted railway communication between the metropolis of Ireland and Belfast,

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

May 23. Thomas Lyford Champion, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Banks.

May 25. The Queen, (having been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, revoking the letters patent of the Master-General, Lieutenant-General, and Principal Storekeeper of the Ordnance,) has by letters patent vested the civil administration of the Army and Ordnance in the hands of Fox, Baron Panmure, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

May 30. Major.-Gen. Edward Wells Bell to be Lieut.-Governor of the island of Jamaica.—Roger William Curtis, esq. to be Civil Engineer for the island of St. Vincent.—Henry Augustus Tudor, John James Haddock, and Charles Lloyd Pedder, esqrs. to be non-elective Members of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands.

June 6. The Rev. Wm. Wilberforce Howard, M.A. Fellow of Sidney Sussex coll. Camb. to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

June 7. Lieut.-Col. Caine to be Senior Member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.—James Harris, esq. to be a Member of the Council of Montserrat. — Thomas Warwick Brooke, esq. to be Stipendiary Magistrate for the Falkland Islands.

June 16. The Rev. Henry George Liddell, M.A. to be Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.—James Craufurd, esq. (one of the Lords of Session) to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, *vice* Wood.

June 18. Major-Gen. Edward Wells Bell to be a Member of the Privy Council of Jamaica.—Captain Henry Bird to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.—Thos. Clow, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the island of Prince Edward.—Dr. Kirkman Finlay to be Med. Superintendent of the Colonial Hospital at San Fernando, Trinidad.—To be Jurors for the Paris Universal Exhibition: For Fine Arts, Painting, Engraving, and Lithography, Division 2, Class 28, Lord Elcho, Dan. Maclise, esq. R.A., Frederick Tayler, esq., and J. H. Robinson, esq.; For Sculpture, Class 29, R. Westmacott, esq. R.A., and W. Calder Marshall, esq. R.A.; For Architecture, Class 30, Sir Charles Barry, R.A., and Prof. Cockerell, R.A.; For Glass and Pottery, Division 1, Class 18, John Webb, esq.

June 25. John R. Partelow, esq. to be Auditor-General for New Brunswick.

Thos. Phinn, esq. to be Second Secretary to the Board of Admiralty; and W. Atherton, esq. Q.C. to be Counsel to the Board, *vice* Phinn.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Aberdeenshire.—Lord Haddo.
Bath.—William Tite, esq.

BIRTHS.

May 12. At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. Edward Hoare, a dau.——13. At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Girdlestone, M.A. a dau.——15. At Chettle lodge, Blandford, the wife of Capt. Douglas Curry, R.N. a son.——17. At Weymouth, the wife of Capt. Holden, 13th Light Drag. a dau.——At Brussels, the wife of Multon Lambarde, esq. a dau.——20. At the Grange, near Honiton, the Hon. Mrs. John Gifford, a dau.——At Luffness, Haddingtonsh. the Hon. Mrs. George W. Hope, a dau.——At the rectory, Dorchester, the wife of the Rev. William Buller, a son.——21. In Belgrave sq. Lady Isabella Stewart, a dau.——At East Sheen, the wife of Octavius Ommanney, esq. a dau.——22. At the Royal Grammar School, Colchester, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Wright, a dau.——In Arundel st. Strand, Mrs. A. Mostyn Owen, a son.——24. At the Old court, Tortworth, Glouc. the Hon. Mrs. Percy Moreton, a son.——At South Brent, Devon, the wife of Captain Kuper, R.N., C.B. a son.——25. In Cadogan place, the wife of H. A. Bruce, esq. M.P. a dau.——In Wilton cresc. the Viscountess Drumlanrig, a son and dau.——27. At the vicarage, Wadhurst, the wife of the Rev. John Foley, Vicar, a son.——29. At Collingwood, Hawkhurst, the wife of Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart. a dau.——In Montagu sq. the wife of Onley Savill Onley, esq. a dau.——At Florence, the wife of Henry E. C. Scudamore Stanhope, esq. a son.——31. At Grace Dieu manor, Leicestersh. the wife of Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, esq. a dau.——At Dashmonden, Biddenden, Kent, the wife of Capt. William Tylden Pattenson, a son and heir.

June 1. In Carlton terrace, the Countess of Arundel and Surrey, a son.——At Wootton, the wife of Geo. Fownes Luttrell, esq. a son.——In St. George's road, Eccleston sq. the wife of Lieut. G. H. Murray Ansley, Madras Cav. a son.——The wife of Coryndon H. Luxmoore, esq. F.S.A. of St. John's wood park, a son.——At Kirkmichael house, co. Ayr, the wife of J. Shaw Kennedy, esq. a son.——2. At Goldhanger rectory, the wife of the Rev. Charles Brian Leigh, a son.——At Edinburgh, the wife of Rob. Vans Agnew, esq. a dau.——In Oxford terrace, Mrs. Wm. J. Jarvis, a dau.——4. At Welton house, Yorkshire, the wife of Major Broadley Harrison, 10th Royal Hussars, a dau.——5. Lady William Compton, a son.——In Upper Harley st. the wife of Herman Stern, esq. a dau.——6. At the Baths of Lucca, Mrs. Robert Hay Murray, a dau.——7. In Great Queen st. Westminster, the wife of Henry S. Keating, esq. Q.C., M.P. a son.——10. In Park street, Grosvenor sq. the Countess of Durham, twin sons.——At Hollywych, the wife of Arthur C. Ramsden, esq. a son.——At Purley park, Berks, the wife of A. H. Leybourne Popham, esq. a son.——At Mount Craig, Ross, co. Heref. the wife of Bellingham Barnard Hankey, esq. a son.——11. In Sussex gardens, the wife of Capt. Hansard, a son.——At Bedale hall, co. York, Mrs. Beresford Peirse, a son.——At Brafferton moor, Lady Payne Gallwey, a son.——At Banchory lodge, co. Aberdeen, the wife of James T. Mackenzie, esq. a dau.——12. At Leyton, Essex, the wife of Edward Masterman, esq. a dau.——14. At Gunton park, Lady Suffield, a son.——16. At Bookham, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Toler, a dau.——18. At Houghton house, Beds. the wife of Humphrey Brandreth, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 20. At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. James Dalgaines *Travers*, 17th Foot, to Ellen-Cole, youngest dau. of late Capt. Lloyd, R.N. Civil Commissioner and J.P. at Port Elizabeth.

March 8. At Lahore, the Rev. Chas. *Sloggett*, E.I.C.S., Chaplain of Simla, to Mary, dau. of Æneas Cannon, esq. M.D. of Cheltenham.

19. At Calcutta, Frederic Josuline *Watkins*, solicitor and proctor in the supreme court, second son of the Rev. C. F. Watkins, Vicar of Brixworth, to Anne, eldest dau. of Col. William Shaw, of Irvine, and niece of Sir J. Shaw, Bart.

26. At Buenos Ayres, Frank *Parish*, esq. H.B.M.'s acting Chargé d'Affaires to the Argentine Confederation, to Margaret-Greelaw, dau. of the late John Miller, many years resident at Buenos Ayres.

April 12. At Bankipore, Patna, Wm. Brooke *Thomson*, esq. 13th Nat. Inf. son of Lieut.-Gen. Harry Thomson, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Wm. Handley Sterndale, esq.——At Peshawur, C. L. *Cox*, esq. Assist.-Surg. 16th Irreg. Cav. to Isabella, youngest dau. of Dr. Alex. Davidson, Superintending Surgn. Peshawur.——At Neemuch, Rajpootanah, Henry Erskine *Forbes*, esq. Bombay Lancers, to Letitia-Angelina, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Geo. St. Patrick Lawrence, 2nd Bengal Cav., Political Agent in Meywax.

21. At Secunderabad, Capt. Chris. Sullivan *Fagan*, 40th Madras N. Inf. son of Lieut.-Col. James Fagan, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Henry Denny, esq. Waterford.

28. At St. James's Piccadilly, Robert *Pigot*, esq. nephew of the late Gen. Sir George Pigot, Bart. of Patshull, to Anna-Maria, third dau. of the late Gen. Sir William and Lady Louisa Clinton.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Robt. Stanton *Wise*, esq. M.D. of Banbury, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Whitton, esq. Sulgrave, co. Npn.——At St. James's Paddington, the Rev. William *Quekett*, M.A. Rector of Warrington, Lancashire, to Louisa, widow of Robert Webster, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. John Dodgson, M.A. of Comely bank, Perth.——At Folkestone, William Henry *Miller*, esq. third son of the late William Miller, esq. of Clapham, Surrey, to Kate-Marion, only child of the late William Brokenbrow, esq. of Bath.

30. At St. Mary's West Brompton, the Rev. William *Sturrock*, of Bengal, to Katharine, youngest dau. of James Liberty, esq.——At St. Luke's Jersey, Major Graham *Dickson*, of 30th Regt. to Louisa-Harriet, second dau. of Captain Mecham, of Bagot house.——At St. Peter's Eaton square, Henry Warter *Meredith*, Major 41st Regt. to Sophia-Henrietta, dau. of the late Capt. John Parry, R.N. of Llwynlenn, Denbighshire.

May 1. At Warwick, Fred. Blake *Pemberton*, esq. second son of Major-Gen. Geo. R. Pemberton, Bengal Army, to Lucy, youngest dau. of John Lane, esq. of Wedgnock park.——At Chichester, Thomas George *Grant*, esq. to Henrietta, dau. of William Dilke, esq.——At Aure, Glouc. J. C. *Hill*, esq. of the Weldon Works, Monm. to Eliza-Lucretia, eldest dau. of Henry Crawshay, esq. of Oaklands park, Glouc.——At St. James's Piccadilly, the Rev. John *Mitchell*, M.A. of St. Fergus, Aberdeensh. only son of John Mitchell, esq. of Deep, Kincardineshire, to Jane, fifth dau. of late Hugh Garden, esq.——At Paddington, the Rev. Edw. *Sturges*, of Great Haseley, Oxon, to Jane, elder dau. of William Murray, esq. of Cambridge sq.——At Grainthorpe, Lincolnsh. Matthew *Bell*, jun. of Richmond, Yorkshire, to Frederica-Lavinia, youngest dau. of the late Fred. Crosland, esq. of Montreal.——At Metheringham, Martin-Isham, second son of the Rev. Isham *Case*, M.A. Vicar of that parish, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Wymer, Rector of Westwick, Norfolk.——At Madron, John *Borlase*, esq. eldest son of Sam. Borlase, esq. of Castle Horneck, Cornwall, to Lydia-Nowell, youngest dau. of the Rev. M. Nowell Peters, Vicar of Madron.——At Stoke Newington, John *Charrington*, esq. of Upper Clapton, to Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Simpson Evans, M.A. Vicar of Shoreditch.——At St. Pancras, Henry *Wetenhall*, esq. youngest son of the late James Wetenhall, esq. to Hebe-Ann, eldest dau. of Z. M. Parkes, esq. of Ty Gwyn, Pontypool.——At Norwich, the Rev. S. T. *Pettegrew*, to Louisa-Sophia, second dau. of R. Merry, esq.

2. At Arthingworth, the Rev. G. F. *Pearson*, Incumbent of Pollington, Yorksh. to Isabella-Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. R. Rokeby, of Arthingworth, Northampt.——At Radway, Warw. F. L. *Ward*, esq. only son of the Rev. S. B. Ward, Rector of Quinton, to Jane-Anne, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. F. S. Miller, C.B.——At Southampton, Somerset, youngest son of the late Robert *Allen*, esq. of Ballystraw, co. Wexford, to Mary, second dau. of Edw. Palk, esq.——The Rev. James Mansel *Price*, M.A. Curate of Holywell, Oxford, to Annie-Gale, only child of Edwin Simpkins, esq. of Alton Parva, Wilts.——At Bishopstone, George *Sidford*, esq. of Bower Chalke, to Eliza-Dennett, second dau. of James Swayne, esq.

3. At St. Leonard's, Thomas William Charles *Riddell*, esq. to Henrietta Maria Plunkett, dau. of the Earl of Fingall.——At Monmouth, Henry, eldest son of the late William *Ward*, esq. of Wolverhampton, to Jane, second dau. of the late John Bagnall, esq. of West Bromwich.——At Dawlish, Herbert *Rocke*, esq. Capt. 49th Regt. to Frances-Jane, eldest dau. of Edmund Francis Dayrell, esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell.——At Edgbaston, John Philips *Grasebrook*, esq. of Hagley, Worcestershire, to Harriet-Draffen, youngest dau. of Thomas Francis, esq.——At Broadwinsor, Dorset, the Rev. John B. *Sellwood*, M.A. to Mary, third dau. of John Studley, esq.——At Whitby, Capt. Robson *Benson*, 11th Madras Nat. Inf. to Alice, second dau. of the late Nesfield Cook, esq. of Glaisdale, near Whitby.

5. At Valetta, Malta, Alfred *Christian*, esq. to Fanny-Emily, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Basil Hall, R.N.

7. At Rome, James Edward *Westropp*, esq. 2nd Bombay Light Inf. to Sara-Jane, dau. of William Winstanley Hull, esq. of Tickwood hall, Shropshire.

8. At Wootten Wawen, the Rev. W. A. *Faulkner*, second son of the Rev. H. Faulkner, of Norton, Worc. to Jane-Elizabeth-Harriet, only dau. of W. B. Diamond, esq. of Henley-in-Arden.——At St. George's Hanover-sq. the Hon. William J. *Vernon*, second son of Lord Vernon, to Agnes-Lucy, third dau. of Sir John and Lady Catherine Boileau.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Colonel *Sullivan*, to Euphemia-Caulfeild, widow of Captain Dalton, R.E.——At Thornes, Wakefield, the Rev. Fitzgerald *Wintour*, Vicar of Rampton, Notts, to Isabel, second dau. of J. Milnes Gaskell, esq. M.P.——At St. James's Piccadilly, Henry-Reginald, eldest son of Richard *Corbet*, esq. of Adderley, Shropsh. to Anna-Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Bart. M.P. of Oulton park, Cheshire.——At Walcot, Bath, Holled W. H. *Coxe*, esq. Bengal Army, to Mary-Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Sibthorpe Cole, Rector of Ryther, Yorkshire.——At Cheltenham, Walter-Hungerford, youngest son of the late Ernlé *Warriner*, esq. of Conock house, Wilts, to Geradina-Bertha, youngest dau. of the late Fred. James Ross, esq. of Cheltenham.——At Sydenham, the Rev. H. D. *Pearson*, Curate of Surbiton, to Mary, dau. of the late H. Furse, esq.——At Surbiton, Rowley W. C. *Richardson*, esq. of the Admiralty, son of Capt. Wm. Richardson, R.N. to Sarah-Emma, elder dau. of Capt. Wm. Radcliffe, R.N.——At Tunbridge, the Rev. Frederick *Baldry*, of Slindon, Sussex, to Anna-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Gentle Brown, esq. of Kilden house.——At Dawlish, Edwin Grove *Helyar*, esq. youngest son of the late W. Helyar, esq. of Coker court, Som. to

Arabella-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. G. Walsh, of Grimblethorpe hall, Linc.

9. At St. James's Westbourne terr. Slingsby, second son of Sir Richard *Bethell*, Solicitor-Gen. to Caroline, dau. of Wm. J. Chaplin, esq. M.P.——At Whitehaven, the Rev. John *Robinson*, M.A. Incumbent of St. James's Whitehaven, to Miss Lowther, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Lowther, Rector of Distington.——At St. Margaret's Westminster, Thomas Brace *Stone*, esq. of Little Waltham, Essex, to Susan, youngest dau. of the late Col. Cook, 28th Light Drag.——At St. Pancras New Church, William *Pearce*, esq. of Edgbaston, son of Thos. Pearce, esq. of Gloucester terr. Hyde park, to Emma, second dau. of Charles Henry Strachan, esq. of Camden Town.

10. At Leamington, the Rev. Wm. Doveton *Philpot*, of Hamilton house West, son of the late Rev. Wm. Philpot, Rector of Everdon, co. Npn. to Catherine-Wynne, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Lloyd Fletcher, esq. of Maesqwalod, co. Flint——At Leigh, Worcestersh. Capt. Hill *Tomkinson*, R. Art. eldest son of the late Capt. Tomkinson, R.N. to Elizabeth-Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Somers Cocks.——At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Francis-Augustus *Brett*, esq. 43rd Madras Nat. Inf. youngest son of the late Rev. J. George Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, to Julia-Henrietta, younger dau. of the late Samuel Matthews, esq. of Plymouth.——At St. John's Notting hill, Alfred Adams *Mantell*, esq. M.D. Bengal service, eldest son of F. R. Mantell, esq. of Bitton, Glouc. to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late E. N. Kendall, esq. Lieut. R.N.——At Nottingham, W. Tindal *Robertson*, esq. M.D. eldest son of F. Fowler Robertson, esq. of Grantham, to Elizabeth-Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Leavers, esq.——At Hallaton, Leic. J. H. *Spencer*, esq. to Georgina, third dau. of the late Sir Henry B. Hinrich.——At Egham hill chapel, Thomas Ward *Swinburne*, esq. of Altons, Leic. to Matilda, only dau. of John Remington Mills, esq.——At St. Paul's Canonbury, George Kenneth *Poole*, esq. of Kensington, and of Bengal Civil service, to Emma, eldest dau. of late Isaac Sheffield, esq. of Holloway, Middx.——At Godalming, Surrey, John-Whately, eldest son of John *Simmonds*, esq. to Fanny-Jane, eldest dau. of Charles A. Parson, esq. both of Godalming.——At Chart, Kent, William, eldest son of Rear-Admiral *Ffarington*, of Woodhall, Isle of Wight, to Cecil-Frances-Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Tyrwhitt, and cousin to Sir Henry Tyrwhitt, Bart.——At Bath, Frederick-Ezekiel, only son of the late Ezekiel *Edmonds*, esq. of Berryfield house, Bradford, Wilts, to Emma, dau. of the late Richd. Calthrop, esq. of Swinehead abbey, Linc. and Bath.——At Boston, the Rev. W. L. *Childs*, M.A. of St. Margaret's, King's Lynn, to Maria, eldest dau. of Thomas Wise, esq. J.P. banker, of Boston.

12. At Hove, Sussex, Abraham *Hamilton*, esq. late Capt. 17th Lancers, to Frances-Hayton, younger dau. of the late Valentine Morris, esq. of the Retreat, Battersea.——At All Saints' Poplar, the Rev. Charles Ingham *Black*, Curate of that church, to Annie, dau. of the late John Alex. Allan, esq. of Clapton.——At St. Mark's Hamilton terrace, Robert Vaughan *Williams*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Sarah-Jane, eldest dau. of the late James Reid, esq. M.D. of Brook street.

14. At St. Enoder, Richd. Fred. *Tyacke*, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Richard Tyacke, to Miss Mary Phillips Courtis, of St. Colomb Major.

15. At Stretton-en-le-Fields, Derbysh. Mylles Cave Browne *Cave*, esq. late 11th Hussars, eldest son of Sir J. R. C. B. Cave, Bart. to Isabelle, youngest dau. of John Taylor, esq. of the Newarke, Leicester, and of Stretton hall——At Brighton, Lewis John *Bayly*, esq. eldest son of Col. Bayly, R. Art. to Rebecca-Agnes, fourth dau. of the late Robert Kerr, esq. of Chatto and Sunlaws, co. Roxburgh.——At Knaresborough, Hugh Henry *Christian*, esq. 68th Bengal Nat. Inf. second son of Hugh Geo. Christian, esq. of the Civil Service, to Annie, eldest dau. of the late Isaac Newton, esq.——At Lyndhurst, Walter *Williams*, esq. of Gascoigne's, Lyndhurst, to Grace-Stuart, fifth and youngest dau. of the late Sir Edward Poore, Bart.——At Carmarthen, Capt. M. J. *Soppitt*, 12th Bombay N. Inf. to Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. D. Archard Williams, Incumbent of St. David's, Carmarthen.

16. At Sydenham, John Wilton Frankland *Blundell*, M.D. second son of Thomas Leigh Blundell, M.D. to Eliza; and Rhodes *Cobb*, esq. of Twickenham, eldest son of Timothy Rhodes Cobb, esq. of Banbury, to Lydia-Jane, fourth and fifth daus. of John Davies, esq.——At St. James's, Southbroom, Devizes, Christopher Darby *Griffith*, esq. of Padworth house, Berks, to Arabella-Sarah, only dau. of the late E. F. Colston, esq. of Filkins hall, Oxon, and Roundway park, Wilts.——At Paris, George Ommanney *Willes*, Comm. R.N. eldest son of late Capt. Willes, R.N. to Georgiana-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late William Lockwood, esq. of Dewes hall, Essex.——At Broadwater, Hugh P. *Wyatt*, esq. barrister-at-law, fellow of Trinity hall, Camb. eldest son of Hugh Wyatt, esq. of Cissbury, Sussex, to S.-J.-Emily, youngest dau. of Capt. Hargood, R.N. of Worthing.——At Gloucester. Edward Lane *Barry*, esq. late Major 14th Light Drag. to Caroline-Emma, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Hutchinson, Preb. of Southwell.——At Stanhoe, James *Hollway*, esq. of Magdalen coll. Oxford, second son of J. H. Hollway, esq. of Gunby, Linc. to Mariette, only child of John Calthrop, esq. of Stanhoe hall.——At Bradford, Everard *Calthorpe*, esq. second son of the late Richard Calthorpe, esq. of Swineshead abbey, Linc. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of late E. Edmonds, esq. Berryfield house, Wilts.——At All Saints' Mile End New Town, the Rev. George William *Cockerell*, M.A. Incumb. of St. John's, Kingston Vale, to Maria, fourth dan. of the late Thomas Lingham, esq. of Tulse hill.

17. At Gislingham, Suffolk, Neville *Jodrell*, esq. elder son of the late Rev. P. N. Jodrell, Rector of Yelling, Hunts, to Elizabeth-Charlotte, elder dau. of the Rev. Thomas Collyer, Rector of Gislingham.——At Llantrissant, co. Glam. Henry-Pickering, eldest son of Capt. Pickering *Clarke*, R.N. of Bath, to Frances-Mary, only dau. of Major Hewett, R.M. of Tyr Mab Ellis, Glam.——At Woodstock, Oxfordsh. Samuel *Churchill*, esq. M.D. of Fawley, Hants, son of John Churchill, esq. of Deddington, Oxf. to Matilda-Ann, youngest dau. of the late J. V. Harrison, esq.

18. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Donald *Masson*, M.D. of the Gaelic parish, to Helen-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Archdeacon Browne, of St. Andrew's, Demerara.

19. At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. Thos. Ingate *Warren*, of Montague terr. Bow road, to Madeline, only surviving child of the late Capt. J. Wynne, 16th Drag.——At Kensington, Tom *Taylor*, esq. of Eagle lodge, Old Brompton, to Laura, third dau. of the Rev. Thomas Barker, Vicar of Thirkleby, Yorkshire.——At Friern Barnet, the Rev. Henry Vincent *Le Bas*, M.A. youngest son of the Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, late Principal of Haileybury college, to Georgiana, only dau. of the late Rev. George Hodgson Thompson, Rector of Friern Barnet.——At St. Marylebone, William A. Tyacke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, a[illegible]

OBITUARY.

Earl Stanhope.

March 2. At Chevening Park, near Sevenoaks, aged 73, the Right Hon. Philip Henry Stanhope, fourth Earl Stanhope (1718), Viscount Stanhope of Mahon in the island of Minorca, and Baron Stanhope of Elvaston, co. Derby (1717), Keeper of the Records in the Birmingham Tower at Dublin, a Vice-President of the Society of Arts, and F.R.S.

His lordship was born in Harley-street, Middlesex, on the 7th Dec. 1781; and was the eldest son of Charles the third Earl, by his second wife Louisa only daughter and heir of the Hon. Henry Grenville, uncle to the first Marquess of Buckingham.

In Nov. 1805, Lord Mahon was appointed Keeper of the Records in the Birmingham Tower at Dublin, which office he held until his death. In 180. he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Kingston-upon-Hull, which post he also held for some years.

At the general election of 1806 Lord Mahon entered the House of Commons as one of the members for Windsor. He was re-elected for the same borough in 1807, but took his seat for Kingston-upon-Hull, for which he was elected at the same time, without a contest, in the room of W. J. Denison, esq. the former Whig member. In 1812 he was successfully opposed in that town by a second Tory candidate, the numbers being, for

John Stainforth, esq. . .	1446
George Wm. Denys, esq. .	905
Lord Viscount Mahon . .	364

In Dec. 1812 he was elected for Midhurst, and before the close of that Parliament he succeeded to the peerage, on the death of his father, Dec. 15, 1816. He voted for the Reform Bill at the decisive division in 1832, but had not latterly engaged in politics.

Shortly after the institution of the Medico-Botanical Society of London, at its meeting in Dec. 1827, Earl Stanhope was elected a Fellow; and on the resignation of its first President Sir James M'Grigor, he accepted that office, which he retained until the dissolution of the Society. His address delivered at its anniversary meeting, Jan. 16, 1829, was printed in 8vo. pp. 22.

Earl Stanhope married on the 19th Nov. 1803, the Hon. Catharine Lucy Smith, fourth daughter of Robert first Lord Carrington; and by that lady, who died on the 1st Oct. 1843, he had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. Philip-Henry, now Earl Stanhope; 2. the Hon. George Joseph Stanhope, who died at Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 25, 1828; and 3. Lady Catharine Lucy Wilhelmina, married first in 1843 to Archibald Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of the Earl of Rosebery (his Lordship died in 1841, leaving issue two sons and two daughters); and secondly, in 1854, to Lord Harry George Vane, brother to the present Duke of Cleveland.

The present Earl was born in 1805, and married in 1834 Emily Harriet, daughter of the late General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., and K.C.B., by whom he has issue four sons and one daughter. He has formerly occupied the offices of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Secretary of the Board of Control, and was M.P. for Hertford until the last dissolution in 1852. He is best known by his History of England from 1718 to 1783; and he has been President of the Society of Antiquaries from 1846.

Lord Charles Manners.

May 25. In London, (shortly after returning from a visit to Belvoir Castle,) in his 75th year, Lord Charles Henry Somerset Manners, K.C.B. General in the army, Colonel of the 3d Dragoons, and M.P. for North Leicestershire; brother to the Duke of Rutland.

Lord Charles Manners was born on the 24th Oct. 1780, the second son of Charles fourth Duke of Rutland, K.G. by Lady Mary Isabella Somerset, fifth daughter of Charles-Noel fourth Duke of Beaufort.

He entered the army as Cornet in the 10th Dragoons in 1800; became Lieutenant in August, and Captain in September of the same year; and attained the rank of Major in Oct. 1808. In that year he served in Spain, and was in the action at Benavente. In 1809 he served as Aide-de-camp to Lord Chatham in the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing. He also served in Spain, and commanded the 3d Dragoons at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and Toulouse, for which he received a meda and two clasps.* He became Lieut.-

* Lord Charles Manners was an excellent horseman. Having one day unexpectedly come upon a French cavalry picket, they gave chase, until a brook was reached, which Lord Charles, in the Mel-

Colonel in the regiment on the 2d July, 1812.

In 1815 his Lordship was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and in 1838 he was advanced to the rank of a Knight Commander. On the 6th Nov. 1817 he was appointed Aide-de-camp to H. R. H. the Prince Regent, with the rank of Colonel in the army. His Lordship became a Major-General in 1825, a Lieut.-General in 1838, and was appointed to the command of the 3d Dragoons in Nov. 1839. He attained the full rank of General in 1854.

During nearly the whole of his military career Lord Charles Manners was a knight of the shire in parliament. He was first returned for the county of Cambridge at the general election of 1802. The seat had for some years preceding been the object of competition, though not of open contest, between the Manners family and that of Peyton. The Marquess of Granby was one of the members from 1754 until his death in 1770. He was succeeded by Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart. whom Lord Robert Manners succeeded in defeating in 1780. In 1782 Sir Henry Peyton succeeded on the death of Lord Robert Manners, and in 1789 James Warwoode Adeane, esq. on the death of Sir Henry Peyton. In May, 1802, on the death of Mr. Adeane, the seat was contested between the present Sir Henry Peyton, Bart. and Lord Charles S. Manners, when, after five days' poll, the former was returned by 1592 to 1500. At the general election which ensued in the same year, Sir Henry Peyton retired, and the candidates were arranged as follows:—

Sir Charles S. Manners . .	1942
Hon. Charles Philip Yorke .	1436
Hon. Thomas Brand . . .	559

Lord Charles Manners was re-elected on six subsequent occasions, (a Whig member, the late Lord Godolphin, having been substituted for Mr. Yorke in 1810,) until in 1826 Henry John Adeane, esq. was (without his consent) proposed as a second Whig candidate, and after eight days' poll the result was—

Lord Charles S. Manners .	1394
Lord Francis G. Osborne .	897
Henry John Adeane, esq. . .	627

Before the next election in 1830, the Whig, or Liberal, party had marshalled their forces more effectively, and the result was to shake off the influence of the house of Rutland, a very severe struggle of five days terminating as follows:—

Lord Francis G. Osborne .	2339
Henry John Adeane, esq. .	2086
Lord Charles S. Manners .	1757

In Dec. 1835, Lord Charles Manners was elected for the Northern Division of Leicestershire, in the room of his brother Lord Robert Manners, deceased. At the last general election, in 1852, he retired on account of his declining health, and was succeeded by his nephew, the Marquess of Granby. Lord Charles Manners was unmarried.

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ton fashion, immediately cleared, taking off his hat, and bidding the Frenchmen (who were so surprised as not to fire until too late), "Adieu, messieurs!" A caricature published at the time descriptive of the event, called "A Belvoir Leap; or, Teaching the French Good Manners!" is in the possession of his late lordship's godson, Mr. Charles D. Johnson.

LORD VISCOUNT STRANGFORD.

May 29. At his residence in Harley-street, after an illness of some weeks' duration, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, sixth Lord Viscount Strangford, of Strangford, co. Down (1628), Baron Penshurst, of Penshurst, co. Kent, a grandee of Portugal, G.C.B., G.C.H., K.T.S., a Privy Councillor, D.C.L., F.R.S., and a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries.

Lord Strangford was born on the 31st August, 1780, the eldest son of Lionel the fifth Viscount, by Maria-Eliza, eldest daughter of Frederick Philipse, esq. of Philipseburg, New York. His education was completed at Trinity-college, Dublin, where he obtained the gold medal in the year 1800. He evinced an early talent for poetry, and some of his first compositions were printed anonymously in the Poetical Register. Shortly after he had attained his majority, he succeeded to the Irish peerage on the death of his father, Oct. 1, 1801.

He entered on the diplomatic service as Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, and an early fruit of his study of Portuguese literature was his translation of some of the Poems of Camoens, first published, with a life of the poet, in 1803, 8vo. and afterwards reprinted in other editions. Some of the pieces in this work enjoyed in their day considerable popularity: among them we believe was the favourite song, "Just like Love is yonder rose." In the works of Tom Moore will be found some lines dated from off the Azores, at sea, in 1805, in which, addressing "Dear Strangford," he alludes to

> Those madrigals of breath divine
> Which Camoens' harp from rapture stole,
> And gave, all glowing warm, to thine.

Less encomiastic, but very characteristic of the writer, is the passage in Lord

Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," which begins—

Hibernian Strangford! with thine eyes of blue,

and ends—

Nor teach the Lusian bard to copy Moore.

On the 1st Dec. 1806, Lord Strangford was appointed minister plenipotentiary, *ad interim*, to the court of Portugal; and on the 16th April, 1808, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, being on that occasion sworn a privy councillor. He was also at the same period advanced to the highest grade in the Order of the Bath; being then only twenty-eight years of age. He removed at the close of the same year with the Portuguese court to the Brazils, where he remained for some years. His Lordship's conduct at this crisis was described in a disparaging manner in Lieut.-Colonel Napier's History of the Peninsular War, and was vindicated by himself in "Observations upon some Passages" in that work, a pamphlet published in 1828. At an earlier period, Mr. Canning had borne testimony to the merits of Lord Strangford in this matter. When, in 1817, that minister was attacked by the late Lord Durham (then Mr. Lambton) upon Lord Strangford's appointment as ambassador to Lisbon, in the course of his defence, he paid the following tribute to Lord Strangford's public services of 1807:—"I have said that when in that year the royal family of Portugal adopted the resolution of emigrating to the Brazils, I had the honour to hold the seals of the Foreign Office. I had thus an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the wishes of the Prince Regent of Portugal in favour of Lord Strangford, who had been employed to advise and to urge that splendid and magnanimous emigration. It was my duty to report these wishes, and to recommend the services of Lord Strangford to the consideration of my royal master. The result was that his lordship was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, was invested with a red ribbon, and might also have received an advance in the peerage, which, for reasons nothing to the purpose of this night's discussion, he declined."

In another part of the same speech, Mr. Canning gives a reason "why the testimony of Lord Strangford should have so powerful a weight" with him. "When the first intelligence of the intended emigration reached this country," he said, "there was then also an abundance of conflicting and contradictory reports; and I believe I may say that for several days *I alone*, in London,—alone, perhaps, among my colleagues,— was persuaded of the existence of that intention. At that time I knew nothing of Lord Strangford, except from his official correspondence; but that correspondence had inspired me with a full reliance upon the authenticity of his sources of information, and upon his knowledge of the Prince Regent's mind; and Lord Strangford all along affirmed that the Prince Regent intended to emigrate. The general persuasion at Lisbon was that the court would not emigrate; when, as Lord Strangford had predicted, the Prince actually embarked in the Tagus, and set sail for Brazil."—Canning's Speeches, vol. iii. pp. 481-493.

On the 18th July, 1817, Lord Strangford received his appointment as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Sweden; from which mission he was promoted to his first embassy to the Ottoman Porte on the 7th Aug. 1820. He left Constantinople in May, 1824.

On the 10th Oct. 1825, he went ambassador to Russia, where he was relieved by Mr. Disbrowe *ad interim* in the following May, and subsequently succeeded by Lord Heytesbury.

In 1828, at the earnest request of the government of the day, his Lordship undertook a special mission to the Brazils, with which his diplomatic career terminated. He enjoyed a pension of 2,300*l.*

Lord Strangford was raised to the peerage of the united kingdom, by the title of Lord Penshurst, on the 26th Jan. 1825. This title was selected in allusion to his descent from the Sydneys, Earls of Leicester, whose residence at that favourite seat is popularly known.

He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1825.

He was created D.C.L. at Oxford, June 10, 1834, at the installation as Chancellor of the Duke of Wellington, with whom he had acted as co-plenipotentiary at the Congress of Verona.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 10, 1825; was its Director from April 1852 until May 4 1854, and had since been one of its four Vice-Presidents.

The love of literature which distinguished the youth of Lord Strangford was a solace and delight to him at the close of his active life. The evening of his days found occupation in critical and historical inquiries, and for the last few years he was well known as a constant visitor to the Reading-room of the British Museum and the State Paper Office. He was a frequent correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine under the initials of his name, P. C. S. S., and the same signature has latterly often appeared in "Notes and Queries." Until very lately he was usually seen at the Thursday evening meetings of the So-

ciety of Antiquaries, and assisted at the meetings of the Council of the Camden Society. His latest subject of inquiry has been the biography of his ancestor Endymion Porter—for which he made large and very curious collections, with the intention to write his life. It is a loss to our literature that Lord Strangford did not live to carry out his design. The mass of letters and documents which he had transcribed would of themselves form a valuable publication for such a society as the Camden, to which, before he contemplated writing a biography, he intended to offer them.

Lord Strangford married, on the 17th July, 1817, Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., and widow of Nicholas Browne, esq. of Mount Hazel, co. Galway: and by that lady, who died on the 26th May, 1826, he had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. George Sydney, now Lord Viscount Strangford: 2. the Hon. Philippa-Eliza-Sydney, married in 1840 to Henry James Baillie, esq. M.P. late joint secretary to the Board of Controul, and died in 1854. 3. the Hon. Lionel-Philip-Thomas-Henry, who died in 1834, in his 13th year; 4. the Most Noble Louisa-Ellen-Frances-Augusta, late Marchioness of Sligo, married in 1847 to the present Marquess of Sligo, and died in 1852, leaving issue an only daughter; and 5. the Hon. Percy Ellen Frederick William Smythe.

The present Lord Strangford was born at Stockholm in 1818, during his father's mission to Sweden, and is unmarried. He has distinguished himself in the House of Commons as member for Canterbury, and as one of the leaders of the Young England party.

The body of the deceased was committed to the family vault in Ashford Church, Kent, on Monday the 4th of June.

LORD DE MAULEY.

May 16. In St. James's place, aged 68, the Right Hon. William Francis Spencer Ponsonby, Baron de Mauley, of Canford, co. Dorset.

Lord de Mauley was born in Cavendish-square, Middlesex, in Feb. 1787, the third son of Frederick third Earl of Bessborough, by Lady Henrietta Frances Spencer, second daughter of John first Earl Spencer.

There were seven successive Barons of Mauley who all bore the name of Peter: the first, who died in 1221, obtained the barony of Mulgrave in right of his wife Isabel, daughter of Robert de Turnham. His great-grandson, the fourth Baron, received the first writ of summons in 1295, which barony by writ fell into abeyance in 1415 between the sisters of the last Baron, the youngest of whom married George Salvaine. From that lady descended Mary Salvin, daughter of Thomas Salvin, esq. of Easingwold, co. York, and wife of Sir John Webb, Bart. of Canford, co. Dorset; whose only daughter, Barbara, was the wife of Anthony fifth Earl of Shaftesbury. The Countess of Shaftesbury died in 1819, leaving an only daughter, Lady Barbara Ashley-Cooper, who became in 1814 the wife of the subject of the present notice. In recognition of this descent, Mr. Ponsonby was created Lord de Mauley in the year 1838.

At the general election of 1826, Mr. Ponsonby was returned to parliament for Poole. He did not sit in the parliament of 1830, but in 1831 he was returned for Knaresborough. In 1832 he was elected for the county of Dorset, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the peerage.

Mr. Ponsonby, having taken down the ancient mansion of Canford (once the manor of the ancient Earls of Salisbury, but which had latterly been occupied by the community of English nuns from Brabant,) erected a new and magnificent mansion there from the designs of Edward Blore, esq. F.S.A. This he subsequently sold to the late Sir John Guest, Bart.

His Lordship, when in Dorsetshire, was universally esteemed and beloved as a kind and generous landlord.

Lady de Mauley died on the 5th June, 1844, having had issue four sons and one daughter: 1. Charles-Frederick-Ashley-Cooper, now Lord de Mauley; 2. the Right Hon. Frances-Anne-Georgiana, Lady Kinnaird, married in 1837 to the present Lord Kinnaird, and has issue a son and daughter; 3. William-Henry-George, who died in 1821, in his 3d year; 4. Anthony-Ashley-Wentworth, who died in infancy; and 5. the Hon. Ashley-George-John Ponsonby, born in 1831, Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, and M.P. for Cirencester.

The present Lord de Mauley was born in 1815, and married in 1838 his cousin Lady Maria Jane Elizabeth Ponsonby, fourth daughter of John William fourth Earl of Bessborough, by whom he has issue. He was M.P. for Poole from 1837 to 1847, and for Dungarvan in 1851-2.

LADY DAVY.

May 8. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Jane, widow of Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. President of the Royal Society.

Lady Davy was the only daughter and heir of Charles Kerr, esq. of the island of Antigua. She was married first Oct. 3,

1799, to Shukbrugh Ashby Apreece, esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, Bart. He died on the 6th Oct. 1807, without issue.

Mrs. Apreece accepted the hand of Sir Humphry Davy on the 11th April, 1812, two days after the philosopher had been knighted by the Prince Regent. She was left for the second time a widow on the 29th May, 1829.

"Lady Davy, especially since her widowhood, has been a prominent figure in the circles of intellectual London,—one of those persons whose movements, whose sayings, and whose acquaintanceships are certain to figure in any literary Lion's diary of the last half-century. Lady Davy was a woman of fortune, of some accomplishments, of unwearied conversation, and of extraordinary physical activity. She had learned everything. She had seen and spoken with everybody whom one had ever heard about. She had been everywhere. With Sir Humphry she was permitted by Napoleon to travel abroad during the years when the Continent was shut to the English; and the anecdotes and adventures which she had to tell of those journeys were countless and amusing. To a very late period, Lady Davy's ubiquitous habits, and her desire to partake of every pleasure, never failed. Whether the scene was at the corner of poor Chopin's piano-forte, or some 'private view' at Christie's, or some buffet of exquisitely-wrought foreign wares, in the Hyde Park Crystal Palace, there was she: —buoyed up by that spirit which never allows its owner to discover that she is growing old. So often as that London world is talked of which included Mrs. Siddons and Lady Dacre, and the Misses Berry and Lady Cork, the name of Lady Davy will be recalled. It is already 'cased in amber,' for the inspection of future men of letters and women of society in Scott's Memoirs—and also, if we mistake not, in the Diaries of Byron and Moore." —*Athenæum.*

Two of the most interesting letters of Sir Walter Scott, printed in his Life by Lockhart, are addressed to Lady Davy, the one written on his eldest son's marriage, and the other on the occurrence of his pecuniary losses in 1826.

By the will of Sir Humphry Davy (the substance of which will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xcix, ii. 652) there was a contingent bequest to take effect on Lady Davy's death, to the Royal Society, for founding an annual medal to be awarded for the most useful discovery in chemistry in England or Anglo-America. We are not informed whether this will now take effect.

GEN. ALESSANDRO DELLA MARMORA.

June 11. At Kadikoi, near Sebastopol, of cholera, General Alessandro della Marmora, commanding the Second Division of the Sardinian contingent, brother to General Alphonso della Marmora, General Commanding-in-Chief of the Sardinian expedition.

At his own suggestion General Alessandro della Marmora was charged in 1835 with the organization of that corps of riflemen which has since done such good service, and is likely soon again to distinguish itself,—the Sardinian Bersaglieri. When leading them at the battle of Goito he received a severe wound in the shoulder, which has given him constant pain ever since. For this and other services General della Marmora had been decorated with the highest orders in the gift of his sovereign. He had latterly been military commandant at Genoa, which office he held, in fact, at the time of his death, General Giacinto Collegno, the present commandant, having been only appointed temporarily, "during the absence of General della Marmora on foreign service."

GEN. SIR WILLIAM MACBEAN, K.C.B.

May 25. At Brompton, aged 73, General Sir William Macbean, K.C.B., K.T.S., Colonel of the 92d Foot.

Sir William was the son of Colonel Macbean, of the 6th regiment, and grandson of Lieut.-General Macbean, of the Royal Artillery. He was born at Southampton in 1782. He served the campaign of 1794 in Holland, as a cadet in the service of the Seven United Provinces. In Feb. 1796 he was appointed an Ensign in the 6th Foot, and in the following October Lieutenant. In the Irish rebellion of 1798 he commanded the guns attached to the first battalion of light infantry, at the action of Vinegar Hill, and the capture of Wexford, and for his services was recommended by Sir John Moore for promotion. He was advanced to a company on the 24th Oct. 1804. He landed with the army at Mondego bay in Portugal, and served throughout the campaigns in the Peninsula, assisting at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna. After the convention of Cintra he was sent to Almeda to receive the surrender of the French garrison, and subsequently he was employed as military commissioner with the Spanish army. He rejoined his regiment after the battle of Tudela. Having attained the brevet rank of Major in Feb. 1809, he proceeded with General Beresford to Lisbon, and on his arrival there was appointed as Lieut.-Colonel to the 19th Portuguese infantry, with which he proceeded to join General Sylveira's corps

rank of Colonel in 1830, of Major-General in 1841, and of Lieut.-General in 1851. He was appointed to the command of the 28th Foot, May 18, 1849, and removed to the 8th Foot.

SIR HENRY PYNN, KNT., C.B.

April 25. In London, Sir Henry Pynn, Knt. and C.B., a retired Lieut.-Colonel in the British Army, Major-General in the Portuguese Service, and Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword.

This gentleman served in Ireland with the South Devon Militia, during the rebellion of 1798. In 1807 he embarked with Sir Brent Spencer's division, and was employed with the 82nd regiment, in Sicily; in 1808 he disembarked at the Mondego, and was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera. On the 15th Nov. 1809, he was attached to the Portuguese troops, and was present at the battle of Busaco. In 1811 he commanded a corps of light infantry, at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor and the siege of Badajoz; and, during the siege and storming of that citadel, in 1812, he commanded the 18th Portuguese regiment, in Lord Hill's corps d'armée. He was present at the battle of Vittoria, the action of the Pass of Maya, the battles of the Pyrenees, on the 28th and 30th July, in the latter of which he was severely wounded; the action of Garris, battles of Orthes, action of Aire, and battle of Toulouse. He received the gold medal and two clasps for Fuentes d'Onor, the Pyrenees, and Orthes, and the silver war medal with five clasps for Roleia, Vimiera, Busaco, Vittoria, and Toulouse. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword, and a Companion of the Bath, in 1815, and received the honour of knighthood from the Prince Regent in 1816.

After the close of the Peninsular War he continued with Marshal Lord Beresford, in the Portuguese service, to maintain the organisation of that army, was promoted to be a Brigadier-General and appointed Lieut.-Governor of the town and fortress of Valencia, and finally was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General. His rank in the British service was Lieut.-Colonel, from the year 1814.

He married, in 1821, a daughter of the late James Jackson, esq., of Petersham, and became a widower in 1849.

VICE-ADMIRAL BRIAN HODGSON.

Feb. 7. At his house in Cumberland, in his 77th year, Vice-Admiral Brian Hodgson.

This officer entered the navy in 1787 as first-class volunteer on board the Salisbury 50, Capt. Erasmus Gower, on the Newfoundland station, where he continued until 1789. From Dec. 1794 until Oct. 1802 he served with Capt. E. J. Foote in the Niger 32 and Seahorse 46, in the former of which he assisted in the capture of a French convoy off Granvile in 1795; in the destruction of l'Ecureuil, a national corvette of 18 guns, in 1796, and in the battle off Cape St. Vincent in 1797. In the Seahorse he assisted at the capture of le Belliqueux privateer of 18 guns, and of the French frigate la Sensible, of 36 guns, in 1798. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant in the Seahorse, Dec. 11, 1799; and having escorted a fleet of Indiamen to Calcutta in 1801, was paid off in Oct. 1802.

In Jan. 1805 Mr. Hodgson was appointed to the Topaze 38, on the Cork station, where he remained until appointed, in Jan. 1805, Flag-Lieutenant to Lord Gardner in the Hibernia 110, part of the Channel fleet. On the 8th April following he was promoted to Commander; and having commanded, for short periods, the Inspector and Pylades, sloops, he was made Post-Captain in June, 1806, into the Trusty 50. In that ship he accompanied the expedition sent against Copenhagen in Aug. 1807. He left her in May, 1809, In April, 1801, he was appointed to the Barbadoes 24; and in July, 1811, to the Owen Glendower 42, both on the East India station. The latter ship returned to England in May, 1816. Capt. Hodgson attained flag-rank in 1838, and was promoted to Rear-Admiral in 1849. He had a good-service pension of 150*l.*

He became a widower Nov. 11, 1824, and has left a family.

REAR-ADMIRAL BOXER, C.B.

June 4. On board H. M. S. Jason, in his 72nd year, Edward Boxer, esq. Rear-Admiral of the White, and C.B. commanding the port and harbour of Balaklava.

This gentleman was a native of Dover, the younger brother of Captain James Boxer, R.N., and of Commander William Boxer, R.N. who died in 1842. He entered the service in 1798, on board the Doris 36, Capt. Lord Viscount Ranelagh, and continued to serve in her until Jan. 1802, when he accompanied Capt. Brisbane, then her captain, into the Trent 36, and afterwards served with him for three years in the Goliath 74, and Arethusa 38. He subsequently served in l'Unité, on the Mediterranean station; the Ocean 98, the flag-ship of Lord Collingwood, off Cadiz; and as acting Lieutenant of the Sophia 18, and Tigre 80. During the expedition to Egypt in 1807, he commanded a detachment of seamen landed to co-

operate with the army; and, on the 31st Oct. 1809, he commanded a division of boats, which captured, in the bay of Rosas, the French store-ship Lamproie, the bombards Victoire and Grondeur, the armed xebec Normandie, and a convoy of seven merchant vessels.

From the Tigre, in Oct. 1811, he removed to the Malta 84, with Capt. Hallowell, who then hoisted his flag as a Rear-Admiral; and he continued employed by that officer as first Lieutenant until appointed, in Oct. 1814, to the acting command of the Wizard brig. In 1813 he had the direction of all the gun-boats under the orders of Rear-Admiral Hallowell at the siege of Tarragona.

He was made Commander, March 1, 1815; and from that period remained unemployed until appointed, Sept. 6, 1822, to the Sparrowhawk 18, on the Halifax station, whence he was superseded, on his promotion to the rank of Captain, June 23, 1823. He became an Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard in July, 1824. From Feb. 1827 until July, 1830, he served as Flag-Captain at Halifax to Sir Charles Ogle, in the Hussar 46; and from Aug. 1837 to Aug. 1841 he commanded the Pique 36 on the North America, West India, and Mediterranean stations. In 1840, on the coast of Syria, his active exertions materially contributed to the operations against Caiffa, Jaffa, and Tsour; and, together with Captain H. J. Codrington, he superintended the soundings made in the channels leading to the batteries of St. Jean d'Acre previously to the bombardment of that fortress. For these services he was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the 18th Dec. in that year, and presented with the Turkish gold medal. On the 24th Aug. 1843, he was appointed Agent for Transports and Harbour-master at Quebec, where he remained for several years. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1853.

Since his employment as Admiral-Superintendent at Balaklava, some reflections have been passed upon him on account of the crowded and dirty state of that inconveniently narrow and contracted port; but a recent letter thus spoke of his exertions:—

"Admiral Boxer, to whom exclusively is due the credit of filling up the waste of filth at the head of the harbour, and of creating in its stead a spacious quay and landing-place, is certainly most energetic. He is afloat all day long, from an early hour in the morning, looking after the vessels; and nothing escapes his notice. He has instituted an admirable harbour police—the men have handsome uniforms, and are provided with a fast-pulling cutter; and at night the silence which prevails on board the ships is a great contrast to the noise and riot which existed a short time ago. A wire cable is drawn across the mouth of the harbour every night, and boats row guard as usual inside.

Rear-Admiral Boxer died on board the Jason, outside the harbour of Balaklava, after a very short illness, of cholera. He was removed to the ship in the hope that the pure sea air might prove beneficial to him; but this expectation was not fulfilled. His nephew died of cholera in the preceding week, and this melancholy event so deeply affected him that his health at once gave way, and he sunk under the same disease.

Lord Raglan, in reporting his death to the Secretary of the War Department, thus describes his merits:—

"It is well known that this officer devoted his whole life to the public service. Since he undertook the appointment of Admiral-Superintendent of the harbour of Balaklava he has applied himself incessantly to the discharge of his arduous duties, exposing himself in all weathers; and he has rendered a most essential service to the army, by improving the landing-places and establishing wharfs on the west side of the port, whereby the disembarcation of stores and troops has been greatly accelerated, and communications with the shore have been rendered much easier."

Admiral Boxer became a widower on the 25th June, 1826, and had a numerous family. His eldest son, James-Fuller, a Master R N. married Matilda-Mary, eldest daughter of T. Sturdee, esq. of the naval yard at Portsmouth. Edward, his third son, married, in 1843, Eleanor, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Payne, R.Art.

JAMES MICHAEL BOXER, Lieut. R.N. died also of cholera, at Balaklava, a few days before his uncle, on the — of May. He entered the service in Dec. 1827; passed his examination in Jan. 1836; and, for his services on the coast of Syria, where he witnessed the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1840. On the 15th of the following month he was appointed to the Vesuvius steamer, in the Mediterranean; and in Sept. 1841, as additional, to the Niagara 20, on the Lakes of Canada, whence he returned in the spring of 1842. In Dec. 1843 he was appointed to the Illustrious 72, the flag-ship of Sir Charles Adam on the North American and West Indian station; and in the autumn of 1844, he was placed on half-pay. In Dec. 1847 he was appointed to the Vindictive; and thence, in May, 1848, removed to the

Wellesley, from which he was invalided in March, 1849.

He married, in 1839, Miss Elizabeth Kington, of Deal.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. HENDERSON.

April 21. At Southampton, aged 71, Lieut.-Col. George Henderson, late of the Royal Engineers.

Colonel Henderson was an old resident of Southampton, and took an active part in several of its public works. He became early associated with the South-Western Railway, and continued a director of it till his death. He was also a director of the South-Western Steam Navigation Company, and a director of the Southampton Gas Company, and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Gas Company of London, in all of which important situations he exhibited great energy and ability. He had filled the office of Mayor of Southampton with great credit to himself.

His body was interred in the catacombs at All Saints' Church, being the last but two interments that can take place there under the late Act, the right to those having been purchased some years ago at a great expense. The funeral was deferred as long as possible, to enable one of Colonel Henderson's sons to arrive by the Atrato, and the vessel only came up the Southampton Water as the funeral left the residence of the deceased.

SIR GEORGE HEAD, KNT.

May 2. In Cockspur-street, aged 73, Sir George Head, Knt. Deputy Knight Marshal to Her Majesty.

Sir George Head was the eldest son of James Roper Head, esq., of the Hermitage, Kent, by Frances-Anne, daughter of George Burges, esq., and the Hon. Anne Somerville, only daughter of James tenth Lord Somerville. His younger brother, Major Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., was created a baronet in 1837. Their paternal ancestors were Portuguese Jews, descended from Fernando Mendez, who came from Portugal, and was physician to King Charles II. Their grandfather, Moses Mendez, esq., of London, married Anne Gabriella, second daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Sir Francis Head, Bart., of the Hermitage, the representative of an old Kentish family.

Sir George Head was born at the Hermitage, in the parish of Higham, situate in that retired part of the county of Kent which forms a peninsula between the rivers Thames and Medway: and in that country, when not at school (he was educated at the Charter-house), he passed the greater part of his early days. In the spring of 1808 he left his paternal home, to do Captain's duty with the West Kent Militia, then quartered at Woodbridge, in Suffolk; and having, in the course of that service during the next twelve months, visited various parts of the country, he obtained three months' leave of absence, and, in the spring of 1809, repaired to Portugal—the country of his ancestors. At that period some unexpected family events made it desirable for him to abandon the tranquil pursuits of rural life, and to seek a vocation; and, after some other fruitless efforts to obtain employment, he accepted the office of a commissariat clerk, and joined the British army at Badajoz. His qualifications, according to his own account of them, may have been easily surpassed in every one of the appointments made last year in the Crimea, to which so much exception has been taken; however, he had a kind and indulgent superior, and, under his guidance, he soon became an active and efficient officer: In April, 1810, he was sent from Coimbra with the commissariat charge of Colonel Robe's brigade of artillery, then ordered to invest Ciudad Rodrigo. The officers invited him to become an honorary member of their mess, and he lived happily in their companionship during the eventful proceedings of the next twelve months, including the advance to the battle of Busacos, the retreat of the allied army to the lines of Torres Vedras, and the subsequent advance, in pursuit of Marshal Massena, until the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. He was then advanced to the grade of a deputy assistant commissary general, and attached to the division of the army commanded by Sir Brent Spencer. He was next put in charge of a depôt at Alto de Chão, and thence ordered to another depôt at Celorico, where, on the approach of Marmont, he was ordered to destroy the magazines by fire.

In May 1813, he received orders to proceed to Momento da Beira, to undertake the commissariat charge of the third division, commanded by Sir Thomas Picton, with which he witnessed the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, and closed this period of his service when the third division embarked for England, at Pouillac, on the Gironde. Of this active period of his life Sir George Head has left an interesting narrative, in his "Memoirs of an Assistant Commissary-General," attached to the second part of his "Home Tour."

When he was entirely relieved from duty, by the departure of the last transport, he obtained permission to visit Paris, from whence he returned to London, in August, 1814.

Only a few weeks after, he received orders to proceed to North America; and, having landed at Quebec, he was sent to Lake Huron to superintend the commissariat duties of a naval establishment then proposed to be formed for the maintenance of the British flag on the Canadian lakes; but, peace ensuing shortly after, he found himself, after an absence of ten months, again in London. A year after, however, he was again sent across the Atlantic, to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, on the peace establishment; and there he remained for five years. His adventures during the former period (assisted by the knowledge he had acquired during his later residence in the same country), are described in his first work, which is entitled "Forest Scenery and Incidents in the wilds of North America, being a diary of a winter's route from Halifax to the Canadas, during five months' residence in the woods, and the borders of Lakes Huron and Simese." This was published in 1829. Encouraged by its success, he afterwards produced "A Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts of England in the Summer of 1835:" to which a second volume was added, as a sequel, of "A Home Tour through various parts of the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man: also Memoirs of an Assistant Commissary-General. 1832, 12mo." Both these tours were reprinted as one work in two volumes, 1840. In 1849, Sir George Head published another book of travels, "Rome, a tour of many days." He was also the author of some graphic and well-informed articles in the Quarterly Review; and he was the translator of "Historical Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca, 1850," 12mo., and the "Metamorphoses of Apuleius, 1851," 12mo.

On the whole, he was a popular author, though perhaps less so than his brother, the author of "Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau." Like Sir Francis, Sir George Head showed himself a man of heart and of humour; and an artist with pen and ink, in his power of making pictures out of materials no more promising than the heaps of broken iron in the yard of a railway station hospital,—or the pallid, ill-washed crowd of factory people that pours down the street of some north-country village at mid-day. His "Tours through the Manufacturing Districts," and the separate articles, which Sir George is understood to have contributed to the Quarterly Review, will be remembered and referred to—more perhaps for their pictures than for their philosophies,—by historians to come, who may desire to show how Poor Law Commissioners, intent on collecting statistical facts, or railway inspectors traversing a new line, seem to have been as unable to resist the modern appetite for picturesque writing, as our Wilsons who have rhapsodized concerning the poets, or our Macaulays when they have painted history. As a man—who may be referred to as one of the old "Albemarle Street set"—Sir George Head was sociable and cheerful, rather than brilliant.

Sir George Head received the honour of knighthood in 1831. He was unmarried.

VERY REV. THOMAS GAISFORD, D.D.
DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH.

June 2. At his Deanery, in his 76th year, the Very Rev. Thomas Gaisford, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, a Prebendary of St. Paul's and of Llandaff.

This eminent scholar, the eldest son of his father, John Gaisford, Esq., of Iford, in the county of Wilts, was born on the 22d Dec. 1779. He was educated at the school kept at Winchester by the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Hyde Abbey, afterwards a Prebendary of Winchester, where he was early noted for his great proficiency in Greek literature. He was entered a Commoner of Christ Church in Oct. 1797, and was elected a Student in Dec. 1800, on the recommendation of Dr. Cyril Jackson, then Dean, and by the unanimous suffrage of the Chapter. He proceeded B.A. June 3, 1801, and M.A. April 11, 1804.

Mr. Gaisford acted for several years as tutor in his college; but he never suffered the instruction of his pupils to interfere with the pursuit of his own studies. His elegant and elaborate edition of the Enchiridion of Hephæstion, published in 1810, established his reputation as an accurate and profound scholar. It is a circumstance not unworthy of remark, that the Dean's last literary employment was the preparation of a new and enlarged edition of this book, the last sheet of which was submitted to his correction only two days before he died. His subsequent works, put forth from time to time, attest his unwearied diligence and extensive learning. On the Great Lexicon of Suidas, and that called the "Etymologicon Magnum," the Dean is known to have bestowed a vast amount of labour both at home and abroad.

Mr. Gaisford filled the office of Public Examiner in 1809-1810, and in 1811, on the elevation of Dr. William Jackson to the see of Oxford, he was appointed by the Crown to the Regius Professorship of Greek. Nor was this the only mark of Royal favour which he received. In 1825 he was preferred to a prebend of Worcester, which however he resigned in 1828. Meanwhile he had been presented by his

College, in 1815, to the rectory of Westwell, in Oxfordshire, which he retained until 1847; had been collated by Archbishop Howley in 1833, to a prebend of St. Paul's, and by Bishop Van Mildert in the same year to a prebend of Llandaff. The latter distinguished Prelate also conferred upon him, in 1829, a stall at Durham, which in 1831 he exchanged with Dr. Samuel Smith for the Deanery of Christ Church, not without the full approbation of his Patron, and of the Crown. Here, in the government of his College and the continued prosecution of his favourite studies, he consumed the rest of his valuable life—had he lived until October next he would have filled the office 24 years, a longer period than any of his predecessors except Fell and Jackson. Like them he was ever devoted to his duties; he may be said with truth to have died in the discharge of them, if not by reason of them. For he fell ill at the close of four days successively employed in College Examinations, and only quitted the Common Hall, three days before his death, for the bed which he never left.

The loss of the Dean of Christ Church to his college, to the university, and to the world of literature is very great. His fame, spread throughout Europe, reflected honour upon Oxford, and Christ Church; and his works, if less popular in form and use than others of lighter character, contain a fund of valuable materials for the help and improvement of future Scholars. As Greek Professor, Dr. Gaisford was an official Curator of the Bodleian Library, whose rights and interests he was ever prompt and able in defending, and no less liberal and judicious in adding to its treasures. As Delegate of the Press, for the space of nearly fifty years, he watched with singular care and ability over a concern, which owes mainly to him its unrivalled extent and efficiency. So conscious of this was the University, that when in April 1831 the degrees of B.D. and D.D. were conferred by diploma on Professor Gaisford, occasion was taken to mark the sense entertained by Convocation of the great services which he had then already rendered to the Academic Press.

It is not perhaps generally known, that in acknowledgment of his high reputation not only in England but on the Continent, —a reputation afterwards stamped by his election as a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and as a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Munich—the Crown designed to raise Mr. Gaisford to the see of Oxford on the demise of Bishop Lloyd in 1829; but, true to the line of life which he had chalked out for himself, he declined the gracious offer, and preferred devoting the remainder of his days to the furtherance of his great object, the cause of sound learning in the University.

To deep and varied erudition the late Dean added a simplicity of character which shone forth in all his actions. Single and honest in purpose, firm and consistent in principle, averse to all disguise and ostentation, a man of rare modesty, of the strictest integrity, and of unaffected piety, he "did justly, loved mercy, and walked humbly with his God." These qualities commanded the respect of all; and those to whom a nearer access and more intimate relations were permitted, will bear witness to the genuine tenderness of heart, which, contrasted as it was with great gravity of manner, formed so marked a feature in the admirable character of their lamented friend.

Dr. Gaisford was twice married, first to Miss Helen Douglas, a niece of the late Mrs. Van Mildert, and secondly to Miss Jenkyns, a sister of the late Master of Balliol. By his former wife he has left three sons and two daughters.

The following will, it is hoped, be found not very far from a correct list of Dr. Gaisford's publications, all, except otherwise distinguished, in 8vo.:—

1806. Euripidis Electra.

1806. Catalogus Codd. MSS. et Impressorum cum Notis Manuscriptis olim D'Orvillianorum, qui in Bibliotheca Bodleiana adservantur, 4to.

1807. Euripidis Alcestis. Euripidis Andromache—both intended, as the Electra had been, for Westminster School.

1807. Cicero de Oratore, after Ernesti's edition, with additional notes.

1810. Hephæstionis Enchiridion Metris, ad fidem MSS. recensitum. Accedit Procli Chrestomathia Grammatica.

1812. Catalogus Manuscriptorum qui a cel. E. D. Clarke comparati in Bibliotheca Bodleiana adservantur. Pars Prior. Inseruntur Scholia inedita in Platonem et in Carmina Gregorii Nazianzeni. 4to.

1814—1820. Poetæ Græci Minores, Lectionis varietate et Indicibus instructi. 4 vols.

1820. Lectiones Platonicæ, e membranis Bodleianis. Accedunt Porsoni Annotata ad Pausaniam.

1820. Aristotelis de Rhetorica Libri tres, ad fidem MSS. recogniti, cum Versione Latina et Animadversionibus Variorum. 2 vols.

1821. Homeri Ilias, cum brevi Annotatione Heynii et Scholiis minoribus passim emendatis. 2 vols.

1821. The concluding volume of Wyttenbach's edition of Plutarch's Opera Moralia. 4to. and 8vo.

1822. Heynii Excursus in Homerum, et Hermanni Dissertationes de Legibus quibusdam subtilioribus sermonis Homerici.

1822. Stobæi Florilegium. 4 vols.

1824. Herodotus, cum Annotationibus Variorum. 4 vols.

1826. Sophocles. 2 vols.

1827. Homeri Odyssea cum Scholiis. 2 vols.

1834. Suidæ Lexicon. fol. 3 vols.

1836. Paræmiographi Græci.

1837. Scriptores Latini Rei Metricæ.

1839. Theodoreti Græcarum Affectionum Curatio.

1842. Chœrobosci Dictata in Theodosii Canones, necnon Epimerismi in Psalmos. 3 vols.

1842. Eusebii Eclogæ Propheticæ.

1843. Eusebii Præparatio Evangelica.

1844. Pearsoni Adversaria Hesychiana. 2 vols.

1848. Etymologicon Magnum. fol.

1848. Vetus Testamentum ex Versione LXX Intt. 12mo. 3 vols.

1850. Stobæi Eclogæ Physicæ et Ethicæ. 2 vols.

1852. Eusebius contra Hieroclem et Marcellum.

1852. Eusebii Demonstratio Evangelica. 8vo. 2 vols.

1854. Theodoreti Historia Ecclesiastica.

The body of Dr. Gaisford was interred in the nave of the cathedral of Christ Church on Saturday the 9th of June. The pall-bearers were the Rev. Drs. Pusey, Jacobson, Bull, Ogilvie, Jelf, and Heurtley. The mourners were Thomas Gaisford, esq., Major John Gaisford, the Rev. George Gaisford, sons of the Dean,* and Major Thomas Gaisford, a nephew. The friends who followed were—

The Bishop of Ripon.	The Vice-Chancellor
Rev. Thomas Hunt.	Principal of Magd. hall
Rev. Dr. Wellesley.	Warden of Merton Coll.
Rev. John Williams.	Warden of All Souls Col.
Rev. Robert Hussey.	Provost of Oriel Col.
Rev. Dr. Scott.	Principal of Alban hall
Rev. Walter Brown,	Warden of Wadham Col.
Rev. T. W. Weare.	Warden of New College.
Rev. J. E. Bode.	Dr. Kenyon.
Rev. C. A. Conybeare.	Rev. Edmund Hobhouse
Mr. W. Spencer Stanhope.	Rev. John Rigaud.
	Mr. James Wright of the University Press.
Rev. Ralph Barnes.	

(All in the left-hand column were formerly Students.)

Of the 101 Students about 80 preceded the coffin. The independent members of the college, and the members of the choir, were all previously assembled in the cathedral. The service was the usual Morning Service with the substitution of the Psalms and Lesson from the Burial Service. The Chant, Purcell's; the Te Deum, and Benedictus, Tallis; and the Anthem "If we believe," composed by Mr. Goss for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. The scene in the nave, when all stood round to witness the lowering of the body into the grave, was very striking, and the solemn strains of the Dead March from the Oratorio of Saul were in full accordance with the feelings of those who slowly retired at the close of the service to reflect on "the sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life through our Lord Jesus Christ."

The last of Dr. Gaisford's predecessors, who died at the Deanery, and was interred in the Cathedral, was Dr. David Gregory, who was Dean from 1755 to 1767. Archbishop Markham lies buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, Bishop Bagot in the churchyard of St. Asaph, Dr. Cyril Jackson in the churchyard of Felpham in Sussex, Dr. C. H. Hall at Durham, and Dr. S. Smith at Dry Drayton in Cambridgeshire,—so that 88 years have passed since a Dean of Christ Church was interred in his own cathedral.

At a meeting held in Christ Church, on the 12th of June, it was resolved to found a Greek prize, to be called "the Gaisford Prize," in memory of the late Dean of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Greek; and for this purpose to raise by subscription a sum of not less than 1,000*l.*, the interest of which shall be annually employed, to reward a successful prizeman or prizemen, under such regulations as shall be approved by Convocation.

There is a portrait of Dr. Gaisford, an excellent and very characteristic likeness, engraved by Atkinson, after an original picture by Pickersgill.

RICHARD BLAKEMORE, ESQ.

April 17. At The Leys, co. Monmouth, in his 80th year, Richard Blakemore, esq. a magistrate for the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Glamorgan, and Somerset, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the three former; formerly M.P. for Wells.

Mr. Blakemore was born at Darlaston in Staffordshire, on the 8th August, 1775, the elder son of Mr. Thomas Blakemore, of Littleton-hall in West Bromwich, and of Darlaston, co. Stafford, by Anne, dau. of Mr. John Partridge, of Ross, co. Hereford, an eminent ironmaster. His mater-

* Dr. Gaisford's third son, William, a Student of Christ Church, was drowned when bathing at Sandford, near Oxford, on the 23rd June, 1843, together with his friend and fellow Student Richard Phillimore, the youngest son of the late Dr. Phillimore.

nal uncle, Mr. John Partridge, was one of the principal ironmasters in the same part of the kingdom, and died in 1810, also in his 80th year. To his kindness the late Mr. Blakemore was materially indebted. His uncles Richard and William Partridge were also ironmasters, and the latter the founder of the family now resident at Bishop's Wood, co. Gloucester.

Mr. Blakemore served the office of sheriff of Glamorganshire in 1826, and as sheriff of Herefordshire in 1830.

He was three times an unsuccessful candidate for the city of Hereford, on Conservative principles; first, at the general election of 1826, when he opposed Mr. E. B. Clive, and approached him within fifteen votes—438 to 453. Next after the reconstitution of parliament in 1832, when he polled 254 votes, Mr. Clive and Mr. Biddulph, who were returned, having respectively 392 and 380. Again at the election of 1835 he had 426, the former members having 457 and 435. At the election of 1837 Mr. Burr, the conservative candidate, succeeded in throwing out Mr. Biddulph; but Mr. Blakemore was at the same time returned for Wells, without a contest; as he was again in 1841 and 1847. At the dissolution in 1852 he retired from parliament.

Mr. Blakemore was unmarried.

JOHN HEATON, ESQ.

May 14. Within two days of his 68th birthday, John Heaton, esq. of Plâs Heaton, co. Denbigh.

This gentleman was the only son of Richard Heaton, Esq. of Plâs Heaton, by Sarah Venables of Oswestry. He served the office of High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1837; and had for twenty years been chairman of the quarter sessions for that county; and in 1854 he received from the magistrates and inhabitants a handsome testimonial, as an acknowledgement of his public services.

Mr. Heaton was twice married: first in 1814, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Jones, esq., of Cefn Coch, co. Denbigh, and sister to Wilson Jones, esq. late M.P. for Denbighshire; and secondly, in 1824, to the Hon. Anne Eliza Henniker, eldest daughter of John-Minet third Lord Henniker: which latter lady survives him. By his first marriage he had issue three sons and one daughter; and by the second, four sons and six daughters. His son and heir is John Richard Heaton, esq., born in 1816, late a Captain in the 7th Dragoon Guards. The second son is the Rev. Charles Wilson Heaton.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, ESQ.

March 11. At Brighton, aged 85, William Seymour, esq.

Mr. Seymour was for many years one of the most efficient of the magistrates of Brighton. He was placed in the commission of the peace in 1829, and in 1834 was appointed Assistant Chairman of Quarter Sessions. He presided as Chairman of the Brighton bench until 1840, when he retired from active life, receiving the thanks of his fellow-magistrates at the Lewes quarter sessions. In 1850 his many acts of usefulness and benevolence were publicly acknowledged by his bust being placed in the Pavilion at Brighton.

Mr. Seymour was twice married. By his first wife he had three sons, of whom the eldest was Sir William Seymour, one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, who died in 1829, having married Sarah-Lydia, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Oakes, Bart. Another of his sons died unmarried; and the only survivor is Edward James Seymour, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician in London.

WALTER BARTON MAY, ESQ.

May 31. At Hadlow Castle, Kent, Walter Barton May, esq.

Mr. May was the representative of two very old Kentish families the Bartons of Hadlow and the Mays of Tong. His father, Walter Barton, esq. assumed the additional name of May on succeeding to the estates of his maternal ancestors.

After succeeding his father, in 1825, in the property of Hadlow, near Tunbridge, then called Court Lodge, Mr. May erected there a beautiful castellated mansion, with a tower of extraordinary elevation, which forms a striking feature of that part of Kent, and is seen from the distance of many miles. To this structure he gave the name of Court Lodge Castle, but it became more generally known as Hadlow Castle. Its exterior presents a magnificent display of gothic taste and skill. Mr. May made the study and reproduction of the architecture of the middle ages the principal occupation of his life, and was no less remarkable for his quaint and agreeable manners and his great benevolence and hospitality.

He married, in 1822, Mary, only daughter and heir of John Porter, esq. of Fishhall, Kent; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue a son and a daughter. His sister is the wife of Sir William Twysden, Bart. of Roydon-hall.

WM. DEVONSHIRE SAULL, ESQ. F.S.A.

April 26. In Aldersgate-street, in his 72nd year, William Devonshire Saull, esq. a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Geological and Astronomical Societies, and a member of the Societé Geologique of France.

Mr. Saull was a man of excellent heart, and a great enthusiast in his pursuits, but his knowledge was rather superficial, and his views, in regard to politics and religion as well as science, were anything but orthodox. He communicated some observations to the Society of Antiquaries in 1841, (the year of his election as Fellow,) on some British, Celtic, and Roman remains in the vicinity of Dunstable, and in the following year, on the meaning of Runic inscriptions; but no paper by him appears in the Archæologia of the Society. A paper communicated by him to the Geological Society in 1848, entitled "An Essay on the Connexion between Astronomical and Geological Phenomena," was not printed by the Society, but afterwards published by himself, and is noticed in our review, Feb. 1854, p. 168. He also previously published in 1844 "Notitia Britanniæ; or an Inquiry concerning the Localities, Habits, Condition, and progressive Civilization of the Aborigines of Great Britain," reviewed in our Magazine for April, 1855, p. 397.

The name of Mr. Saull will be chiefly remembered in connexion with a valuable private museum, formed of geological specimens chiefly collected by himself, and other miscellaneous curiosities, which he opened every Thursday to the public. Nothing would more delight this kind but crotchety philosopher than the pleasure of instructing and exhibiting his treasures to the lower classes, and for a long time he was honourably known among geologists as the working man's friend.—From *The Literary Gazette*, with corrections.

Mr. Saull's museum is thus described in Mr. Timbs's "Curiosities of London:" —"The antiquities, principally excavated in the metropolis, consist of early British vases, Roman lamps and urns, amphoræ, and dishes, tiles, bricks, and pavements, and fragments of Samian ware; also, a few Egyptian antiquities; and a cabinet of Greek, Roman, and early British coins. The geological department contains the collection of the late Mr. Sowerby, with additions by Mr. Saull; together exceeding 20,000 specimens, arranged according to the probable order of the earth's structure. Every article bears a descriptive label; and the localisation of the antiquities, some of which were dug up almost on the spot, renders these relics so many medals of our metropolitan civilisation." We are not aware of Mr. Saull's disposition of his museum; but it was understood to be his intention to bequeath it to some public institution, by which means it will be still more accessible than it was in his life-time.

GOLDING BIRD, M.D., F.R.S.

Oct. 27. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 39, Golding Bird, M.D. Fellow of the Royal, Linnean, and Geological Societies, Fellow and one of the Curators of the Royal College of Physicians, Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, Corresponding Member of the Medical Society of Hamburgh, of the Philosophical Institution of Bâle, of the Philosophical Society of St. Andrew's, the African Society of France, and others.

For many years Dr. Bird had a large practice. He was an exceedingly active and energetic man. His name is well known as the author of several works,—amongst which we may mention the Elements of Natural Philosophy 1841, 2d edit. 1843, 3d edit. 1847; Lectures on Electricity and Galvanism in their Physiological relations, 1849; Lectures on the Influence of Organic Chemistry on Therapeutics, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, published in the Medical Gazette 1849; Researches in Poisoning by Charcoal Vapours, 1839; Reports on Diseases of Children, in the Guy's Hospital Reports 1845; and a variety of papers in the medical journals, and in journals and transactions of scientific societies. From an early period of his career his friends feared that he was too ambitious of success. There can be little doubt that his excessive application laid the foundation of the disease which terminated his life.

Dr. Bird graduated at St. Andrew's, first as Master of Arts, and afterwards as Doctor of Medicine in 1838. He became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1840, and a Fellow in 1845. He was early connected with the Medical School of Guy's Hospital as a lecturer on Materia Medica, was sometime lecturer on the practice of physic at the Aldersgate-street Medical School, and from 1847 to 1849 lecturer on Materia Medica at the College of Physicians. From 1838 to 1843 he was Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary, and afterwards Assistant Physician to Guy's Hospital. He had also served as President of the London Medical Society.

MR. HENRY FOURDRINIER.

Sept. 3, 1854. Aged 88, Henry Fourdrinier, esq.

This gentleman was descended from an

ancient family in one of the northern provinces of France, whence, by religious persecution, they were driven into Holland. He was born in Lombard-street, on 11th Feb. 1766, and succeeded his father as a paper-maker and wholesale stationer. In conjunction with his brother, he patented the invention of the paper-making machine, in perfecting which he expended a considerable fortune. It may suffice here to state that the paper-making machine is constructed so as to imitate, and in some respects to improve, the processes used in making paper by hand; but its chief advantages are, that paper can be made of any size which can practically be required, and with a degree of rapidity which leaves the old method at an immeasurable distance. This invention was perfected at the patentee's paper mill at Two Waters, in Hertfordshire, situated at the union of the river Gade with Bulborne Brook, about the beginning of the present century. Between the years 1800 and 1807, Messrs. Fourdrinier expended 60,000*l.* on account of the machine; and from losses consequent on its completion, defending the patent, &c., they became bankrupts in 1810.

In 1814, on the Emperor of Russia's visit to England, he commissioned a person to purchase the right of using Mr. Fourdrinier's machine at the Imperial paper works at Peterhoff. An agreement was consequently concluded for the use of two of his machines for ten years at 700*l.* a year; and Mr. Fourdrinier's son went to Russia to superintend them. The workmen were paid by the Imperial Treasury, but Mr. Fourdrinier never received any part of his stipulated reward.

Meanwhile Mr. Fourdrinier and his brother again petitioned Parliament upon their patent, fully proved by evidence to be their property. On 25th April, 1839, some interesting details of this ingenious invention were elicited during a debate in the House of Commons, when the evidence of Mr. Brunel and Mr. Lawson of the Times proved the paper-making machine one of the most splendid discoveries of modern times. The increase to the revenue was stated to be 500,000*l.* a year; and the saving to the country effected by it 8,000,000*l.* The patentees' claim was at length recognised; and, in May, 1840, 7,000*l.* was voted by Parliament to Messrs. Fourdrinier, as some compensation for their loss by the defective state of the law of patents.

In November last some influential members of the paper trade commenced a subscription to purchase annuities for Mr. Henry Fourdrinier and his two surviving daughters, both unmarried. Ere much progress was made Mr. Fourdrinier died, in his 89th year, at Mavesyn Rydware, in Staffordshire, where he had retired, in possession of his cheerful and benevolent spirit, and as contented in his humble cottage as he was formerly in his spacious house. His personal appearance is thus described by his daughter Harriet E. Fourdrinier, in a little work called "Our New Parish; its Privileges and Progress, 1851," dedicated to her beloved father as a tribute of grateful veneration on the completion of his 86th year:—"His form is spare; his hair is white; he has passed that age of 'four score years' which the Psalmist so touchingly describes; but, at present, we rejoice to say, *his* strength is not 'labour and sorrow.' His walk is active; his eyes are bright; his health is good; his spirits buoyant, and his gait firm. He is the delight of his children and his 'children's children,' the latter of whom, to the number of some twenty-four, make him their friend and companion. He will talk with the elder, or romp with the young ones; drive his daughters out in the carriage, or take long walks with the sons; run races with the boys, and dance with the girls; shews hospitality to his friends; does his duty as a master; is a loyal and devoted subject, and makes a capital churchwarden! Many worldly troubles still oppress him, but he bears the yoke as knowing by Whom it is laid on."

We hear the subscription is still in progress for the benefit of Mr. Henry Fourdrinier's daughters, to which we wish success.

Mr. Fourdrinier was the senior member of the Company of Stationers, having been elected a Liveryman 1787. His portrait is given in the Illustrated London News for Oct. 7, 1854, p. 345.

His younger brother, Mr. Charles Fourdrinier, was Master of the Company of Stationers in 1834, and died Feb. 7, 1841, aged 73.

Mr. Joseph Rhodes.

April 7. At Leeds, Mr. Joseph Rhodes, who, for more than half a century, has held a prominent place among the artists and art-teachers of Yorkshire.

Mr. Rhodes was a native of Leeds, and was apprenticed to a house-painter in that town; at the expiration of his term of servitude, he came to London, and was employed in the establishment of a japanner, in decorating articles of furniture. He was subsequently engaged by M. San Jusse to assist in the chromatic ornamentation of architecture in the mansions of the wealthy. In his leisure hours from these engagements, he occupied himself in

acquiring a more intimate knowledge of drawing and painting, for which purpose he entered the schools of the Royal Academy, when West and Fuseli were superintending the studies there. He also designed and made drawings for the best wood-engravers of that time, and was offered an engagement by the managers of Drury Lane Theatre, then perhaps in its most flourishing condition, as scene-painter and decorator; but his contract with M. San Jusse compelled him to decline its acceptance. Having married while in London, the delicate state of his wife's health induced him to quit the metropolis, and return to Leeds, where he established a school for drawing, which existed for forty years; among his scholars were F. Robinson, Topham, Atkinson, Cromek, &c. &c. "So numerous," says the Huddersfield Chronicle, "were the pupils instructed by Mr. Rhodes, and so long continued his services in this branch, that he has been emphatically designated the Father of Art in Yorkshire." His artistic talents were very varied; figures, landscapes, fruit, and flowers were produced by his pencil with success.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 12. At Black Rock, Dublin, aged 76, the Rev. *Edward Archibald Douglas*, Rector of Drumgoon, co. Cavan. He was the eldest son of Archibald Douglas, esq. of Darnock (cousin to Charles third Duke of Queensberry), by Mary, eldest dau. of Sir Paul Crosbie, fourth Bart. He married first, in 1809, the Lady Susan, widow of John Drewe, esq. and previously of Joseph Tharpe, esq. the third dau. of John fourth Earl of Dunmore, by whom he had one dau. Augusta, married to the Right Hon. John Wilson Fitzpatrick, late M.P. for Queen's County, and has issue; secondly, Kitty, only dau. of the late James Collins, esq. of Knaresborough and Foleyfote, in the county of York, which lady has died since her husband, on the 13th of March, aged 75. Mr. Douglas was uncle to the present Lords Milltown and Cloncurry, his sister Emily having married first Joseph, eldest son of Brice third Earl Milltown, and secondly Valentine-Browne second Lord Cloncurry.

April 23. At Poona, the Rev. *Isaac Nicholson Allen*, Senior Chaplain Hon. East India Company's service. He was of Magdalene college, Oxford, B.A. 1835. Mr. Allen was chaplain to General Nott's force at Candahar, and accompanied the army in its triumphant march to Cabool and so to Ferozepoor. He was enthusiastically devoted to his duty, and received the Ghuznee medal, which he had the permission of the bishop to wear on all public occasions. He published on his return a volume of Sermons, as well as a "Diary of a March through Scinde and Affghanistan."

May 2. At Dover, aged 86, the Rev. *William Toke*, formerly Rector of Barnston, and Perp. Curate of Little Dunmow, Essex. He was the the third son of John Toke, esq. of Godinton, Kent, by Margaretta-Eleanor, dau. and heir of William Roundell, esq. of Knaresborough. He was presented to the rectory of Barnston by his father in 1807, and resigned it in 18 to his younger son. He married in 1793 Sarah, dau. of the Rev. Francis M. West, D.D. Rector of Draycot Cerne and Dauntsey, Wilts. and had issue four sons: 1. John, who died in 1828; 2. The Rev. Nicolas, who in 1837 succeeded his uncle in the family estate at Godinton; 3. William-Thomas; 4. The Rev. Richard Roundell Toke, now Rector of Barnston and Perp. Curate of Little Dunmow; and three daughters.

May 4. Aged 52, the Rev. *Henry W. Jackson*, B.A. Perp. Curate of Chorley, Lanc. youngest son of the late Major Jackson, R.M.

At Haddenham, Bucks, aged 55, the Rev. *John Willis*, M.A. Vicar of Haddenham with Cuddington, to which he was presented by the Archdeacon of Ely in 18 .

May 14. The Rev. *Thomas Kelly*, of Kellyville, Queen's County.

May 15. At Torquay, the Rev. *W. H. Archer*, Curate of Hanbury, late of Burton-on-Trent, and formerly of Somerton Lodge, Dublin.

At Gainford, Durham, aged 62, the Rev. *W. Bowman*, formerly Principal of Gainford Academy.

May 17. At Hastings, aged 73, the Rev. *John Goodge Foyster*, Rector of St. Clement's in that town (1832). He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806. Mr. Foyster's personal property has been proved in the court of Canterbury as under 14,000*l.* He has bequeathed 300*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; 200*l.* to the Christian Knowledge Society; 200*l.* to the Church Missionary Society; 200*l.* to the Church Building Society; 200*l.* to the Clergy Aid Society; 100*l.* to the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergy in the archdeaconry of Lewes; and bequests to the Hastings Infant School, Hastings Literary and Scientific Society, St. Leonard's Loan Fund, &c.

May 20. At the vicarage, Arksey, near Doncaster, aged 63, the Rev. *John Sorsby*.

At Llyswen House, co. Brecon, aged 49, the Rev. *D. Williams*, Rector of Llyswen.

May 22. At Clifton, aged 55, the Rev. *David Jones*, Rector of Panteague (1838), and Tredunnock (1838), co. Monmouth.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 27, the Rev. *Henry Thomas Mair*, only son of the Rev. H. Mair, of Donhead Lodge, Wilts. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1849.

May 23. At Woodstock, the Rev. *George Thomas Sping*, Perp. Curate of Hampton Gay, co. Oxford, (1851). He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843.

May 24. Aged 69, the Rev. *John Foyster Grantham*, Vicar of Cookham, Berks (1837). He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1807.

May 26. Aged 67, the Rev. *Burroughes Thomas Norgate*, of Park Lodge, Streatham. He was the only surviving son of the late Thomas Norgate, M.D. of Ashfield House, Suffolk. He was formerly Fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1810 as 13th Wrangler, M.A. 1813.

May 27. Aged 46, the Rev. *Christopher Senior Lawrence*, Perp. Curate of Ash Prior's and Cothelston, Som. (1851).

At Lyons, aged 86, the Rev. *James Samuel Pons*, one of the Ministers of the French Protestant Episcopal church of the Savoy, now in Bloomsbury-street, London.

May 28. Aged 55, the Rev. *James Sutcliffe*, Perp. Curate of Knockholt, Kent (1837). He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1830.

May 29. At New Ground House, Guernsey, aged 37, the Rev. *William Bushnell*, Vicar of Beenham Valence, Berks (1842). He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1840, M.A. 1845.

At Weybridge, Surrey, the Rev. *William Giffard*, Rector of that parish (1846). He was a son of the late Sir Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon. He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843.

May 31. At Fenny Drayton rectory, Leic. aged 26, the Rev. *George Antony Bunting*, B.A. of Queen's college, Cambridge, and late of Bath; son of the late Rev. Anthony Bunting, Chaplain to the garrison at Port Antonio, Jamaica.

Lately. At Bath, aged 36, the Rev. *Edmund Lacon Farr*, M.A.

June 1. At his residence, Feltham, Middx. aged 72, the Rev. *Charles Champnes*, a Minor Canon of Windsor (1814), Rector of St. George with St. Botolph, London (1825), and Vicar of Wyrardisbury with Langley, Bucks (1829). He was of St. Alban's hall, Oxford, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1825. He was brother to the late Rev. T. W. Champnes, Minor Canon of Windsor and Westminster, Rector of Fulmer, and Vicar of Upton-cum-Chalvey, who died in 1842; uncle to the Rev. Edw. T. Champnes, the present Vicar of Upton-cum-Chalvey; and father of Henry Montague Champnes, esq. of Slough, apothecary.

At Haverhill, Suffolk, aged 33, the Rev. *Robert Lynford Nottidge Roberts*, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Roberts, Vicar of that parish. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1845, M.A. 1848.

June 2. At Kirkby Malory, Leic. aged 73, the Rev. *Samuel Punter Gamlen*, Rector of that parish (1854). He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1811.

June 4. At Chelsea, aged 85, the Rev. *John Rush*, LL.B. Incumbent of the Old Church at Chelsea (1824), and for 52 years Rector of Hartwell with Hampden, Bucks (1803). He was of St. John's college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1799.

June 9. At Worcester, aged 59, the Rev. *James Colville*, of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1821.

At Dunmanway, co. Cork, the Rev. *William Meade*, Vicar of Fanlobbus.

June 10. At Thorneloe House, aged 78, the Rev. *Thomas Henry Newport*, of Hanley Court, Worc.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Sept. 27, 1854. Supposed to be lost in the wreck of the Arctic-steamer, Ralph, eldest son of George Wilson Maddison, esq. of Partney, Linc. and grandson of the late Lieut.-Col. Maddison.

Oct. 22. On board the Cyclone, between Calcutta and Australia, George Macartney Cheyne, esq. surgeon E.I.C.S.

Jan. 25. On board the Monarch, Capt. George Reynolds, 70th Regt. son of the late Lawrence Reynolds, esq. Paxton Hall, Hunts.

Feb. 5. At Melbourne, Australia, Henry Erskine Rowe, Classical Professor in the University and late Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1849, M.A. 1852.

Feb. 7. On board the Caldera, on her passage to Melbourne, in consequence of a fall from aloft, Frederick, seventh son of Robert Gamman, esq. of Hackney, and Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff.

Feb. 11. At sea, on his way from Rangoon to Madras, aged 48, Lieut.-Col. John Back, Madras Artillery.

Feb. 20. Near Melbourne, Australia, Francis-Blayds, third son of the Rev. J. L. Newmarch.

March 1. At Goulburn, N.S.W. aged 34, Henry-Tulip, youngest son of the late Thomas Brunton, esq. of Southwick, near Sunderland.

March 11. At sea, aged 28, John T. Maitland, fifth son of the Rev. C. D. Maitland, of Brighton.

Lost overboard from a heavy sea, at the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Sea Witch, on his passage home from Shanghai, China, aged 23, Clement Robertson, youngest son of the late Daniel Robertson, esq.

March 16. At his residence, 6, Circus, Bath, James Watson, esq. aged 72, only surviving son of David Watson, esq. formerly of Stamford.

March 17. At Stratford-upon-Avon, in the 23rd year of his age, sincerely lamented, Edward, youngest son of William Tibbits, esq. solicitor.

March 19. In Marchmont-st. aged 77, Betty, widow of Joseph Ashton Watson, esq. who died at Paris, August 3, 1826, aged 46. (See Gent. Mag. 1826, vol. I. pp. 184, 382.) She was the dau. of Henry Pilkington, esq. of Horwich, near Bolton, Lancashire, and had been confined to her bedroom for more than 30 years, which long illness she bore with meekness and Christian resignation. Her body was interred in Highgate Cemetery, March 26th.

April 3. At Chinsurah, near Calcutta, Isabella-Anne, widow of Clement Madely Smith, M.D. eldest dau. of the late Wm. Cave, esq. of Desborough, co. Northampton.

At Hong Kong, aged 28, Frederick Woollcombe, esq. R.N. commander of H.M.S. Styx, third son of the Rev. William Woollcombe, B.D. Rector of Hennock and Vicar of Christow. He was acting-Lieut. of the Actæon 26, and Kingfisher 12, on the coast of Africa in 1846, and on the paying off of the latter vessel in July 1848, was presented with a commission, bearing date June 24, 1846. He afterwards served for some time as flag-Lieut. to Rear-Adm. Barrington Reynolds in the Southampton 50, at the Cape of Good Hope.

April 10. On his passage from England to Madras, aged 44, Capt. John Henry Bourdieu, Madras Artillery.

April 12. Killed before Sebastopol, aged 23, William Henry Douglas, Lieut. R.N. of H.M.S. Queen, son of Lieut.-Col. Claud Douglas, of the Bengal Army.

April 14. From a rifle shot, whilst in discharge of his duty, superintending the repair of a parapet in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 17, Horatio Berthon Preston, Lieut. 88th Regt. youngest son of William Robert Preston, esq. Minesteed Lodge, New Forest, Hants.

April 15. Before Sebastopol, from a wound received on the 12th, aged 27, Capt. Gustavus St. John Crofton, R. Eng. youngest son of the late Duke Crofton, of Lakefield, esq. Dep. Lieut. of co. Leitrim.

April 16. At Berhampore, Capt. John Percival, 22d Madras N.I. eldest son of the Rev. Percival Frye, Vicar of St. Winnow, Cornwall.

April 20. At London, Canada West, aged 46, George-William, eldest son of the late Rev. W. E. Girdlestone, Rector of Kelling and Salthouse.

April 21. Aged 63, James Love, esq. of Staunton-upon-Wye, and Ross, Herefordshire. As a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery he was actively engaged in the Peninsular campaigns from 1809 to 1815, receiving for his services the medal and clasps.

April 24. At sea, on his passage from the coast of Africa, Lieut. Francis Gordon Probyn, R.N. late of Her Majesty's ship Linnet, second son of Capt. George Probyn, of Bryanstone-square.

April 25. At Bombay, on his way to England, aged 30, John Mapes Webb Ensor, Lieut. 10th Foot, eldest son of the late J. M. Ensor, esq. of Rollesby Hall, Norfolk.

At Woodstock, Upper Canada, Eleanora, wife of William Maynard, esq. dau. of the late Capt. John Blanshard, E.I.C.S.

April 26. At Waterford, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Nichols, of the Alexander, second dau. of the late Mr. P. Verdon, of Thelnetham.

April 27. At Canterbury, Mrs. Margaret Curling, at an advanced age.

Aged 69, Elizabeth, elder dau. of the late Robert Tidswell, esq. formerly of Oporto, and afterwards of Kimbolton, Hunts.

April 28. At Aden, aged 26, Charles James Lyon, esq. Lieut. 16th Bombay N.I. eldest surviving son of Capt. Geo. Lyon.

At Scutari, of fever, aged 26, Robert Thomas Simons, esq. Army Medical Staff, youngest son of the late William V. Simons, esq. of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, and brother of William V. L. Simons, esq. late of Gray's-inn, B.L.

April 29. At Portsmouth, aged 19, Capt. Robert William Johnson, S. Lincoln Militia, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Johnson, of Wytham-hill.

April 30. At Stourbridge, after giving birth to a daughter, who survives her, Mary, wife of Ashby G. Osborn, esq. third dau. of Rev. C. F. Watkins, Vicar of Brixworth.

At Wellingborough, Louisa, wife of George Burnham, esq.

Lately. Accidentally drowned in the Calcutta river, aged 20, Arthur-Green, third surviving son of the late Capt. F. G. Annesley, R.N.

At Seetabulder, aged 26, Capt. Charles Borlase Stevens, 29th Madras Light Infantry, fourth son of the late John Stevens, esq. of Exeter.

Killed before Sebastopol, aged 18, Lieut. Thorley Stone, 55th Regt. son of E. G. Stone, esq. of Chambers Court, Worc.

May 1. Of cholera, on his passage from Constantinople to Balaklava, George Stevenson Ayre, youngest surviving son of the late Thomas Ayre, esq. of Sunderland.

On his voyage from Calcutta, in the Oriental, aged 59, Major-Gen. William Nairn Forbes, Bengal Engineers, Master of the Calcutta Mint.

In Edinburgh, Helen-Grant, wife of Colonel Alexander Kyle, of Binghill, only dau. of the late Æneas M'Donell, esq. of Scothouse.

May 2. Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 23, Frank John Curtis, esq. Lieut. 46th Regt. fourth son of Charles B. Curtis, esq. of Friar's-place, Acton.

May 3. Aged 60, Capt. Robert Simpson, on board of the Odessa packet, on his passage from Constantinople to the Crimea.

At Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park, Sarah-Margaretta, relict of Thomas Terry, esq. of Sutton Coldfield.

May 5. In Sebastopol, of wounds received in front of the trenches, Capt. William Trail Arnold, 4th Regt. younger son of the late Capt. W. F. Arnold, 19th Lancers, of Little Missenden Abbey, Bucks.

At Upper Holloway, aged 89, John Edw. Hall, esq. only surviving son of the late John Hall, esq. historical engraver to King George the Third.

At Aylsham, Norf. aged 92, Sarah, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Shaw, formerly Rector of Melton with Berney.

At Princess-sq. aged 78, Jno. Shurlock, esq.

May 6. Aged 79, John Grant, esq. of Nuttall Hall, near Bury, Lancashire.

At Cupar, Sophia-Agnes, wife of the Rev. A. Heron, and dau. of the late Rev. William Robertson, of Blyth.

Aged 28, William-Henry, eldest son of William Henry Lidbetter, esq. of Tunbridge Wells.

At Deopham, aged 83, Mary, relict of Garret Oddin Taylor, esq.

May 7. At Paris, Maj.-Gen. Baumgardt, C.B.

At Liverpool, suddenly, aged 27, Edward Willaston Septimus Driffield, youngest son of the late Rev. G. T. Driffield, Vicar of Prescot.

In Paris, aged 43, William Higgenson Duff, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

At Deal, aged 68, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Thomas Gorton, purser, R.N.

At the vicarage, Wiggenhall St. Mary, near Lynn, Elizabeth-Emily, wife of the Rev. Michael Elijah Hearn.

At Falmouth, aged 88, Rob. Jope Kinsman, esq.

May 8. At Wribbenhall, near Bewdley, Sophia, wife of James Cole, esq. surgeon.

At the house of her brother, Tyrell Moody, esq. Newmarket, aged 67, Mary Moody.

May 9. At Monkton, Dorset, Sarah-Ann, wife of the Rev. J. Foster, Rector of Monkton.

At Perpignan, East Pyrenees, aged 28, William Stephens Hays, esq. solicitor, eldest son of the late Henry John Whitaker Cooper Roger Hays, esq. of Tewkesbury.

In East India-road, aged 57, Thomas Waterman, esq. naval architect.

At Corfu, aged 17, Laura, only dau. of Colonel the Hon. Berkeley Wodehouse.

May 10. At Hillingdon, aged 57, Francis Brown Blake, esq.

Aged 55, Hunter Gordon, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister.

In Madeira, aged 55, Dr. Alexander Oliveira.

At Newbold Grange, Warw. aged 32, Elizabeth-Bradlick, wife of Geo. Hen. Walker, esq. solicitor, eldest dau. of the late Rob. Bradlick Edyvean, of Bodmin, esq.

At Clifton, Henry Wood, esq. formerly of Brixton, Surrey.

May 11. At New Catton, aged 26, Esther-Shaw, wife of E. E. Benest, esq. eldest dau. of Thomas Parker, esq. of Gillingham.

In Upper Seymour-st. Elizabeth, relict of Joshua Edward Cooper, of Markree Castle, Sligo, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the Sligo Militia, and M.P. for that county, dau. of the late Robert Lindesay, of Loughry, co. Tyrone, esq.

Before Sebastopol, while leading his men against the enemy, aged 22, Capt. Richard Lloyd Edwards, 68th Regt. eldest son of Richard Lloyd Edwards, of Nanhoron, Carnarvonshire, esq.

At North Petherton, near Bridgewater, aged 2, Aline-Georgiana, the second dau. of the Rev. Granville Prodsham Hodson.

At Seaton, Devon, aged 84, Richard Justice, esq. formerly of Berkshire.

In Great Coram-st. aged 57, Emily-Muriel, widow of Capt. Marr, E.I.C.S.

At Little Walsingham, aged 78, William Loades Rix, gent. for nearly thirty years a Commissioner of Taxes.

May 12. At Hampstead, Samuel Bourchier, esq. late of Wellington.

Aged 15, the Hon. Frederick Lowry Corry, third son of the late Earl of Belmore.

In Upper Baker-st., Miss Susannah Ford, sister and last surviving relative of the late Richard Ford, esq. formerly of Somerset House.

In Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 86, John Fraser, esq.

Aged 58, Bennett Gosling, esq. of Lowndes-sq. He was the third son of William Gosling, esq. the eminent and wealthy banker of Fleet-street, by his first wife, a daughter of Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Bart. She died Dec. 18, 1803, and his father died Jan. 27, 1834. (See Gent. Mag. 1834, i. 441.) Mr. Bennett Gosling originally was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 20, 1823; but left that profession to become a partner in the banking-house. He died unmarried.

At Cheltenham, Maria, widow of William Turner, esq. Deputy-Lieut. and magistrate for the co. of Oxford.

May 13. At Kingstown, Ireland, aged 68, Geo. Robert Boehm Berney, esq. of Kennet Lodge, Reading.

At Chagford, Devon, aged 64, Susanna, relict of John Berry, esq.

At Ashton, Cornwall, aged 84, John Cory, esq.; also, *May* 26, at Landrake Vicarage, Mary, his widow.

At Limerick, aged 66, Penelope, widow of George Henry Duckworth, Lieut.-Col. 48th Regt. killed at the battle of Albuera.

Charles Adams Dyer, esq. formerly of Canewdon-hall, Rochford, Essex.

At Eaton-place, the Right Hon. Jane, Countess of Enniskillen. She was the eldest dau. of James Archibald Casamaijor, esq., was married in 1844, and has left issue a young family.

Anne, widow of Rev. James Hardinge, of Culworth-cottage, Northamptonshire.

Aged 36, Esther, wife of Robert Hume, esq. of Berners-st.

At Rayrigg, Windermere, aged 61, George Thomson Jacob, esq. of Shillingstone, Lieut.-Col. of the Dorset Militia.

At Northampton, aged 76, John Knapton, esq. late collector of Inland Revenue.

Aged 72, Henry Lainson, esq. of Heath House, Reigate.

At Ipswich, aged 63, James Abbot Lloyd, esq. late collector of H.M's. Customs at Sunderland.

At Glenfauld, Rothesay, Elizabeth-Gauntlett, widow of Captain William Morrison, 43d Light Infantry.

At Stoke-next-Guildford, aged 67, Capt. Francis Piner, of the 56th Regiment.

Near Bruges, Henry Nicholson Tinklar, Lieut. R.M. eldest surviving son of Captain Tinklar, R.M. who died in command of Ascension Island.

At Hatherton, Cheshire, aged 79, Thomas Twemlow, esq. late of Alsager, and of the Elms, near Betley, co. Stafford.

At North Shields, aged 66, Sarah, the wife of James Wait, esq.

In Acacia-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 81, Mr. Charles Wood, more than 50 years an inhabitant of St. Bride's, Fleet-st.

May 14. Aged 44, Christopher Bicknell, esq. of North Lodge, Kilburn, and Connaught-terrace.

At Teignmouth, Devonshire, aged 72, John Cutting, esq. eldest son of the late Mr. John Cutting, of Playford Hall.

At Alnwick, aged 84, John Davison, esq. a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, surgeon to the Alnwick Infirmary, and to the union workhouse. He was a contributor to the Lancet and to the Medical Times.

At Stirling, aged 49, Elizabeth-Gloyne, wife of the Rev. T. C. George, late Missionary in Ceylon.

At Kilmainham, aged 62, Capt. Edward Golborne, late of the 71st Light Infantry.

In Gower-street, aged 60, Patrick Grant, esq. formerly of Ross-shire, N.B.

At Dean, aged 73, Charles Harwood, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood, of Nibley, Dursley, Glouc. and dau. of Mr. Barnby, of Hull, goldsmith.

At Diptford Parsonage, near Totnes, George Edward Taylor Johnson, only son of the Rev. W. Cooper Johnson, Rector of Diptford.

In Cambridge-terr. Hackney, aged 58, Matilda, widow of Isaac Knight, esq.

At Kiltanon, co. Clare, aged 59, Lucy, wife of James Moloney, esq.

At Tottenham, aged 66, Lucy-Anne, relict of Thomas Pownall, esq. R.N.

Aged 77, William Rashleigh, esq. of Menabilly, co. of Cornwall.

At Folkestone, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Scott, esq. of Smeeth, near Ashford.

At the residence of his son-in-law in Poplar, near London, aged 44, Mr. John Smith, of Fort House, Monkwearmouth. He was in early life a working blacksmith, and afterwards a tavern-keeper; became, by innate energy and enterprise, an extensive shipbuilder, shipowner, and merchant, and was elected churchwarden of Monkwearmouth and a member of the Sunderland town-council. He employed 500 men—by whom, being "a real John Bull man," he was much esteemed; as, indeed, he was by his friends and neighbours generally.

At Thornton-heath, Croydon, aged 72, Lucy Hinds, wife of Thomas Swain, esq.

At Winchester, Lydia, relict of the Rev. Wm. Tugwell Williams, late Chaplain to St. Cross Hospital.

At Sheerness, aged 52, Mr. T. Woolcott, formerly clerk of the works under the Hon. Board of Ordnance.

May 15. At Islington, aged 83, Lieut. Thomas Agar, 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, and formerly Governor of the County Prison, Maidstone.

At Sussex-place, Hyde Park, aged 42, Robert Chaloner, esq. of Longhull, Guisbrough, a justice of the peace for the north riding of Yorkshire, and lord of the manor of Guisbrough.

At Toppesfield, Essex, aged 18, Emily, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Gooch.

At Binstead, Isle of Wight, Charlotte Caroline Willis, sister of the late John Fleming, esq. of Stoneham Park.

Anna Maria, wife of Thomas Lowten Lowten, esq. formerly of Manley, Cheshire.

Rebecca, wife of Henry Mawley, esq. of Gower-st.

Thomas Mosyer, esq. of Orpington, Kent.

In Upper Wimpole-st. Hannah, widow of James Pattison, esq. M.P. for London, who died July 14, 1849.

At Pevensey, Mary, wife of the Rev. R. King Sampson.

At Menheniot, near Liskeard, aged 88, Ann, relict of the Rev. Isaac Tyeth, Rector of Michaelstow and Perp. Curate of St. Stephen's-by-Launceston.

At the Widows' College, Winchester, Mrs. L. Williams, widow of the Rev. J. T. Williams, for many years chaplain of St. Cross Hospital.

May 16. At Kingswinford, Staff. aged 73, Edward Addenbrooke Addenbrooke, eldest son of the late John Addenbrooke Addenbrooke, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, of Wollaston Hall, Worc.

In Suffolk-st. Pall-Mall East, aged 74, John Alliston, esq. late of Russell-sq.

At Winchester, aged 78, Mrs. Bayspoole, mother of R. Bayspoole, esq. of Longcroft-cottage.

In Somerset-st. aged 83, Anne, relict of the Rev. C. H. Burt, B.A. Vicar of Cannington, Som. and of Westgate House, Bridgwater.

At Oxford, aged 11, Charlotte Frances, dau. of the Rev. H. O. Coxe, M.A.

Aged 82, Susannah, relict of Capt. John Clarke Docwra, of Sydenham, Kent.

At Sudbury, Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Richard Dupont, esq.

At Bayswater, Sarah Lovell Hampden, second dau. of the late John Hampden, esq. of Smallridge, Barbados, sister of the late Rev. John Edward Hampden, B.A. Rector of Hinton Martell, Dorset, and of the late Renn Hampden, esq. M.P.

John Charlton Hill, eldest surviving son of Chrs. Hill, esq. Wollaston House, co. Northampt.

At York, at an advanced age, Mr. Joseph Houldam, for nearly 20 years teacher of weaving at the Wilberforce School for the Blind. He was in early life a soldier; was with the Duke of York in Holland, and with Sir John Moore's brigade in Egypt, where he lost his sight. He had five brothers and seventeen cousins in the battle of Waterloo.

At Hastings, aged 28, Russell Lavender Major, esq.

At Devonport, the wife of Alfred Norman, esq. architect.

May 17. At Markyate Cell, Herts, the seat of her son, D. G. Adey, esq. aged above 90, Christian, relict of Daniel Adey, esq. of Seddlewood and Wotton-under-Edge.

At Hanwell, aged 63, George Baillie, esq. He was agent for the colonies of St. Lucia, Antigua, Ceylon, Mauritius, and British Guiana. Mr. Baillie was a useful magistrate for Middlesex, and many years one of the visitors of the lunatic asylum; and was highly esteemed by numerous friends.

At Upper Homerton, aged 78, Sam. Berger, esq.

At Shaftesbury, Mary, wife of William Burridge, esq.

At Cardiff, Charlotte, relict of James Lewis, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Sir J. Homfray.

At St. Stephen's by Launceston, aged 73, Harriet, widow of the Rev. Edward Rodd, D.D. of Trebartha Hall. She was the eldest dau. of Chas. Rashleigh, esq. of Duporth, Cornwall, was married in 1805, and left a widow in 1842, having had a numerous family.

Accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Sandown Bay, aged 16, John, only son of the Rev. Robert Sherson, of Yaverland, I. W.

May 18. At his son's residence, aged 75, Frederick Cooley Chappell, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

At Truro, aged 83, the relict of Thomas Devonshire, esq. Comptroller of Customs at Plymouth.

Aged 54, Mr. W. B. Emmens, for 24 years the collector of the Labourers' Friend Society, and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, Exeter Hall.

Aged 44, Henry Fargues, esq. of Lee, near Ilfracombe.

At Dungarvan, Dr. Foran, titular bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

At Cambridge, aged 29, Georgiana-Diana, wife of George W. Gordon, esq. LL.B. of Jesus college.

At Brighton, aged 59, François Grandineau, esq.

At Cheltenham, the widow of Joseph Sargent,

esq. of Limerick, and mother of Major-General Sargent, Madras Army.

In Chester-street, aged 27, Harriet-Margaret, wife of Willoughby Hurt Sitwell, esq. of Ferney Hall, Shropshire, dau. of William H. Harford, esq. of Barley Wood, Somerset.

In Acacia-road, St. John's-wood, aged 96, Isaac Slee, esq.

At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, Caroline, wife of John James Smith, esq. and dau. of the late W. B. Gurney, esq.

At Chaddlewood House, Devon, aged 70, Milly, relict of Lieut.-Col. Symons, youngest dau. of the late William Miles, esq. of Manilla Hall, Clifton.

At Arrington Bridge, aged 59, Henry Woodruff, esq. Lieut. R.N. and Deputy-Lieut. of Cambridgeshire. He had for the last ten years resided at Arrington, having succeeded the late Capt. Hart, R.N. as land-agent to Rear-Adm. the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord-Lieut. of the county, with whom he had in early life been much engaged in active service, and served with in the flag-ship of the late Lord Exmouth, at the battle of Algiers, and in that of Admiral Sir David Milne, on the north coast of America.

May 19. At Clifton, aged 51, Francis Robert Bedwell, esq. one of the Registrars of the High Court of Chancery.

At Leamington, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of William Brown, esq. of Edgehill, Liverpool.

At Southsea, Portsmouth, Charlotte, wife of Lieut.-Col. John Wm. Fane, of Wormsley-park, Oxfordshire. She was the youngest dau. of the late Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq.: became the third wife of Colonel Fane in 1845, and has left issue a son and a daughter.

At Dover, aged 74, Capt. T. Beaufoy Leonard, late of Hunton, Erdington, Warwickshire.

At Bishopwearmouth, aged 84, Mary-Ann, widow of Thomas Parker, esq.

At Eastgrinstead, Sussex, aged 22, William, only son of Thos. Pinkett, esq. formerly of the Temple, solicitor.

In Dartmoor Prison, whither he had been removed on account of ill-health from the Millbank Penitentiary, Tom Provis, *alias* Sir Richard Hugh Smyth, the pretender to the title and estates of Smyth of Ashton Court, near Bristol. His trial and condemnation for forgery at the Gloucester assizes in April 1854 are recorded in our Magazine, vol. XLI. p. 517.

At Hurst, Berks, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Charles Rivers, R.E.

At Bath, W. Herbert Saunders, esq. a magistrate for the counties of Cork and Kerry.

At Leicester, aged 78, Mr. William Scott, a veteran reformer. He was one of those present at a dinner held at the Three Cranes inn in 1797 to commemorate the destruction of the Bastille, and was there singing the Marsellaise hymn, when the party was broken up by the cavalry soldiers then stationed in the town, and two of the company died of the wounds they received. In 1817 he got into further trouble through the machinations of Oliver the Government spy, and his house and garden were rifled in a search for seditious papers or arms supposed to be concealed. He was afterwards liberated on bail, no charge being substantiated against him. Two of his sons were afterwards in the First Life Guards, but, true to their hereditary politics, they carried the Reform banners when Mr. Paget was returned for the county.

In Dublin, aged 57, John Charles Tatlow, esq. late of Crover, and of the Rocks, co. Cavan.

At Hastings, aged 21, Joseph Watson, esq.

At the residence of the Rev. Edward Bates, Bishop's Itchington, Warwickshire, John Waugh, esq. M.D. of Leamington Spa.

May 20. Aged 22, Alexander Alexander, esq. of Dorset-place, and of Londonderry.

At Lille, France, aged 25, Pauline, wife of James Bonsor, jun. esq.

At Homewood, Ripley, Surrey, Julia, wife of W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D. Assistant-Surgeon E.I.C.S.

At Wedmore, Som. aged 71, John Glanvile, esq.

At Croydon, aged 38, Thomas, third and last surviving son of late Richard Wm. Hayward, esq.

At Cullercoats, aged 76, George Hodgson, esq. second son of the late G. Hodgson, esq. of Bishop's Auckland.

At Plymouth, aged 87, Mrs. Howell.

In the camp before Sebastopol, of cholera, aged 34, Major Edward Norton, 88th Regt.

At Bayswater, aged 76, Peter Powell, esq. late of the War Office.

At Plymouth, aged 48, Joseph Pridham, esq. attorney.

At Brighton, aged 48, Margaret-Harriet, youngest dau. of the late C. R. Silvester, esq. of Hamburg, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Robert Baker, Police Magistrate at Bow Street.

At Hexham, aged 66, Dorothy, wife of William Stokoe, esq.

At Kensington, Mr. T. R. Travers, a popular vocalist, late of Drury-lane and the Surrey Theatres. He was known by the assumed name of Travers, but his real name was Romer, and he belonged to the talented family of the Romers, the different members of which have been long connected with the lyrical drama.

Aged 83, George Coleman Tucker, esq. of Lower Norwood, for more than 50 years an inhabitant of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

At Beverley, aged 74, Mrs. Mary Watson.

May 21. Aged 80, Agnes, wife of the Rev. Charles Carver, Vicar of Horning, dau. of the late Rev. Anthony Barwick, Vicar of that parish.

At Exeter (where he was stationed with his regiment), aged 34, Lord Spencer Scott Compton, Capt. 15th Hussars, brother to the Marquess of Northampton. He was the third son of Spencer-Joshua-Alwyne, the late Marquess, by Margaret, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Douglas Maclean Clephane, of Torloisk. He entered the 85th Regt. as Lieut. in 1843, and was made Capt. 15th Hussars in Dec. 1846. He returned with his regiment from the East Indies in June last. His body was removed for interment to Castle Ashby.

Catherine-Mary, wife of Henry Robinson, esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary-general.

At Rose-hill, Caversham, Oxon. aged 71, Henry John Shepherd, esq.

At South Ockendon Hall, Essex, aged 65, Thomas B. Sturgeon, esq.

May 22. At Barton-le-Street, near Malton, aged 67, Elizabeth, wife of Francis Carr, esq.

At Exeter, aged 63, Harriet-Alicia, relict of Capt. Harding, R. Art. youngest daughter of the Rev. Christopher Taylor, D.D. of Mayles Court, Hants.

At Camberwell, aged 59, John Smart Hardy, esq. of Walbrook, City.

At Acomb, aged 74, John Jolly, esq.

At Upper Harley-st. aged 36, Marian-Elizabeth, relict of John Gabriel Lee, M.D. of Daventry.

In Albion-st. Hyde-park, Jane-Eliza, relict of T. B. Rigg, esq. formerly of the Paymaster-general's department.

At Whilton rectory, Northamptonshire, aged 75, Christian Rose, esq.

At Southampton, aged 21, Edward Rodney, third son of the late Hon. John Rodney, and his third wife Antoinette only dau. of Anthony Pierre Reyne, esq.

At Dover, aged 84, R. Shearman, esq.

May 23. At Hastings, Sussex, aged 30, Martha Ann, wife of Walter Thompson Boddy, esq. M.D. of Park-st. Windsor, Berks.

At Brompton, aged 80, Jas. Brand, esq. late Quartermaster 5th Dragoon Guards, and formerly Troop Quartermaster 1st Life Guards.

At Devizes, Alfred Caswall, esq. of Binfield, Berks, barrister-at-law, second son of the late Rev. R. C. Caswall, Vicar of West Lavington, Wilts. and great-nephew to the late Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury.

At Dover, aged 30, Frances-Phillis-Bond, wife of Stephen Court, esq.

At Edinburgh, William Dryden, esq. late Collector of Inland Revenue, Drogheda.

At Clifton, Marian-Frances, youngest dau. of Capt. Furlonge, Paymaster of the Bristol Recruiting district.

At Kingsland, aged 80, Martha, widow of Jeremy Slade, esq. of Great Baddow.

At Harston, Camb. Ann, relict of W. Taylor, esq.

At Leamington, aged 38, Mary-Jane, wife of Edward Vandeleur, esq. late Capt. 12th Royal Lancers.

May 24. At Marlborough, aged 73, Stephen Brown, esq.

At Springfield, near Chelmsford, aged 82, George Coates, esq.

At Bally-M'Elligott, Ireland, aged 101, Christopher Cronsberry, and on the same day, his wife, 105 years—married 80 years.

In Mornington-road, Regent's-park, aged 52, William Frend, esq.

At Walsham-le-Willows, aged 75, Samuel Golding, solicitor.

At Great Malvern, the last surviving sister of the late Rev. R. Mytton, of Garth, Montgomeryah.

At Tenterden, aged 65, T. B. Schoobridge, mayor and justice of the peace for the borough.

At Torquay, Frances-Anne, wife of the Rev. Watson Thornton, Rector of Llanwarne, Heref.

May 25. At Waldringfield, Suffolk, aged 91, Henry Canham, gent.

At Colwall-green Vicarage, Heref. the wife of the Rev. E. W. Culsha, and sister of Mr. Godfrey, of Herne Bay.

At Henley-on-Thames, aged 64, Chas. Elsee, esq.

At Oxford-terr. Hyde-park, aged 80, Harriott-Sutton, relict of Algernon Frampton, esq. M.D.

At the rectory, Holdenby, aged 6, Florence-Margaretta, the 10th surviving child of the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, Rector of Holdenby and Rural Dean.

At Coldmartin, near Wooler, aged 88, Christopher Hopper, esq.

At Kensington Palace, Robert Lyons, esq.

In South Lambeth, aged 70, Edwyn Stathem, esq.

May 26. At Vellore, Bath, Maria, wife of Gen. Andrews, and dau. of the late Charles Conolly, esq. of Midford Castle.

At Cheltenham, aged 18, Diana-Arabella, eldest dau. of the late Major Aubrey Wm. Beauclerk.

At Wyndham-pl. aged 59, Joseph Newington Carter, esq.

At Bridwell, Devonshire, aged 41, Jane, second dau. of the late John Were Clarke, esq.

At Southampton, Fanny Duke, sister of the late Rev. Edward Duke, Lake House, Wilts.

At Peckleton, Leic. aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Fulshawe, gent. of Kirkby Malory.

At Croydon, aged 38, Thomas, third and last surviving son of late Richard Wm. Hayward, esq.

At Bemahague, near Douglas, I. of Man. aged 66, John Joseph Heywood, esq. late First Deemster, or Chief Judge of the Criminal and Civil Law Courts of the Isle of Man, for the period of 34 years. He was the second son of Robert Heywood, esq. of Glencrutchery, near Douglas, and descended from Robert Heywood, of Heywood, co. Lanc. who was appointed Governor of the island in 1678, by William ninth Earl of Derby. He was the last male of his family resident in Man. He married Eleanor, sister to the present General Rowan and the late Sir Charles Rowan, and has left issue two daughters. His body was interred in the family vault in Kirk Onchan churchyard.

At Starcross, aged 22, Fanny-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Gregson Hinde, esq.

At the parsonage, Child's Ercall, Isabel, wife of the Rev. R. E. Johnson.

At Finchley, at the house of her brother-in-law G. C. Rew, esq. Catharine Lansdell, of Brighton, late of Burwash.

At Dumfries, aged nearly 80, Mrs. Thomson, the Jessy Lewars of Robert Burns. She was on the most intimate terms with Burns and his family, and closed the eye of the poet dimmed with death. Some years after his death she was married to Mr. Alexander Thomson, writer, in Dumfries, who died in 1849, and was succeeded in business by his son, Mr. A. Thomson. Mrs. Thomson had five sons and two daughters, most of whom survive their mother.

At Torquay, aged 70, Charles Bourryan Luard, esq. of Blyborough Hall, Linc.

At Landue, Cornwall, aged 57, Thomas John Phillipps, esq. formerly of the 7th Hussars, late Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Cornwall Rangers.

In Upper Eccleston-st. in her 50th year, Lady Annabella, relict of Rear-Adm. Wm. Ramsden, second son of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Charles-Ingoldsby 13th Marquess of Winchester, by Anne, 2nd dau. of John Andrews, esq. of Shotney Hall, Northumb. was married in 1827, and left a widow in 1853.

At Brompton, aged 47, Sarah, only dau. of the late Wm. Kirby Trimmer, esq. F.R.S.

May 27. At Dorking, aged 67, Charles Graham, esq. of Eaton-pl. South.

At Blagdon Court, near Bristol, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of Capt. C. T. Festing, R.N. sister to the Very Rev. Dr. Gaisford, Dean of Christchurch, Oxford.

Aged 32, Eliza-Maria, wife of Charles William Jones, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Torquay, George, son of the Rev. E. Luard.

In Manchester-st. Manchester-sq. aged 10, Eleanor-Maria, only dau. of Stephen Roche, esq. of Rye-hill, co. Galway.

Fanny-Caroline, eldest surviving dau. of T. H. Taylor, esq. of Guildford.

May 28. At Bedale, Yorkshire, aged 22, William Henry Buckle, esq. R.N. late Midshipman in H.M.'s ship Terrible.

At Brompton, aged 31, Alfred Coffin Byers, esq. Inland Revenue Department, Somerset-house.

In Clifton-pl. Hyde-park, Jane Brown Douglas, widow of Alex. Farquhar Crawford, esq. W.S. Edinburgh.

Aged 33, William Henry Gilliatt, esq. of Clapham-park.

Aged 69, Anna-Maria, wife of John Jenkins, esq. surgeon, Gosport, late of the East Suffolk Light Infantry.

At Upper Berkeley-st. aged 32, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Barrett Lennard, esq.

At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 79, Lieut. John M'Gregor, of the late 3rd West India Regiment.

At Pimlico, Mary-Mabella, only dau. of the late Rev. John Middleton.

At Portsmouth, aged 64, Dr. James Stewart, surgeon R.N. justice of the peace for Hampshire.

May 29. At Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 82, John Birch, esq.

At Ramsgate, aged 67, Frances-Brackenbury, eldest dau. of the late William Bousfield, esq. surgeon, of Boston.

At Rushmore Lodge, aged 20, W. Granville Fullerton, esq.

At Faro Island, of small pox, Lieut. Henry Hannant, R.N. First Lieut. of H. M. ship Duke of Wellington, the flag-ship of the Baltic Fleet. He entered the service 1828, became Lieut. 1842, and has been employed in the Termagant, Racer, and America, on the coast of Africa, the Brazilian station, the Pacific, and Mediterranean.

At Mount St. John's, near Thirsk, aged 52, Thomas Hill Horsfall, esq.

At Weymouth, aged 55, Julia, wife of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart. and sister of Sir Hugh Richard Hoare, Bart. She was the dau. of the late Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, Bart. by Maria-Palmer, dau. of Arthur Acland, of Fairfield, co. Som. esq. and was married in 1827.

At Herne Bay, aged 87, Elizabeth, widow of George Rowe, esq. of Camberwell.

At Hilton Grange, near Bridgnorth, aged 80, Richard William Wilcox, esq.

At Lewisham, Mary, wife of B. Chaundy, esq. dau. of the late William Hoghton, esq. of Chingford Hall, Essex.

May 30. At Clifton, aged 55, Edw. M. Cole, esq.

At Margate, aged 23, Thomas, third son of John Orwald, esq. of Croydon.

In camp at Sebastopol, Walter Simpson, M.D. surgeon of the 17th Regt.

May 31. At Monks' Kirby vicarage, Warw. aged 45, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Henry Blomfield.

At Ellerbeck, Lanc. aged 76, Jas. Cardwell, esq.

Aged 6[illegible], William John Denne, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

In Highbury-park, aged 60, George Neale Driver, esq. youngest son of the late Abraham Purshouse Driver, esq.

At Bedingfield, Suff. aged 81, John Freeman, esq. late of Aspall.

At Torpoint, Cornwall, aged 31, Julia-Frances, dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Sir James Hillyar, K.C.B., K.C.H.

Aged 50, Miss Anna Maria Priestley, of Scarborough.

Aged 72, Harriett, wife of Edward Beaumont Venn, esq. Preston Lodge, Suffolk. She was the dau. of Francis Greene, esq. of Dorking, was married in 1806, and had a numerous family.

Lately. At Norwich, Capt. Barker. He was returning home from a visit about ten o'clock at night, when he was run violently against by a footman. It was raining at the time and very dark. Both parties fell to the ground. The footman had one of his teeth knocked out, and his nose and lip cut, but scrambled up immediately. The Captain was found to be insensible, and though able when recovered to walk home, died two days afterward.—Verdict, Accidental death.

At Ashby Grange, Linc. suddenly, aged 70, Mr. James Campbell, for many years high constable for the division of Howdenshire.

At Barnstaple, aged 70, John Hatherley, esq.

At Dublin, where she was on a visit, Mrs. Hawkesley, wife of the Rev. J. R. Hawkesley, Rector of Bedruth. Her daughter, about 17 years of age, had been standing in front of the fire, when her clothes became ignited: the mother rushed to her help, and by that means her own clothes were enveloped in flames, and she suffered such severe injuries that she died shortly after. The daughter was also much injured.

At Downpatrick, in the workhouse, aged 110, Margaret M'All.

Admiral Baron Mackau. This gallant officer when he occupied the post of Minister of Marine accompanied Louis Philippe in his visit to this country. He founded his distinction on his capture, when in command of l'Abeille, 18-gun brig, of an English sloop of war of equal force.

At Swaffham, suddenly, aged 71, George Whitby, esq. many years a surgeon in that town.

At Camberwell, aged 48, Thomas Coote Wildman, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs.

June 1. At Sudbury, aged 94, John William Adams, esq. formerly of Camberwell-grove.

At Hackney, Anne, wife of the Rev. Hugh Allen, Incumbent of St. Jude, Whitechapel.

In Bolton-st. aged 74, Thomas Bartrum, esq.

At Paris, Canada West, aged 31, Mr. Cornelius Charlton, printer of the Paris Star, and late of Strood, Kent.

At the Palace, Hampton Court, Anne Eliza Maria Drummond, youngest daughter of the late Charles Drummond, esq.

At Wokingham, in her 80th year, Lady Harriet-Isabella, widow of Colonel Henry Hugh Mitchell, and sister to Lord Raglan. She was the third dau. of Henry 5th Duke of Beaufort.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 36, Alfred Stevens, esq. of Farnham, Surrey.

At her residence, Parkham, near Bideford, aged 64, Mrs. Elizabeth-Thomas, second dau. of the late Edw. Wotherston, esq. Berry House, Hartland, Devon, and widow of the Rev. Thomas Thomas, M.A. Vicar of Tidenham, Glouc.

At Kensington, aged 26, Margaret, wife of Henry R. Trehern, esq.

At Winchester, aged 45, Major William Webster, 1st Foot.

June 2. At Twickenham, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Matthew Cotton, esq.

At Bath, Elizabeth, wife of Fred. E. Morrice, esq. third dau. of the late Henry Ellison, esq. of Hebburn Hall.

At Woolwich-common, James Stewart, esq. Inspector-gen. retired list, Ordnance Medical Department.

At Froxfield, aged 100, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. William Mathews Thomas, of Faringdon House, Berks.

At Stockwell, aged 78, William Wyatt, esq.

June 3. At Freestone, Pembrokeshire, aged 83, James Allen, esq.

Suddenly, Elizabeth-Deborah, dau. of the late Henry Bone, esq. R.A.

At Harrow, Catherine, widow of Isaac Sadler Gale, esq. of Bulidge House, Chippenham, Wilts, and dau. of John Turner, esq. of Gloucester.

Aged 66, William Hammond, esq. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury.

At Newcastle, aged 73, Roland Hodge, esq. collector of the Trinity House dues, and formerly an Elder Brother of that corporation.

Aged 63, William Hutchinson, esq. of Burrage Lodge, Ripon.

Aged 40, Lucius Graham Kinderley, youngest son of the late George Kinderley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Winchester, aged 76, Robert Knight, esq. a magistrate of the city.

William Metcalfe, esq. of Fremington, near Richmond.

In Portland-pl. aged 90, Lady Robert Seymour, relict of Lord Robert Seymour. She was Anderlechtia-Clarissa, 2d dau. of William 4th Lord Chetwynd, by Susannah, youngest dau. of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart.; and was born at Brussels on the 7th April, 1765. She became the second wife of Lord Robert Seymour in 1806, and he died without issue by her in 1831.

At Holloway, aged 64, Margaret, relict of Robert Simpson, esq.

June 4. At Calais, aged 22, Henri Apreece, Lieut. 82nd Foot, son of Capt. Apreece, R.N.

At Stainsby House, Charlotte, widow of Edw. Arkwright, esq. and dau. of R. S. Stiwell, esq. of Morley, Derbyshire.

At Irthlingborough House, near Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, aged 73, Lieut.-General Ezekiel Barton, Colonel of the 46th Bengal N. Inf.

At Morpeth, Margaret-Isabella, fourth dau. of the late Hawdon Brumell, esq. of Newcastle.

At Woolwich, Mary-Anne, relict of the Rev. John Horsford, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Glubb, R. Art.

At Hackney, Mr. James Lawson, late Principal of the Dividend Pay Office, Bank of England, having been in the service fifty years.

Aged 54, Samuel Piercy, esq. solicitor, of Three Crown-square, Southwark.

At Richmond, Thos. Burnaby Legh, late Lieut. R.N. eldest son of the late William Legh, esq. of Brymbo Hall, Denbigh.

Aged 64, George Smart, esq. surgeon, of Scarborough, formerly of Hutton Bushell.

At Pinner, Middlesex, aged 82, Mary, relict of George Soames, esq.

Aged 36, Esther, relict of Geo. Stevenson, esq. of Givendale Grange, near Ripon.

At Enfield, aged 25, Mary, wife of Julius Henry Thompson, esq.

At the residence of her brother, Charles W. Tanner, esq. West Ham, Mrs. William Windmill.

June 5. At Guildford-st. aged 53, Henry Bartlett, esq. formerly of Teignmouth.

At Twickenham, aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Henry Stephenson Blackburn.

At Northiam, Sussex, aged 89, Lucy, widow of F. W. Brown, esq.

At Alverstoke, Hants, Elizabeth, widow of C. G. Graves, esq.

Georgiana, wife of Hugh Davies Griffith, esq. of Caer Rhys, Carnarv. dau. of the Rev. Evan Morgan, Vicar of Llantrisant, Glam. leaving eight children

At Liverpool, Wm. M'Crackan, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 67, Mary, the wife of Sam. Ritchie, esq.

At West Kirby, Cheshire, aged 81, John Robin, esq.

At Luton, aged 71, Alice, relict of Edmund Waller, esq.

June 6. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 30, Louisa-Mary, wife of the Rev. George F. Allfree.

In Prince's-st. Soho, aged 46, Wm. Bartram, esq.

At Toddington, Beds. aged 72, Elizabeth, wife of W. D. Cowper Cowper, esq.

At Brainshaugh House, Mary-Jane, dau. of the late Robert De Lisle, esq. of Acton House.

In the Old Kent-road, aged 79, Wm. Greening, esq.

At Maida-hill, Wilhelmina-Petrie, widow of Dr. William Leggett, Bombay Med. service, dau. of the late Gen. Robert Bell, Madras Art.

At Twickenham, Patrick Munro, esq. son of the late Alex. Munro. esq. of Edinburgh.

At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, aged 20, Caroline-Emily, eldest dau. of J. J. Tufnell, jun. esq. of Great Waltham.

June 7. At Grundisburgh, Suffolk, at her brother's, Lieut.-Colonel Allen, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Allen, esq.

At Peckham, Surrey, aged 74, Mary, widow of Pike Channel, esq.

At Stonehouse, Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Childs, Royal Marines Light Inf.

At West Buckland, Somerset, aged 42, Frances-Mary, wife of the Rev. Bourke Fellowes, Vicar of Kilham, co. York.

At Woodnesborough, aged 60, William Horn Harvey, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 69, Maria, relict of H. I. Johns, esq. Devonport.

At Finchley-road, aged 44, Frances, relict of Joseph Rawlings, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Leamington, aged 74, Amos Strettell, esq.

At Bideford, at an advanced age, Miss Mary Walter, sister of the Rev. W. Walter, late Rector of Bideford.

June 8. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 25, Honora, second dau. of Richard Greene, esq. of St. Chad's, Lichfield.

At Tunbridge Wells, Sophia, widow of Richard Harris, esq. of Tottenham.

At Whitby, aged 88, Geo. Willis, esq. shipowner.

June 9. At Ewell, Surrey, aged 70, John Ellerker Boulcott, esq.

In Albert-st. Mornington-cresc. Regent's-park, aged 77, Major-Gen. Baron Wm. Hen. Otto de Bode, whose family name is well known from their large and protracted claims upon Government as French loyalists.

At Beaumont, near Dublin, aged 87, Arthur Guinness, esq. the eminent brewer. He has died immensely rich.

At Clapham, aged 69, Henry Wilkinson, esq. of White Webbs House, Enfield, and Clapham-common, Surrey.

June 10. At Exmouth, aged 73, Frances Cawne, dau. of the late Robert Cawne, esq. and grand-dau. of Sir Francis Gosling, of London.

Aged 62, Mary-Anne, widow of Edward Darell, esq. of Cale Hill, Kent. She was the dau. of Thomas Bullock, esq. of Muscoats, co. York, was married in 1802, and left a widow in 1851, having had issue a numerous family.

At Long Binnington, Linc. Mrs. Frances Horton.

At Felpham, Sussex, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Tristram Charnley Squire, 13th Light Infantry.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered									Births Registered.
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
May 26 .	576	154	206	199	35	22	1192	603	589	1622
June 2 .	530	178	159	174	32	—	1073	542	531	1402
" 9 .	515	171	172	188	25	9	1080	561	519	1710
" 16 .	485	170	162	155	27	—	999	529	470	1474

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JUNE 22.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
77	5	34	0	28	7	45	10	46	6	43	6

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 25.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JUNE 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 25.	
Mutton	3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts	4,240 Calves 359
Veal	4*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	28,800 Pigs 430
Pork	3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*		

COAL MARKET, JUNE 22.

Walls Ends, &c. 17*s.* 0*d.* to 27*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 15*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52*s.* 9*d.* Yellow Russia, 54*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, to June 25, 1855, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	76	62	29, 75	fine	11	58	66	54	30, 19	cloudy, fair
27	53	71	53	, 75	do.	12	58	66	55	, 4	do. do.
28	42	54	44	, 86	do.	13	52	63	56	29, 52	do.
29	40	53	41	, 88	cloudy, rain	14	55	68	56	, 49	showers
30	40	48	42	, 89	rain	15	53	68	53	, 28	do.
31	43	49	50	, 47	const.hvy.rn.	16	52	58	51	, 36	do.
J 1	43	53	45	, 81	cloudy	17	51	55	48	, 86	do. rain
2	50	59	49	, 94	do. fair	18	51	56	48	, 95	rain
3	53	62	53	, 89	do. do.	19	49	56	48	30, 10	fair
4	53	63	54	, 86	fair	20	49	59	48	, 93	do.
5	53	62	55	, 89	cldy. showery	21	50	63	50	, 27	do.
6	70	70	66	, 79	do.	22	59	69	59	, 20	do.
7	60	68	56	, 88	fine	23	60	65	40	, 14	do. cloudy
8	60	67	54	, 93	rain, fair, cldy.	24	55	65	55	, 21	do. do.
9	60	65¾	53	30, 2	fair, cldy. rain	25	62	68	57	, 14	do. do.
10	60	66	55	, 20	cloudy, rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May and June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28	209½	91¼	92⅜	91¾	3 7/8	—	236	—	5 9 pm.
29	210	91¾	92¾	92⅜	3 7/8	—	—	—	9 0 pm.
30	209½	91¼	92⅜	92	3 15/16	—	236	19 pm.	6 9 pm.
31	210	91 7/8	92 7/8	92½	3 15/16	—	—	19 22 pm.	5 8 pm.
1	208½	91¼	92⅜	92	3 7/8	—	235	—	—
2	210	91⅝	—	92¼	—	—	236	23 pm.	—
4	—	92	—	92⅝	—	—	—	21 25 pm.	—
5	208½	91 7/8	—	92½	3 7/8	—	—	—	—
6	210	91¾	—	92⅜	3 7/8	—	238	22 pm.	—
7	210	91 7/8	—	92½	3 15/16	—	236	25 pm.	—
8	210	92	—	92⅝	3 15/16	—	—	22 pm.	—
9	210	92⅜	—	92 7/8	4	—	—	—	—
11	210½	92¾	—	93½	3 7/8	—	—	22 26 pm.	—
12	210½	92⅜	—	92 7/8	3 7/8	—	—	23 26 pm.	9 13 pm.
13	211	92⅜	—	93	3 15/16	—	—	25 pm.	—
14	211	92½	—	93	3 15/16	—	—	23 pm.	14 0 pm.
15	211	92⅜	—	92 7/8	3 15/16	—	—	24 27 pm.	12 15 pm.
16	210	92¼	—	92¾	—	—	—	29 pm.	13 16 pm.
18	210	92¼	—	92¾	3 7/8	—	—	30 pm.	13 17 pm.
19	211	92⅜	—	93¾	4	—	—	—	14 17 pm.
20	211½	92½	—	92 7/8	4	—	—	27 28 pm.	14 17 pm.
21	211½	92½	—	92 7/8	—	—	—	27 30 pm.	14 17 pm.
22	211½	91½	—	92	3 15/16	—	—	—	10 14 pm.
23	—	91⅝	—	92	4	—	—	—	10 13 pm.
25	—	92½	—	92½	4	—	—	27 pm.	10 14 pm.
26	211½	92¼	—	92⅝	4	—	—	—	11 14 pm.
27	211½	92¼	—	92⅝	4	—	—	27 pm.	14 17 pm.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AUGUST, 1855.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

After having given our friends some trouble in the matter, we regret to find that we have not room for a report that we have in type of the recent conjoint meeting of various archæological societies at Peterborough, at which several interesting papers were read, particularly some in relation to Peterborough Cathedral and Croyland Abbey. It was further our intention to have reported the proceedings of a Quarterly Meeting of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, and also those of the tour made by the Norfolk and Norwich Society to the Marshland churches of that county. These must now be deferred. To the meetings of the Sussex and Surrey Societies we have duly attended in our present Number.

Mr. Urban, — Mr. Hayman (p. 9) states that dimidiation is termed by the French heralds *acolée*. I think he has made a mistake. *Accolé* is usually explained as denoting two shields placed side by side (*vide* De Magny, Science des Armoiries, tome 1er, p. 7; Glossary of Heraldry, p. 2). I do not find in the French works on heraldry any term to express dimidiation.

Cambridge. Thompson Cooper.

In the memoir of the late Lord Viscount Strangford, at p. 91, an important perversion of the writer's meaning was made by the corrector of the press. It was *Mr. Canning*, and not Lord Strangford, to whose appointment as Ambassador to Lisbon Lord Durham referred: Lord Strangford was never Ambassador to Lisbon.

The late Sir George Larpent (noticed in our Obituary, Nov. p. 524) had edited "The Private Journal of [his brother] F. S. Larpent, esq. Judge Advocate-general of the British Forces in the Peninsula; attached to the Head-Quarters of Lord Wellington during the Peninsular War, from 1812 to its close. 1853." 3 vols. 8vo. And more recently, "Turkey; its history and progress, from the Journals and Correspondence of Sir James Porter, fifteen years Ambassador at Constantinople; continued to the present time, with a memoir of Sir James Porter, by his grandson, Sir George Larpent, Bart. 1854." 2 vols. 8vo.

In reference to the contingent bequest made by Sir Humphry Davy to the Royal Society, to which we alluded in our Obituary of Lady Davy last month, we are kindly informed by Mr. Weld that the conditions are as follows:—Sir Humphry, by his will, left his plate to Lady Davy, to revert to his brother, Dr. Davy, in case of his surviving her, and if not to any child of his who may be capable of using it; but if he be not in a situation to enjoy it, then he adds, "I wish it to be melted and given to the Royal Society, to found a Medal, to be given annually, for the most important discovery in chemistry anywhere made in Europe or Anglo-America." But, as Dr. Davy is now living, and as he has several children capable of using the plate, Sir Humphry's ultimate destination of this property does not take effect.

Those of our readers who have taken an interest in the articles upon the Septuagint which have recently appeared in our pages, will rejoice to be informed that we are requested to announce the preparation of an exact Reprint, for the *first* time separately, of the earliest, but almost unknown Text of the LXX. Version, printed in that rare and noble monument at once of genius and of typographic art, the *Complutensian Polyglot*. This important undertaking relies for its early issue mainly on subscription. The Editor by severe compression purposes to present the student, together with the Complutensian text, a synopsis also of the other three standard texts of the other *three* translators, and a record of the only Uncial MSS. in the Brit. Mus., *two* of the *three* oldest known; that venerable wreck the Cotton. MS. of Genesis, and the yet unmatched Codex Alexandrinus, thus offering more than has ever, in any tongue, been united in one volume. Though this work is preparing for immediate publication, it cannot without loss go to press until 1000 copies are secured, nor then at less than *thirty* shillings. But if these will each get *one* more, making thus 2000, while yet printing, all will have it at a *guinea*. This is in the power of the public to secure, then, if so minded; still the Editor's requital can arise only on the sale of the *third* thousand! Those who desire to promote this important work are invited to send their names to the publishers, 445, West Strand.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

HENRY FITZ-ROY, DUKE OF RICHMOND AND SOMERSET.

Inventories of the Wardrobes, Plate, Chapel Stuff, &c. of Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond, and of the Wardrobe Stuff at Baynard's Castle of Katharine Princess Dowager. Edited, with a Memoir and Letters of the Duke of Richmond, by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. (Printed for the Camden Society, in the Camden Miscellany, Volume III.)

THOSE of our monarchs whose gallantries have acquired the greatest celebrity in history are Edward the Fourth, Henry the Eighth, and Charles the Second. Such celebrity has arisen, perhaps, more from the open recognition of their illicit offspring, than from their having an indisputable title to that bad pre-eminence. The last, in the words of his laureate—

Scattered his Maker's image o'er the land,

acknowledging many of his bastard children, the offspring of several mothers, and elevating them, with unblushing effrontery, to the highest rank of the peerage. The two former princes, so far as we are informed, had each but one illegitimate son. Edward was the father of Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle; and Henry, of Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset.

It has been a point but little noticed, how far Charles the Second was tempted to proceed not merely upon the usage of the French court in such matters, but also upon the particular precedent afforded him by his predecessor Henry the Eighth: in imitation of whom, it may be said, he named some of his children FitzRoy, and conferred the dignity of Duke of Richmond upon another.*

But king Henry had created this precedent under very remarkable circumstances, and evidently with very special motives; the force and importance of which have not been fully recognised by our historians. The publication before us will bring them into greater prominence.

To appreciate them correctly, we must take into our consideration that before the reign of Henry the Eighth no female monarch had sat upon the English throne. Henry the Seventh, who derived his Lancastrian title from his mother, reigned during her lifetime, without any formal abdication on her part: and when he admitted the heiress of York to partake his bed and to fortify and cement the title of his future posterity, he had no notion of the assertion on her part of any regal rights paramount to his. On the contrary, whatever such claims she might possess were deemed to be already transferred to him during her coverture, and of these he was unwilling to speak too freely, from a dread

* James the First had previously conferred the dukedom of Richmond, as a semi-royal title, upon his cousins the Stuarts, dukes of Lennox; whose male line opportunely expired to make room for the first Duke of Richmond of the present race, to whom Charles gave Lennox for a surname and the united titles of Richmond and Lennox. He added the earldom of Darnley also; but a duplicate of the latter title was subquently given (by George the First), as a peerage of Ireland, to the representative of the former family in the female line.

of future collateral claims for his jealousy of the Yorkist blood was scarcely mitigated by his matrimonial union. True, the regal office in England was regarded essentially in the character of a male fief, which, like its ancient cognate, though it might be transmitted by a female heir, could scarcely be enjoyed or administered except by a male possessor.

Such, there can be no doubt, was the prevalent sentiment of the time, when Henry the Eighth was repeatedly disappointed of male issue from Katharine of Arragon. Their eldest son, Henry, died in 1509; the next, another Henry, in 1514; the queen's only living child was Mary, born in 1516. The king's hopes were again frustrated by Katharine's premature confinement in the year 1518, and there seemed now to be no hope that she would ever present him with a Prince of Wales.

At this period, an illicit amour gave birth to a promising boy, whose beauty and intelligence, as he grew towards the age of six, awakened the father's pride and affection, and whom he now determined to advance to a very conspicuous position in the eyes of his subjects. The bolder device of a divorce and a new marriage had not yet been suggested to the tyrant's mind: but he presumed upon the extent to which his will was law, and he resolved that his present son should be so brought up that he might be regarded as a Prince, and if necessary as a Prince worthy to succeed him.

To this design Wolsey was doubtless privy. He had taken a very politic interest in the child from the hour of its birth, and had stood as its godfather at the baptismal font. He now undertook to make the necessary arrangements for the establishment of the duke of Richmond in a household of his own, and to maintain the like control and superintendence thereof as he exercised over all the most important affairs of his king and the kingdom:

You shall understande, writes the chronicler Hall, the Kyng in his freshe youth was in the daynes of love with a faire damosell* called Elizabeth Blount, daughter to sir John Blount knight, whiche damosell in syngyng, daunsyng, and all goodly pastymes exceeded all other, by the whiche goodly pastymes she wan the kinges harte: and she again shewed hym suche favour, that by hym she bare a goodly manne child, of beautie like to the father and mother. This child was well brought up, like a Prince's child, and when he was .vi. yere of age, the kyng made hym knight, and called hym lorde Henry FitzRoy, and on Sondaie the .xviii. daie of June, at the manor or place of Bridewelle, thesaied lorde ledde by twoo erles was created Erle of Notingham, and then he was brought backe again by thesaied twoo erles: then the dukes of Norffolke and Suffolk led hym into the great chambre again, and the kyng created hym Duke of Richmond and Somerset . . . . and at these creations were kept greate feastes and disguisynges.

After this the cardinall (Wolsey) toke upon him, as the kynges chief counsailer, to se a reformacion in the ordre of the kinges housholde, wherein he made certain ordinaunces. He also made all newe officers in the house of the duke of Richmond, whiche was then newly begon.†

Henry FitzRoy was at once made a duke, and a knight of the garter, advanced to the high office of admiral of England, and to the important command, as warden, of all the marches towards Scotland, with the nominal function of the king's lieutenant in the Northern parts of England. Had he been prince of Wales his elevation would have been greater only in title, and his residence would have been merely changed to the castle of Ludlow from that of Sheriff Hutton.

All this was something more than

* An error pervades almost the whole of our historical writers, that the duke of Richmond's mother was, at the time of his birth, the lady Tailboys, *widow* of Sir Gilbert Tailboys. Mr. Nichols shows us that she was probably very young when she attracted the regards of the king, as her father was only forty years of age in 1523, and her second husband Edward lord Clinton, afterwards the first Earl of Lincoln (by whom she was the mother of three daughters), was only seven years old at the time of the duke of Richmond's birth. She was married to her first husband, Gilbert, son and heir apparent of Sir George Tailboys, knight, in 1523, or shortly before. Mr. Nichols is the first to show that the Blounts from which she sprang were those of Kynlet in Shropshire.

† Hall's Union of York and Lancaster, 1548, AAA .iiij. b.

to make a provision for a natural son, as king Henry the First had given his son Robert the heiress of the earldom of Gloucester, and as Richard the First had bestowed the heiress of the earldom of Salisbury upon his natural brother William Longespée, or as Edward the Fourth had provided for his son Arthur Plantagenet by the heiress of the viscounty of Lisle. More important motives were evidently at work, though not for the present avowed.

The period when this resolution was taken belongs to the year 1525, and it is not before that time that any historical record has been found of Henry FitzRoy's existence. The earliest notice of him in point of date is the following passage in a letter of Wolsey to the king, written in May or June, 1525: "Your grace also shal receyve by this present berer such armes* as your highnes hath divised, by Page (*i.e.* Richard Page, who became the duke of Richmond's vice-chamberlain,) for your entirely biloved sonne the lord Henry FitzRoy." (State Papers, 4to. 1830, i. 161.)

His election to the Garter took place on the 7th of June, 1525, his installation on the 25th. Between those dates, on the 18th of June, he was created a Duke, with great solemnity, at the royal palace of Bridewell, in the suburbs of London.

The dignity of Duke was at that time one of extremely limited prevalence in England, and indeed may be said to have been confined to the blood royal. There were, in fact, only two existing dukes†—those of Norfolk and Suffolk; the former the representative of Thomas of Brotherton, one of the sons of king Edward the Third; the latter king Henry's own brother-in-law, Henry Brandon.

To the king's son were given at once two dukedoms, or at least a dukedom with a double title, Richmond and Somerset, of which we believe this was the first instance in England. Two or more earldoms had in several instances been vested in the same individual, but not two titles with the dignity of duke. "The lord Henry FitzRoy" was first made Earl of Nottingham, and then on the same day Duke of Richmond and Somerset. All these titles had been previously connected with the blood royal. The earldom of Richmond, after having been long enjoyed by the counts and dukes of Bretagne, had been some time held by John of Ghent the fourth son of king Edward III. and by John duke of Bedford the younger son of king Henry IV. By king Henry VI. it was conferred on his half-brother Edmund Tudor, whose son was usually designated by it before his accession to the throne as king Henry VII.; and lastly it had for many years been popularly known and respected as belonging to the lady Margaret, dowager countess of Richmond, that monarch's mother. The title of Somerset, which had been borne by the legitimated posterity of John of Ghent, might also be regarded as the king's inheritance independent of the kingdom, for the countess of Richmond had become the heir of the Beauforts, and indeed it was through that descent alone that the Tudors were heirs to the house of Lancaster. The same dukedom had been assigned in 1499 to prince Ed-

* The composition of these arms does credit to the ingenuity of master Page. It may be traced as follows:—1. His father's coat of France and England, with a baton sinister to denote his illegitimacy; a bordure, of which the first three quarters allude to 2. the title of Richmond, and the fourth to 3. the dukedom of Somerset; 4. an inescucheon for the earldom of Nottingham, composed of the ancient coats of Peverel and Mowbray; and 5. a chief denoting the two counties of Nottingham and Derby, from which a pension was assigned for the maintenance of the earldom. An engraving in the volume before us shows this arrangement, from a tricking in the College of Arms; together with the duke's no less characteristic cognisance, a lion issuing from a white and red rose.

† Ludovico Faliero, a Venetian ambassador, when in England in 1531, received information upon which he founded the following assertion, partly true and partly theoretical:—"There used to be twelve duchies, but from their disobedience and turbulence the duchies have been annexed to the Crown, excepting three; namely—Richmond, who is the Grand Admiral and his Majesty's natural son, and he has an annual income of 10,000 ducats; the second is the Duke of Norfolk," &c. (Relation of England, 1531.)

mund the third son of king Henry VII., but he had died in his infancy. The earldom of Nottingham had belonged to the Mowbrays, and in right of their inheritance had been one of the dignities of Richard duke of York the younger son of king Edward IV.

In order to add further solemnity to the creation of his son, and probably at the same time to reconcile his principal nobility to the sudden elevation of the child, the king made it the occasion of conferring various other dignities of peerage, several of which were also bestowed in recognition of the claims of royal blood. Henry Courtenay earl of Devonshire, the grandson of king Edward IV. through his daughter Katharine, was created Marquess of Exeter, a title which had previously been associated with royalty in the person of king Edward's sister.* Henry Brandon son of the duke of Suffolk by the king's sister Mary, queen dowager of France, was created Earl of Lincoln, like as John de la Pole, who occupied a similar relationship to king Edward IV. had been so created by that monarch in 1467. Sir Thomas Manners lord Roos, the grandson of Anne another of the sisters of king Edward IV., was created Earl of Rutland, which dignity had been one of those enjoyed by the house of York. Besides these, Henry lord Clifford was created Earl of Cumberland (he afterwards married Eleanor Brandon, sister and coheir to the above-named earl of Lincoln); sir Robert Radclyffe lord FitzWalter was created Viscount FitzWalter (he was subsequently, in 1529, the first earl of Sussex); and sir Thomas Boleyne (who became afterwards the king's father-in-law, earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde, and the grandfather of Queen Elizabeth,) was created Viscount Rochford.

The patents of Henry FitzRoy's peerages contain the usual exaggerations of the personal merits of the grantee, accompanied by a declaration that he was nearly related to the sovereign, though without admitting that the king was his father. A third patent gave the duke and his heirs precedence before all other dukes already created, or to be created hereafter, those born legitimately of the king's body, or of the bodies of his heirs and successors, alone excepted. As a Knight of the Garter, he was at Windsor placed in the next stall to the sovereign. The king provided liberally for his son's establishment by other letters patent and by several acts of parliament.

The chief administration of affairs in the Northern parts of England was at this period seated in the county of York, as it had been during the reign of Edward IV., when Richard duke of Gloucester held vice-regal power there; and the duke of Richmond was at once sent to assume his nominal supremacy over the counsels of the North. His journey, however, was made with deliberation, for altogether it occupied more than a month. An interesting account of its early stages is preserved in a report which was made to Wolsey by the duke's attendants, when they had travelled so far as Colyweston, near Stamford:—

It states that the cavalcade had proceeded on its journey on Wednesday the 26th of July, by riding from the house of William Jekylle at Stoke Newington, near London, unto my lady Parre's,† (apparently at Hoddesdon) "where his grace was marvelouslye well intreated, and had good chere. And there the duke of Norffolke tooke his leyf of hym, demaundyng if his grace wolde any thing to the kinges highness."

The next day the young traveller proceeded to Buntingford; on the Friday to Shengay, in Cambridgeshire; and on the Saturday to Huntingdon, where he stayed during the whole of Sunday. Between lady Parre's and Huntingdon no person of all the country met him, save only at Huntingdon doctor Halle met his grace without the town, and upon the bridge the bailiffs, with the honest men of the town, presented unto him four great pykes and four tenches. The abbat of Ramsey sent "certeyn swannes, cranes, and other wyldefowle, in a present, and doctour

* See the curious history of the duchy of Exeter, related in our Magazine for last March, p. 253.

† The lady Parre was the widow of sir Thomas Parre, and the mother of Katharine the last wife of Henry VIII. Her brother-in-law sir William Parre (afterwards lord Parre of Horton) had been appointed the duke of Richmond's chamberlain, and was now travelling with him.

Halle gave his grace wyne, and also unto his counsaill."

On Monday the duke, leaving Huntingdon, went onward to "George Kyrkham's house," and from thence on Tuesday to Colyweston. "And in the way his grace kylled a buk hymself, in the kynges parke called Clyf parke, where Davy Sicile maid his grace and all his folkes right good chere, at the said Davies own cost and charge." This is a remarkable notice of David Cecill, the grandfather of the great Burghley, who had obtained a grant of the keepership of Clyffe Park in 8 Hen. VIII. and the stewardship of the lordship of Colyweston in 15 Hen. VIII.

Colyweston, which, as Leland tells us, "was for the most part of a new building, by the lady Margaret, mother to King Henry VII." was one of the duke of Richmond's own houses. Here he was to remain nearly a week, and the abbats of Peterborough and Crowland had sent to him "certayn goodly presentes of swannes, cranes, and other wyldefowle."

In all the journey so far the little duke "rode nott in his horse-lytter, but only from William Jekylles house a 3 or 4 myles, which ryding in his said horse-lytter (with true boyish impatience) his grace liked nothing; but ever sythens his grace hathe ryden upon his hobye, and hathe been very well at ease, and is cumen right merely unto Colleweston, thanked be God, and in better case and more lusty of his boddy than his grace was at his first taking of his journeye."

Having left Colyweston on Monday the 7th of August, the little duke arrived in York on the 17th, and remained there until the 28th of the same month, when he proceeded to take up his residence at the castle of Sheriff Hutton, seven miles from that city.* "And oute of Yorke sir Marmaduke Cunstable, th'eldre and the younger, sir William Cunstable of Hatfeld, and Edward Gowre esquier, with others, attended on his grace, and brought hym on his weye towardes Shirefhutton." At York the council had been joined by John Uvedale, who had received the appointment of secretary to the duke, and who brought with him from Wolsey "all suche lettres patentes, commissions of oyer determiner, of the peas, and of enquerry for offices, togidder with the booke of the diettes, the chek roll of my said lorde, and instruccions signed with the gracious hande of the kinges highnes oure soverain lorde, like as they bee severally conteyned in a papir subscribed with youre (Wolsey's) signe manuell."†

The duke of Richmond's household was now formed in the amplitude of princely splendour, and we are furnished with the following list of his principal officers, as authorised to act under the sign-manual of Wolsey :—

Offycers and Counselors appoynted to bee Resydente and aboute the person of the Henry FitzRoye, Duke of Richmonde, in the Northe parts.

The deane of Yorke [Brian Higdon], Chauncelor.

The Arche deacon of Richemonde [Thomas Dalby], deane of his Chappell and Tresoror of his Chamber.

Mr. Magnus, Survayor and generall Receavor.

Sir William Bulmer, Stuard of Houshold.

Sir Godfrey Fuljambe, Tresoror of Houshold.

Sir Thomas Tempest, Comptroller.

Roger Radclyfe, Chamberlain.

Richard Page, Vicechamberlain.

Councillors :—

John Palsgrave, Schoolmaster.

William Fayrfaxe, Serjaunt at law.

William Frankeleyn, Chaunseler of Duresme.

Robert Bowes.

John Uvedale, Secretary.

Walter Luke, generall Attorney.

Doctor Tate, Almoner.

Doctor Buttes, Phisycion.

(Signed) T. Car^lis Ebor'.

The inferior officers of the household were appointed after a like princely proportion; and altogether there were

* The castle of Sheriff Hutton is described by Leland, who remarks that "it was well maintainid by reason that the late duke of Norfolk lay there ten yeres, and sins the duke of Richmond. There is (he says) a base court with houses of office afore the entring of the castelle. The castelle self in the front is not diched, but it stondith *in loco utrinque edito*. I markid yn the fore-front of the first area of the castelle self 3. great and high toures, of the which the gate-house was the midle. In the seconde *area* there be a 5. or 6. toures, and the stately staire up to the haul is very magnificent, and so is the haul itself, and al the residew of the house; in so much that I saw no house in the North so like a princely logginges. There is a park by the castel."

† State papers, 1836, vol. iv. p. 392.

245 servants on the check-roll, the sum total of whose wages amounted annually to 886*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Not long after, the name of sir Edward Seymour, afterwards duke of Somerset, and protector, occurs as the duke of Richmond's master of the horse. But the persons who subsequently appear as taking the most prominent places in the management of his affairs are sir William Parre as its chief, (he, and not Radclyffe, appears to have actually undertaken the office of chamberlain,) doctor Magnus, as the political director of his council, and George Cotton as comptroller of the household, and governor of the duke's person.

His first schoolmaster was John Palsgrave, previously schoolmaster to the princess Mary, and the author of that book, now so valuable in illustrating both English and French terms of this period, Lesclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse: in the introductory portions of which it is stated that "he had in commandement by our most redoubted soveraygne to instructe the duke of Richmontes grace in the Latin tong." Somewhat later the same office was undertaken by Dr. Richard Croke, who had previously been reader of Greek in the university of Cambridge. Between the preceptor and Cotton a struggle took place, the particulars of which are very fully detailed in some Latin letters addressed by the pedagogue to Wolsey, which Mr. Nichols has discovered in Her Majesty's State Paper Office.

These letters afford a very interesting insight, not only into the general economy of this princely household, with all its jealousies and bickerings, but also into the system of education which was then customary in the higher ranks of society. The duke was not educated alone, but several young noblemen were brought together to be his schoolfellows, to set him an example of diligence, to excite him to emulation, and further by the punishments they received, to let him see what he deserved, that he might in some measure dread the like discipline, even if he did not sustain it in his own person.*

For some time the progress of "the prince," as he is styled by Croke, had been greatly to the master's satisfaction. At eight years of age he could translate any passage of Cæsar, with a due appreciation both of grammar and expression: and the doctor had conceived the highest hopes of his future progress, when his studies were disturbed, chiefly by the interference of one of his attendants named Cotton, who at that time appears to have been only a gentleman usher, but who maintained his influence in the household, and was latterly the duke's "governour." This gentleman is charged by the schoolmaster with exhibiting a general enmity towards the duke's literary studies, and especially to his prosecution of Latin.

He was constantly putting off the lessons, and withdrawing the boys to outdoor amusement. He would not permit the duke to rise at six, nor to learn at all before mass, and almost throughout the summer he had set aside the arrangement of time prescribed by the cardinal. He had even rescued from punishment the boys by example of whom it was necessary to restrain the young lord's faults, and had taken under his protection both their and the prince's idleness. After trying more friendly means of expostulation, the pedagogue at length had claimed the cardinal's authority, and set forth some of the orders received from him; to which Cotton warmly replied, that "My lord cardinal will not dare to maintain those orders if the king choose to dispute them with him." He further openly declared, in the prince's presence, that Croke should have no access to him, except at the time of teaching. Yet the same man, so careful in driving away the schoolmaster, readily admitted fools and players, who sang their indecent ballads before the prince in his privy chamber. He never reproved those who, in the prince's presence, attributed all kinds of wickedness to priests, and wished them every mischief; omitting no opportunity of drawing upon them hatred and contempt. (In this we perhaps have an intimation of the fore-shadows of the Reformation.) So thoroughly had he influenced the prince, that he applied less willingly to his learning than anything, disregarding alike his master's praises and threats, so that there was an end to his studies, unless the car-

* Such scape-goats acquired the name of Breeching or Whipping Boys. Allusion is made to a "breeching scholar" in Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, and Mr. Nichols has given in his notes portions of a long and curious scene describing this usage from a contemporary drama, the historical play of Henry VIII. by Samuel Rowley.

dinal could devise a remedy. For what might not be expected from a boy who had been already taught to say, "Master, if you beat me I will beat you!" And might he not well think he could say so with impunity, when he saw that his schoolfellows, though so much inferior to him, were allowed by the servants of his privy chamber not only to vilify their master behind his back, but even to abuse him to his face; and observed that, when they came for correction, they were taken out of his hands by grooms, who asserted that it was improper to unbreech them before so great a prince, and that they ought to be taken into a bedchamber to be flogged. The groom who had done this was one Twyford, a kinsman of Cotton, and no doubt by Cotton's direction.

Among the boys, one Scrope had especially provoked the pedagogue's wrath. He is pronounced to be utterly inapt for all studies becoming a prince. Though Croke had formerly, with the utmost kindness, given him instruction in Latin, he had been forbidden to learn further by Cotton and the rest; and he had done his best to depreciate the study with the other boys. This Scrope had not only uttered the worst things against the doctor, but had even loudly abused him in the church, calling him bastard, fool, rogue, mope, and a thousand other naughty names: he had moreover gone so far as to thrash a well-disposed boy who had recently been sent there by the king, and who lodged with Croke, daring him to tell that to the doctor.

If Croke attempted to admonish the other idle ones, Cotton was always at hand to expostulate, and in their presence and the prince's to exclaim that noble boys were not to be treated so strictly, defending their faults and errors in every possible way, and taking off some of them to hunt, walk, or sit with him; not allowing them to ask previous leave of their master. He further forbade rising much before light in winter to those who, to some number, slept with him in the prince's privy chamber, surely to the greatest peril of their lord should any attack of infectious sickness occur. To the same boys he was so indulgent as not to allow them to go to school at night; to do which with a better pretext he for some time undertook to set the prince a lesson, but entirely with the object to keep the boys to himself. Moreover, when Croke, forbidden to administer present punishment, found it necessary to threaten it in prospect, Cotton had not hesitated to send messages by the boys themselves that if so and so were beaten, he would not permit him to come any longer for instruction. On that very plea he had kept away a good boy enough for a period of three months. But what affronted Croke as much as anything, he had endeavoured to instil into the boys a dislike to the Roman hand in which they had learned from him to write (and in which the little duke had become a proficient), and had himself taught them the secretary hand,—but in what fashion, adds Croke, you may judge from his own autograph! By these arts he had brought all the boys to regard their master so lightly, that when they went to hunt they thought it sufficient to signify their going by a messenger, and, were Croke to refuse, they did not hesitate to say that he had no concern with them out of lesson-time: and so they could be absent from lessons by merely asking Cotton, whenever and as often as they pleased.

The pedagogue pursues his lamentation by representing the injurious effects which these doings had upon the prince. None of the cardinal's injunctions were observed; but, in the absence of the director of the council (Magnus), Cotton had utterly disregarded the whole of them, passing on Croke the grossest insults because he wished to inforce them. He first forbade the prince to write to the king or the cardinal, to Dr. Magnus or to Page, anything at Croke's dictation. He then would not allow any writing before dinner, although that was the only convenient time; but he would set the prince to it after dinner before lessons, to his double injury, first, because by stooping and too long occupation with his pen, he became so wearied that he was rendered wholly incapable of study, for, his strength being exhausted, his mind grew listless with everything, his apprehension was dulled, and, with evident pain both of stomach and head, his eyes were stiff and filled with tears; and also because, on this pretence, the prince's autograph letters were procured for Cotton's advantage or favour; and, without the knowledge of the councillors or consent of Croke, they were sent, perhaps to the neighbouring abbats for hawks, or trifles of that sort, the prince's dignity being compromised, contrary to the orders Wolsey had given. Frequently Cotton would take the duke out from dinner to practise archery, and thus rendered him by fatigue little fit for his books, and indeed so idle that he would sometimes purposely stick at what he knew perfectly well, and not proceed any further; on which occasion, if Croke at all chid him, Cotton would immediately interfere and say, "Why do you scold so? my lord has done well. The passage is too difficult: he made a mistake. What can you expect? he will make

some mistakes:" and anon, as if by his authority, the prince was torn away from his master, and the lesson broken off with caresses. "Often (adds Croke) not only without my knowledge, but even contrary to my wishes, he has allowed the prince to play, forsooth that, with ill-will towards me, he might win the fullest favour for himself." This long diatribe is concluded with an earnest appeal to the cardinal for his interference, without which it was imagined that the prospects of the duke's education were entirely ruined.

In following the pedagogue's complaints it is impossible (as Mr. Nichols has remarked) not to commiserate his degraded position, though, after the bad usage of the day, he evidently was inclined to practise needless severity towards his pupils; and it is strange to see in the despised schoolmaster of the castle of Sheriff Hutton, the same man who had previously succeeded the great Erasmus as reader of Greek at Cambridge, and who was afterwards employed by the king on the continent in the important matter of his divorce.

From Dr. Croke's second letter, it appears that Cotton was supported by sir William Parre and by doctor Tate in the paramount control which he asserted. The offended pedagogue endured the struggle for many months, but at length obtained his discharge, and a successor was appointed whose name does not appear. The duke pursued his studies in Cæsar's commentaries, and at the end of January 1527-8 we find him writing both to his father and Wolsey, to claim "an harness," or suit of armour appropriate to his years, which he appears to have been promised in reward for his diligence. We append the letter to the king, as a specimen of several which Mr. Nichols has discovered in the State Paper Office. They are written in a remarkably fair Roman hand, which shows that Croke's instruction had been successful in that particular, and perhaps that the little duke had made good use of a copy-book that had been sent him, accompanied with some Latin verses, by John Leland the antiquary:—

In moost humble and lawly wyse I beseche yowre highenes off yowre dayly blyssynge, In lyke wyse prayng the same to be advertysed that I effectually gyve myne hole endevour, mynde, study, and pleasuyre to the diligent appliance of alle sucche sciences and feates off lernynge, as by my moost lovyng counsellours I am daylye advertysed to stand with yowre moost hyghte and gratius pleasuyre. Therefore makyng moost humble and lawly intercession unto the same to remembre me yowre moost humble and lawly servant with on harnes for my exercise yn armys accordyng to my lernyng yn Julius Cæsar. Trustyng yn God as spedyly and profitabely to prosper yn the same as yowre grace shal perseve that I have done yn al myne other lernynges. Wheroff my ryght trusty and ful entyrely welbelovyd Mr. Magnus director of my couynsel can mak credible report. And thus the moost glorious trynytye have yowe, my mooste drad and soverayne lord, yn hys moost gratius tuition. At youre Castel of Pontefrete, the laste day off Januarye.

Youre most lawly servant,

H. Rychemonde.

Directed, Unto the kynges mooste gratious hyghenes.

Whilst the duke of Richmond's boyhood was thus passing happily in Yorkshire, chequered only by the alternate frowns of his preceptor and the blandishments of his more indulgent courtiers, his future destiny already entered into the speculations of the politicians of the day, and especially of his godfather Wolsey. The balance of European power had been unsettled by the victories of the emperor Charles V. and the capture of the French king at the battle of Pavia. In the course of the year 1527 Rome itself was sacked by the invaders, and the holy father became a captive. At an earlier period of the war the territory of Milan had been conquered by the Spaniards, and Francesco Sforza, its duke, surrendered the citadel of his capital on the 24th July, 1526. During the progress of these events the English monarch indulged a variety of visionary schemes for his own aggrandisement at the expense of some of the losing parties; and, as Lord Herbert "gathered, out of some treaties between the king and the emperor, he laboured to make his natural son FitzRoy, duke of Richmond, duke of Milan, upon some advantageous conditions proposed to that end."*

* Herbert's MS. Collections, quoted in Nott's Life of Surrey.

Herbert's word "treaties" is probably not to be understood in the definite sense now attached to it, but rather as meaning negociations, and to that extent his statement is supported by various passages occurring in the letters written at this period by king Henry's ambassadors on the continent. Those he sent to the emperor, to strengthen his alliance in that quarter, were commissioned to treat of matrimonial offers, but it unfortunately happened that there was then a deficiency on either side of marriageable parties. Though the lady Mary was "drawing to sufficient age of marriage," yet the emperor himself, to whom she was once to have been wedded, was now a married man, and there was no unmarried prince of his affinity that was at all eligible. Therefore (as they proceeded to intimate to the emperor in a personal interview)

"his highness (king Henry) would be content to study some other good device of marriage between his highness and some noble princess of his majesty's (the emperor) blood and near lineage, and that his highness can be content to bestow the duke of Richmond and Somerset, who is near of his blood, and of excellent qualities, and is already furnished to keep the state of a great prince, and *yet may be easily by the king's means exalted to higher things*, to some noble princess of his near blood, to the more strength and corroboration of amity between them."*

This passage plainly alludes to the possible contingency that the duke might be nominated as successor to the throne, supposing the lady Mary was married abroad.

The emperor's minister, the count of Nassau, humoured the overture of the English monarch, and "for a convenient marriage for the duke of Richmond," he asked doctor Lee, one of the English ambassadors, "Whom he thought meet?"

I answered (says Lee) I had little knowledge of the emperor's blood. He said, The emperor hath the queen of Denmark's daughters, his nieces; how think you by them? I said I know not what shall please the king, ne we have commission to speak of any person, but I trow I have heard that the dowager of Portugal hath a daughter.† Ee, saith he, but she is for the dolphin, by the treaty of Madrid. I forgatt, afor he said, touching the marriage of the duke of Richmond, We will offer you no bastard. The emperor bestowed one with the heir of the duke of Ferrara, and gave with her the country of Carpio, worth ten thousand ducats by year, and yet we have another born in Spain.

In the following July doctor Lee wrote to the king from Valladolid that mons^r Buclans, the emperor's secretary, had told him

That he utterlie thought that your highnes should have, if it so shall please your highnes, the doughter of Portugale for the duke of Richemount; she shall have 400,000 ducates and more, and commyth of the eldest doughter, which possibilitie is good.‡

But Wolsey, writing to the king in the same month from Abbeville, where he was then negociating with France, terms this

the blynde and doubtefull overture made by mons^r Buclans for the aliaunce of the duke of Richemount to the doughter of Portugale, with the gift of the duchy of Myllain, in contemplacion of the same aliaunce; meanyng therby to interrupte and lette the conjunccion of your highnes with the Frenche king.§

And still later, in September, Wolsey sent secret instructions (in cypher) to the ambassadors in Spain

by all possible means to experiment whider the emperour dothe meane good faythe therin or no; supposing that, nowe he shalbe informed of this indissoluble conjunccion betwene the French king and the kinges highnes, the said emperour doth minde nothing les in erthe than the sayd duchy shold be given to the duke of Richemont; nevertheles it shalbe righte expedient by all convenable waies to taste and prove what the emperour's intencion and minde is in this behalf.‖

This was probably the end of the

* Letter of Lee to Wolsey, dated 17 April, 1527.

† The dowager of Portugal was the emperor's sister Eleanora, widow of king Emmanuel who died in 1521, and afterwards in 1530 wife of Francis I. of France: and her daughter was Mary, whom by the treaty of Madrid Francis I. engaged that his son Francis the dauphin should marry when they might arrive at a competent age. After the dauphin's death in 1536, she was afterwards successively proposed to Charles duke of Orleans, and to the emperor's son Philip, but finally died unmarried in 1578.

‡ State Papers, vi. 591. § Ibid. i. 234. ‖ Ibid. vi. 605. See also i. 266, 268.

scheme. Subsequently, in 1534, the emperor restored Milan to the duke Francesco Sforza, giving him in marriage, not "the doughter of Portingale," but one of his other neices,...* daughter of Christiern II. king of Denmark,—an arrangement of brief continuance, for, the duke dying the next year, Milan was then finally annexed to the empire.

But this was not the only marriage projected for the duke of Richmond on the continent. The pope also had a "niece," as she was termed, though in fact a more distant relative, of whom sir John Russell, writing from Rome in Feb. 1526-7, tells the king:

The saying is here that mons^r^ de Vaudemontes† commyng hither was to have the pope's nyce, and that the duke of Albany laborith asmuch as he can that the king of Scottes shuld have her, and the duke of Ferrare in like wise laboreth for his son. I showed sir Gregory [de Casales] that I thought she shuld be a mete marriage for my lorde of Richemounde, and so amongest other communications we asked the datary whether mons^r^ de Vaudemont went about such thinges or noo, and he said nay. We said than that, if the pope's holines wold marry her to have good alliaunce, we knew where he shuld bistow her better than of anny that is yet rehersed, vizt. *upon a duche in Ingland, that might spend as muche as two of the best of them.* And he perceyvid straicte whome we ment, and thought that the pope's holines woldbe very wel contentyd to have suche alliaunce. We said we had no commission to speke of no suche thinges, but that we did was upon our owne myndes. Yf your highnes thinke this mete, please you to advertise us of your pleasure in that behalf.‡

The pope's niece was Catharine de' Medici, who was married in 1533 to Henri duke of Orleans, afterwards king Henri II. of France.

When the king had accomplished his divorce, and was flattered with the prospect of another family from his young wife Anne Boleyne, the duke of Richmond became for the time a person of less importance. The new queen used her influence in promoting his marriage with the only daughter of her uncle the duke of Norfolk; and the king, with whom the Howards were then in high favour, cordially assented to the match. Thus it happened that at the age of fourteen the duke of Richmond was married to the lady Mary Howard: with whose brother the poet earl of Surrey he had spent the previous twelve months at the court of France. The beautiful poem which Surrey wrote some years after, during a season of temporary confinement in Windsor Castle, is familiar to every reader of his works. It describes the ordinary sports and exercises of the *ephebi* of the English court during the short interval which elapsed between the duke of Richmond's marriage at the close of the year 1533, and his death in July 1536. Some of the biographers of the earl of Surrey have imagined that he was the companion of the duke of Richmond at an earlier age, and that their educations proceeded together, either at Cambridge or Oxford, or at both universities: but this was evidently imaginary, and their only association was as we have now described.

Though the duke of Richmond was only in his fifteenth year during the session of Parliament in 1533-4, he is found to have been present during its sittings for thirty-two days, and absent on thirteen only. In the next session of 1536 he was never present, from which it is presumed that he was then suffering from his fatal illness. He died on the 22nd July, 1536, at Saint James's Palace,§ and was buried at

* This was the duchess of Milan whom king Henry himself subsequently thought of asking in marriage, and to whom the bon-mot is attributed, that, if she had had but two heads, one should have been at his Majesty's service.

† Louis de Lorraine, brother to the dukes of Lorraine and Guise. He was heir of the house of Anjou, and pretender to the kingdom of Naples. He died 1528.

‡ State Papers, vi. 564.

§ We observe that Mr. Nichols has affixed a supplemental note to his work, in which he states that since his memoir was printed he has met with the following notice of the duke of Richmond's fatal illness in the last edition of Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens. "*He died at Colleweston*, the late seat of Margaret Beaufort. King Henry VIII. had given him the property with the title of Richmond. *Among the Hardwicke State Papers* is one describing his progress to Colleweston, *evidently in the last stage of consumption.* Some of *the privy council* escorted him; they describe

Thetford Priory, the burial-place of his wife's family, whence his monument was removed after the dissolution, to the church of Framlingham, where it now remains.

Of the duke of Richmond's personal character it is difficult to form an estimate; for, although the materials, so far as mere testimonies go, are more numerous than we often find for those who have passed a much longer life, yet many of them may fairly be suspected as guilty of extreme flattery, expressly conceived to gratify the royal father. One of the earliest in point of time was addressed to Wolsey by the chancellor of Durham, one of the duke of Richmond's councillors, shortly after his arrival at Sheriff Hutton:

I assure your grace my lord of Richmonde is a chylde of excellent wisdome and towardnes; and, for his good and quyk capacitie, retentyve memorie, vertuous inclinasion to all honor, humanitie, and goodness, I thynk hard it wolbe to fyende any creature lyving of twise his age hable or worthy to be compared to hym. How his grace used hymself in dispechieng mr. almoner* (myself being present), and with what gravitie and good maner he desyred to be recommendid unto the kinges highnes, the quene, and your grace, I doubt not but the said mr. almoner woll advertyse your grace at his commyng.†

At the following Christmas we find the duke's council reporting to Wolsey that his honourable godson was in good and prosperous health, and "as towardly a young prince as hath ever been seen in our time."

His tutor, Croke, speaks of his early quickness in learning Latin, and of his "ingenium longè optimum et fælicissimum," from which he had conceived the greatest hopes of his future scholarship, before the interference of other parties. A Latin epigram written by Nicolas Bourbon, a French poet who had spent some years in England, represents all England as sharing the king's grief in his loss; and from some nearly contemporaneous pen proceeded

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the fluctuations of his health, and the difficulty they had to induce him to travel in a litter. (Lives of the Queens, edit. 1853, vol. iii. p. 346.) Mr. Nichols, on reading this passage, not merely turned—in vain—to Lord Hardwicke's State Papers, but, with his customary love of research, pursued the inquiry in many volumes at the State Paper Office, in the hope of discovering a document apparently so desirable for the completion of his narrative. At length he relinquished the pursuit, evidently completely foiled; and for our parts we are not surprised at his ill-success: for we are pretty surely convinced that, notwithstanding the penetration he has shown on some former occasions in unravelling the tangled skeins of the romantic historian of the Queens, he has been fairly mystified in this instance by that artful workwoman. Let the reader turn to the account we have already given of the duke of Richmond's journey to Colyweston in the year 1525, and he will *there* find the whole foundation of Miss Strickland's story: in order to accommodate it to the year 1536, she has only slightly modified it, *more suo*. Her reference to the Hardwicke, instead of the national, collection of State Papers is of course a matter of perfect indifference to her ordinary readers, though it may annoy one who, like the too scrupulous Mr. Nichols, will impertinently follow her to her authorities; but, be that as it may, from some volume of State Papers or another she takes her account of the duke's progress to Colyweston, whither some of *his own* if not the king's privy council escorted him; and they describe his *good* health, if not its fluctuations, and also the difficulty they had, from the young gentleman's *indisposition*, to induce him to travel in a litter. Here then is the plot, or first conception, of this pretty *storietta*; and will any stern critic deny to an artist of Miss Strickland's acknowledged skill the privilege of inserting a few *ad libitum* touches, just to fill up its outline? or will any dispute her right to shift its date for the very inconsiderable period of nine years? In addition to the slight embellishments we have already indicated, she has drawn upon her imagination for two trifling incidents only—that the duke, when on the journey, was "evidently in the last stage of consumption," and that "he died at Colleweston." The former supposition is not void of probability as adapted to the year 1536; but the latter, we must admit, is somewhat too direct a contradiction of better evidence to deserve equal credit. Still, on the whole, the passage is no bad specimen of Stricklandian history, in which the pleasing truth and still more pleasing fiction, *which in this instance we have distinguished by italics*, are always so agreeably interwoven and amalgamated.

* This was the king's almoner, Edward Lee, afterwards archbishop of York.

† State Papers, 1836, vol. iv. p. 408.

the brief character given in Holinshed's chronicle: "This duke was verie forward in the knowledge of toongs, and also in knightlie activitie." Upon the rule *noscitur a sociis*, our sympathies are naturally enlisted in favour of the poet Surrey's "noble fere,"—

To other leede, but unto me most deare.

Both these high-born friends were probably subject to sudden fits of passion: a failing incidental to "princes." In several recorded instances this is known to have been Surrey's foible; and from a collateral authority we gather that Richmond also sometimes displayed the quality of the Welsh blood from which he descended. In the metrical history of the Throckmortons, the career of sir Nicholas, afterwards the celebrated statesman of the reign of Elizabeth, commences with the following lines referring to the period of the duke of Richmond's sojourn in France:—

A brother fourth, and far from hope of land,
By parents' hest I served as a page
To Richmond's duke, and waited still at hand,
For fear of blows that happen'd in his rage.
In France with him I lived most carelessly,
And learned the tongue, though nothing readily.

A more favourable notice occurs in a letter of sir John Wallop to the king, dated from Melun on the 24th Dec. 1540, and describing a banquet in which he sat with Mons. Dolphin and Mons. d'Orleance; when the former, after reminding Wallop that he was king Henry's godson, "beganne to speke of my lord of Richemounte, lamenting his dethe grately, and so did Mons. d'Orleance likewise. They bothe then asking for my lord of Surrey, gevyng grate prease unto hym, aswel for his wisedome and sobrenes, as also good learning."* This is a most interesting testimony to the impression which both Richmond and Surrey had made upon the royal family of France during their stay at the French court.

We have thus traced the brief career of one whose name claims a more prominent place than it has hitherto received in our national history, were it only from the use which was made of it in Henry's negociations with the princes of the continent, but more particularly from the part which it evidently had in king Henry's own arrangements or speculations as to his successor. Our recent historians would seem, from their silence on this head, to have regarded the duke of Richmond's possible nomination to the crown as an idea too extravagant to be credited or even to be noticed. Yet two of the most authoritative of our elder writers were fully aware of it, and mentioned it in positive terms. Dr. Fuller, in his Church History, when commenting on king Henry's last will, and the remainders assigned, after his possible issue by queen Katharine Parr, to the ladies Mary and Elizabeth, remarks: "Well it was for them that Henry Fitzroy his natural son,—but one of supernatural and extraordinary endowments,—was dead; otherwise, some suspect, had he lived to survive king Edward VI. we might presently have heard of king Henry IX. so great was his father's affection, and so unlimited his power to prefer him." Bishop Burnet also says, that the king "intended afterwards to have put him in the succession of the crown after his other children; but his death prevented it:" and, again, that he endeavoured to marry the princess Mary to France, "the more effectually to seclude her from the succession, considering the aversion his subjects had to a French government, that so he might more easily settle his bastard son, the duke of Richmond, in the succession of the crown."†

The act for the succession, passed by the parliament of 1536, placed the ladies Mary and Elizabeth on the same level of illegitimacy as the duke of Richmond, and gave the king power to bequeath the crown at his own pleasure, in default of heirs by any future wife. At that time, therefore, men might well speculate on the duke of Richmond's chance of receiving his father's appointment, even if they had not done so before. Altogether, the question of the succession must have been in a state of the utmost uncertainty during the whole of the duke of Richmond's life.

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* State Papers, vol. viii. p. 500.

† History of the Reformation (edit. 1829), vol. i. pp. 18, 74.

THE RIG-VEDA SANHITA.

Rig-Veda Sanhitá. A collection of ancient Hindu Hymns, constituting the second Ashtaka, or Book of the Rig-Veda. Translated from the Sanskrit by Professor Wilson. London, 1855. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

IT is some four years since the first volume appeared of Professor Wilson's translation of the Rig-Veda; and we now welcome the second, which has been lately put forth simultaneously with the second volume of the original Sanskrit text, as edited by Professor Max Müller, and published under the patronage of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. The Veda has long been to English readers but the *magni nominis umbra*,—it will henceforth, we trust, be something more; and while the Oriental scholar will gladly hail an edition on which European criticism has been brought to bear, in order to establish an accurate text, the general reader will obtain from the translation a faithful idea of what these ancient Hindu monuments really contain.

To Englishmen it is, or should be, a subject of peculiar interest, for the India, whose earliest mythology these volumes reveal, is now *ours*, the adopted home of so many of our brethren; yet this is not all their interest, they have other and deeper still. The Veda is the oldest extant monument of Gentile thought, older than the "tale of Troy divine;" and, since comparative philology has unfolded the secret ties of the Indo-Germanic family of languages, these are the records of no alien race, but our own Aryan kinsmen. Their probable date, so far as we can conjecturally determine it, seems to reach back to the thirteenth or fourteenth century before our era—a time when all profane history is lost in a cloud. The Veda at present is an almost virgin soil; and until these hymns are all published we can scarcely be said to have surveyed the bounds of our new territory; but when this is once accomplished, they will open a rich field for widely diverging researches. The students of history, ancient philosophy, and comparative philology will alike find here materials for their several inquiries; while others will be attracted by their purely literary interest, and turn to them as ancient poems, to trace the authentic impress of a past world of thought and feeling.

The hymns of the Rig-Veda, thus preserved from this remote antiquity, have come down to us deeply encrusted with the rime of eld. To the Hindus, as well as to ourselves, they are in every sense *old*—old in their language and style, older still in their habits of thought. Since these hymns were fixed in their present form the Hindu mind has been undergoing slow but continual changes; the Vaidik deities have long passed away, and given place to new names and powers, as Saturn and his peers before Jove. The gods of the Veda are chiefly elemental,—Agni or Fire, Indra or the Visible Firmament, and Surya or the Sun; while in the classical Sanskrit literature of the fourth or fifth century B.C. we find these deities dethroned, and their places usurped by other powers which in the Veda are either unknown or only occupy subordinate positions. Thus the Veda is silent respecting Siva, the destroyer, who plays so conspicuous a part in the later Hindu mythology; and Vishnu, the preserver in the modern system, is only recognised as a form of the Sun. On the other hand, Indra, whose praises the Vaidik poets never tire of celebrating—"the conqueror, the unconquered," "without whom this world were nothing, in whom all powers whatever are aggregated—who receives the Soma juice into his stomach, and in his body exhibits strength and energy—who bears the thunderbolt in his hand, and wisdom in his head" (vol. ii. p. 248)—appears in the next age of Hindu poetry "fallen from his high estate;" and in the heroic poems, when any tyrant (like Southey's Kehama) usurps the world, it is Indra who heads the subordinate spirits, and flies to Vishnu or Siva for aid. It is deeply interesting to watch this gradual rising and setting of the mythological

constellations of a people; for these changes are not arbitrary or fanciful, but by them we can trace corresponding revolutions in the minds of the worshippers.

Nor was Time less busy with the words of these hymns than he had been with their thoughts. As the spoken language advanced, the stereotyped form of the Vedas was left behind; and their language was doubtless already obsolete when Alexander invaded India. As time went on, various schools of interpretation naturally arose; grammarians and scholiasts devoted their labours to its explanation; and just as the Koran wrought such a powerful grammatical influence on the Arabian mind, so the Veda originated the very early *native* study of grammar and philology.

"The classification of vowels and consonants," to quote the words of Prof. Müller, "proposed by modern physiologists, is, so far as general principles are concerned, exactly the same as the one contained in Sanskrit grammars composed in the fifth century before Christ, and appended to the Vedas."

With Prof. Müller's edition of the hymns is published the commentary of Sáyana Achárya, "the brother of Mádhava Achárya, the prime minister of Vira Bukka Raya, raja of Vijayanagara, in the fourteenth century, a munificent patron of Hindu literature." To form this comment, Sáyana gathered together all the materials existing in his day, "availing himself of all the Vaidik learning that had preceded him or was contemporary with him, and inheriting no inconsiderable assistance from traditional explanation, preserved by the professional teachers of the Vedas;" and thus his work may be taken as the sum of all that native learning can contribute to the elucidation of the hymns.

Now, to a translator of the Veda two courses are open; he may either follow the guidance of the Hindu scholiasts, supported as it is by the authority of immemorial tradition; or, if he abandon their aid, he must trust to his own insight and critical acumen, and explore his way, as he best can, in the dark. The latter plan has been adopted by the Orientalists on the Continent. Professor Wilson has pursued the former; which, indeed, in the present state of Vaidik studies, appears to us the only eligible course. Until the Vedas have all been published, and their contents subjected to a long and severe scrutiny by an enlightened European criticism, it seems obviously the wiser and more philosophical course to hold fast by the traditional interpretation of the Hindus. The hasty and unauthorised translations of the Vedas, which great scholars like Prof. Roth and Prof. Benfey have hazarded in Germany, seem to us precisely similar to those premature attempts at generalization which are the bane of every new study. At best they can at present be only guesses; and while Prof. Wilson's translation will always command an historical value, as faithfully representing the native traditional interpretation, these German translations represent no system whatever, but are simply the ingenious "anticipations" of what Bacon calls the "intellectus sibi permissus," before it has sufficient facts at its command, on which to base a true induction.

After these remarks on the method of translation, we turn for a few moments to the hymns themselves. Like those in the previous volume, they are addressed to various deities. "The worship is that of fire and the elements; it is patriarchal and domestic, but it is celebrated through the agency of a rather imposing body of priests, although it consists of little more than the presentation, through fire, of clarified butter, and the juice of the Soma plant, to the gods." (Pref. p. v.) The poetry of this volume is hardly equal to that of its predecessor, and we especially miss that strangely beautiful insight into the mystery of time, and all the deep feelings of self-conscious mortality, which in the first volume were so remarkably prominent, as for instance the following lines (vol. i. p. 238):—

The divine and ancient *Ushas* (the Dawn), born again and again, and bright with unchanging hues, wastes away the life of a mortal, like the wife of a hunter cutting up and dividing the birds.

She has been seen illuminating the boundaries of the sky, and driving into

disappearance the spontaneously-retiring night; wearing away the ages of the human race, she shines with light like the bride of the Sun!

Or this from the same volume, p. 298:—

Following the path of the mornings that have passed, and first of the endless mornings that are to come, *Ushas*, the disperser of darkness, arouses living beings, and awakens every one that lay as dead.

Those mortals who beheld the pristine *Ushas* dawning have passed away; to us she is now visible, and they approach who shall behold her in after-times.

Yet, in other respects, this second volume is still more remarkable, exhibiting, as it does, how strong, even in the earliest times, was the mystical tendency of the Hindu mind.

If we only realize for a moment that these poems are long anterior to Homer, how marvellous is the deep subjective colouring of such verses as the following, which we extract from a very singular hymn to the sacrificial horse:—

Who has seen the primeval being at the time of his being born; what is that endowed with substance, which the unsubstantial sustains;* from earth are the flesh and blood, but where is the soul; who may repair to the sage to ask this?

All beings abide in this five-spoked† revolving wheel; the heavily-loaded axle is never heated; its eternal compact nave is never worn away.

He who has made this state of things, does not comprehend it; he who has beheld it, has it also verily hidden from him; he, while yet enveloped in his mother's womb, is subject to many births, and has entered upon evil.

The heaven is my parent and progenitor; the navel of the earth is my kinsman; the spacious earth is my mother.

I distinguish not if I am this all; for I go perplexed and bound in mind; when the first-born perceptions of the truth reach me, then immediately shall I obtain a portion of the meaning of that sacred word.

The immortal, cognate with the mortal, affected by desire of enjoyment, goes to the lower or the upper sphere; but men, beholding them associated, going everywhere in this world together, going everywhere in other worlds together, have comprehended the one, but have not comprehended the other [*i. e.* they have not distinguished between *body* and *soul*].

The same deep feelings burst out in such verses as these (p. 187):—

Which of these two, Heaven and Earth, is prior, which posterior; how were they engendered; declare, sages, who knows this? Verily you uphold the universe of itself, and the days and nights revolve as if they had wheels.

Footless and motionless, they sustain numerous moving and footed races, even as a son is nursed on the lap of his parents; defend us, Heaven and Earth, from great danger.

The powers of nature and the elements, as we said, are the deities of the Veda, and it is to these in their workings that the Vaidik poets turn for their favourite images. They love to lose themselves amid those mighty operations of nature which man is helpless to stay or control—the dawns, the winds, the rivers, are all to them symbols of the divine.

Thus the following are some scattered verses addressed to the *maruts* or winds:—

May the *Maruts* come to our presence with benefactions; may they who are possessed of knowledge come with most excellent and brilliant treasures, since their glorious horses, the *Niyutas*, gather wealth even on the further shore of the sea. (p. 152.)

Where, *Maruts*, is the limit of the vast region, whence you come? where is the beginning of that to which you proceed? when you scatter the dense vapour-like light grass, and hurl down the brilliant rain-cloud by the thunder-bolt. (p. 157.)

Those your coursers, which traverse the regions in their speed, proceed self-guided; all worlds, all dwellings are alarmed, for marvellous is your coming; such fear as is felt, when spears are thrust forth in battle.

When your brilliant coursers make the mountains echo, and, friendly to man, traverse the summit of the firmament; then all the forest lords are alarmed at your approach, and the bushes wave to and fro, as a woman in a chariot. (p. 150.)

On your breasts are golden ornaments, brilliant and conspicuous; white garlands hang on your shoulders; sharp are the edges of your weapons; the *Maruts* have

* Explained as formless matter, from which the material and visible world proceed.
† The five spokes are the five seasons.

various decorations, as birds have many-coloured wings. (p. 151.)

We can trace the same deep awe at the power of nature as put forth in the rivers—like the διπετεες ποταμοι, which so often meet us in Homer. Thus "the rivers flow by the power of Varuna; they never weary; they never stop; they have descended with swiftness, like birds upon the circumambient earth" (p. 279); and again (p. 283), "obedient to Varuna's pleasure, the rivers, tracing out their paths, flow day by day to their object, the ocean—day by day proceeds the current of the waters; at what period of time was their first creation?"

The main objects of the Vaidik prayers are purely temporal blessings, abundance of wealth, horses and cows, and victory over earthly foes; but a few stanzas reveal higher desires, and nobler ideas of the Divinity, and with two of these we will conclude:—

Desirous of happiness, I adore him, whose protection is ever nigh; who is the source of felicity; who, when devoutly worshipped, blends with the thoughts of all his worshippers; who, though a deity, is united with the sacrifice. (p. 56.)

I bow to thee, oh Rudra, approaching our rite, as a boy bows to his father when pronouncing a blessing upon him. (p. 292.)

THE REMINISCENCES OF AN "LL.B."

Recollections, Political, Literary, Dramatic, and Miscellaneous, of the Last Half-Century; containing Anecdotes and Notices of Persons of various ranks prominent in their vocations, with whom the Writer was personally acquainted. By the Rev. J. Richardson, LL.B. Two Vols. London, printed for the Author.

THE retrospection of a well-spent life is ever a pleasant, if sometimes therewith a sad, thing. To be able to record the incidents and experiences of such a life is a matter of double pleasure, for it is not only a gratification to the good old man who writes, but to the young and old who find amusement in his pure details, and hope to profit by the fruits of his experience and wisdom. If this be true of any man, generally, it is particularly and especially so of the clergyman: That steward of the mysteries of God exercises the highest and most responsible of vocations. His mission is to comfort the afflicted, to warn the erring, to encourage those who despair, to check the presumptuous, and to set in his own person an example of cleanliness of life, purity of conduct and principle, self-denial, temperance in all things, humble content, and singleness of purpose. With much to do on earth, such a man has ever his eyes on heaven, and wherever he passes they who know him and his virtues hail the meek man of God, do homage to him in their hearts, and point him out as an example for their sons to follow.

Having said thus much, it is hardly necessary to add that we opened these volumes with reverence. They contain the reminiscences of a reverend gentleman, now verging towards the limit which, Scripture tells us, is the ordinary term of human life. Within these little volumes, we said to ourselves, lies the record of all that this ordained priest and expositor of the gospel of God thinks worth recording for the profit of man. The work is, as it were, his legacy to his fellow-creatures. The benevolent author would fain be the guide, monitor, and friend of all who survive, and of those who succeed him. The more than sexagenarian priest, who, for the benefit of humanity, surrenders his ease, in order that he may benefit posterity by his reminiscences of half a century, must be a man worthy of all respect, and sure of a hearty welcome. His book is, so to speak, the "account" which he chooses to render to man, before he renders one even fuller at the tribunal of God. He shows us "how it is" with him; and "oh, my soul," we mentally exclaimed, as we commenced the sacred record, "may you find something cheering, encouraging, elevating, and purifying in the record of the practice of this holy man."

After some introductory remarks, the reverend author describes London and its suburbs, as they were in days long gone by; and amid lugubrious scenes enough, he introduces us to the first of "the persons of various ranks with whom the writer was personally acquainted." This individual, "prominent in his vocation," is a certain "Slender Billy,"—in other words, William Aberfield, who was hanged for forgery, after attempting to poison, by a gift of medicated game, the officer whose deposition had secured the slender culprit's conviction. The author draws no other moral from Mr. Aberfield's career than that,—"he died game." An immense mob attended his last moments, and cheered him as he "*passed into eternity with approving shouts.*" If we are a little disappointed at missing here the evidences of wisdom which we expected to find, we condemn ourselves for our unreasonable impatience. It cannot but come presently, and in this assurance we go on and find that Delpini, the clown, was a rare hand at making maccaroni, and that Beau Brummel was so beastly a boy, that the reverend J. Richardson tells a nasty story to prove it. The succeeding anecdote showing how the notorious Barnard Gregory secured to himself a "wife and a tocher," is hardly more to our taste. Of that respectable individual himself the clerical gentleman speaks in a very terse sort of epitaph, as being—"proprietor and editor of that most notorious publication the *Satirist*, now as defunct as its owner." He "had one good quality," says his surviving friend, or acquaintance, "in private society he never talked of the 'shop;'" that is, never alluded to his paper. He was quite right,—but the "moral" of all this?—Well! doubtless the moral will be detailed in the appendix. Call up Mr. Richardson's next "personal acquaintance." The call is acknowledged by "Stunning Joe," otherwise Mr. Joseph Banks, the proprietor of "that foul hostel known as the 'Hare and Hounds.'" The author enters very fully into details of the scenes that used to take place in this hellish den; but we are glad to escape therefrom, with self-congratulation and some disgust. We begin to look at our guide with some reluctance to go further in his company, but feeling still assured that he will lead us into better scenes, and give us civet wherewith to sweeten our imagination before he does so, we go on with him. We do not take his arm, as before, but we beg him to step forward, and we follow, examining him curiously as he shambles on in front of us.

Well, from "Stunning Joe's," through some very miry ways, and among some very assassin-like characters, he takes us into green pastures, and we breathe again, in comparative ease, until we find that we are at West End Fair. The occasion is the last year that it ever was holden. A band of thieves and murderers swept the locality and the roads leading thereto. The scene was horrible, and the reverend author was in the midst of it, nearly battered to pieces by the villains who had no respect for him, and who had little regard for the life of a man who was to be the historian of the fray. *Que diable*, if one may be so profane, when commenting upon the clerical autobiographer, "*Que diable alloit il faire dans cette maudite galère?*" He does not say so, but we presume that he is half-ashamed of having been in such a locality, and he hurries us away from it accordingly to make us acquainted with the habits and humours of those amiable members of society, the Resurrection men. How he was mixed up in a little domestic matter, of a serious nature, connected with one of these men and his "lady," these volumes will show. He certainly interfered to some purpose. To this incident succeed others touching "the Key," thief-takers raised to be magistrates, Birnie,—who was a journeyman saddler in Whitcomb Street, married the baker's daughter, worked his way to the worshipful bench, and became "Sir Richard;" Bond who had almost as good luck, with far inferior deserts; and Townshend who, failing to achieve their dignity, fashioned one, by dint of impudence, for himself. We are scarcely in better company with "Sam Butcher," the wine-merchant, who poisoned himself through inadvertently drinking a bottle of his own wine; but we *do* seem to fall into more pleasant society when we encounter Liston, an usher in Archbishop Tennison's School in St. Martin's, and join

him in a justifiable rebellion which he headed, in behalf of the boys, against the tyranny and cruelty of the masters. Some theatrical anecdotes follow, which are pleasant enough, but some of them are very old, most of them spoiled in the telling, and all more or less incorrect. The following, of Dighton the caricaturist, is worth extracting:—

From his position as artist, he had access to the print-room of the British Museum, and from his visits there, became acquainted with Beloe, the translator of Herodotus, under whose care the prints were at that time placed. Beloe was a good-natured, careless, man; the last man in the world to commit a pre-meditated, dishonest, action; and of a too charitable disposition to suspect another of being capable of so doing. Dighton took advantage of the confidence that was placed in his honour, and possessed himself of certain rare prints, of which Beloe was the guardian. A certain dealer in prints, in his search for rarities on the continent, was shown an engraving after Rembrandt, known as "the Hundred Guilder print," from the circumstance of one of the impressions having fetched that sum; not from its intrinsic merit, but because after only three impressions had been taken from the plates, the plate had been cut into four parts, so that no perfect impression could thereafter be obtained. The print-dealer was aware that three only of these prints were understood to be in existence. He knew that two of them were in collections on the continent, and that a third belonged to the British Museum. His suspicions were awakened, and he forthwith wrote to his agents in London, and the towns in which the other collections were, to go to the respective keepers, and ask to see "the Hundred Guilder Print." Those in the continental collections were found to be forthcoming, but the one which ought to be in the British Museum could not be produced. The consequence may be easily devined. Dighton kept out of England, and Beloe lost his situation.

The Rev. J. Richardson does not inform us of the time or locality of his birth; an oversight in a biographer, considering the after-trouble which such omissions fling upon all writers, and the consequent uncertainty touching the birth-places and periods of many great men, from Homer down to Howard, and, as will be found in time to come, touching the same matters in connection with our reverend bachelor of laws. We do not arrive at a date even when he records his entry at Eton. Still we rejoiced to get there. We had been afraid that we should never escape from the society of scoundrels with *aliases*, or issue from dens which were invisible by day, and seemed to arise from depths below to take a place upon earth, only at night. At Eton we concluded we should find ourselves, like Macheath at Tyburn, in exceedingly good company. We do not, however, breathe a much healthier atmosphere. There is considerable abuse of authorities and systems—not indeed misapplied; but the people with respectable names to them do not appear of much higher moral dignity than Slender Billy or Stunning Joe. Witness what the reverend author says of the late Lord Durham, when a boy:

John Lambton was, from a mere boy, an embryo tyrant and a bully, whenever he could find a victim; a compound of pride, pretence, and superciliousness. His reputation for veracity whilst at Eton was not particularly high. He made few friends; and the coldness of his nature, and the lofty estimation he set upon his own merits, kept him apart from the general intercourse of his fellow-scholars. He himself neither regretted his isolation nor was it regretted by others."

In other words, Richardson despised Lambton. Surely the latter must have felt the severity of such a doom. But, to proceed. In 1809, our author entered as a fellow-commoner at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. It is hardly too much to say that he describes the old system here as a gross swindle, and that his judgment is scarcely more softly tempered towards the new. To escape from the dull ignorance of the lecturing professor to whom he was doomed to listen, he took to reading "Fearne, on Contingent Remainders." There happened to be no other book at hand, and he "gladly made use of it to escape a heavier infliction." He seems to have been rather apt at making escapes. Thus, he found the after-dinner discourse in the Combination room too dry and prosy for his taste, and he "took refuge in the company of those who drank their wine in their own rooms, or sought the relaxation of a tavern." He seems also to have studied society about him pretty generally. The "Bachelor's"

pages smell anything but savourily of wafts from the *Lupinaria*, and he is warm in his indignation against the system at the "Spinning-House." He, of course, treats the matter philosophically. He deplores scandalous conduct, disdains to defend vice, and adds, "I am not about to be the apologist of strumpets, nor to extenuate the infamy of their paramours and patrons, but least of all am I about to preach a hypocritical homily in exaggeration of their sinfulness;" and we feel bound to say for this excellent man that he keeps his word. He neither eulogises sin, nor directs a homiletical artillery against those who practice it. May we add, with great deference to the venerable gentleman, that his book would have been more cleanly if the subject alluded to had been less copiously and less frequently treated? The subject, however, being discussed at length, it would not have been damaged by the garnish of some salubrious indignation. We do not know if the reverend pastor's description of the arrangements at the "Key" Hotel is to be classed under the head of Reminiscences, or whether it is merely the retailing of accounts given by the initiated. We will, however, undertake to assure him that these are altogether misplaced, if his book be intended for commonly decent society. We cannot smile even at his gay assurance that when this gorgeous temple of uncleanness was burnt down, a parson perished in the flames. Let us turn from fire to water, to get rid of the former subject, and be refreshed by the change.

Dr. Milner, Dean of Carlisle, filled the mathematical chair in which Newton had once sat. Like many other professors, he kept all his knowledge to himself, and rarely imparted the secrets of science, of which he was reputed to be in possession, to other people. He was vigorous in intellect and in body; considerably above most "Heads" in the powers of social conversation. In person he was tall and corpulent, weighing something over twenty stone. Indeed, in his academic dress, his appearance was that of a giant. He had some curious notions of the efficacy of water on the skin, and was accustomed to luxuriate in the pattering of a shower-bath. The shower-bath in which he took his delight was not, be it observed, the mechanical contrivance which can be obtained at the shop of a tinman. He adopted a more primitive, though less recognised, mode of indulging his taste. When on a summer's day the rain descended in torrents, divesting himself of the robes which "blissful Eden knew not," and in a state of perfect nudity, in the privacy of his garden, he enjoyed the pelting storm, frisking like a hippopotamus, in the refreshing coolness of the element. It is true that the height of the walls and the density of the shrubs which surrounded his retreat secured him from the remarks which such a display to vulgar eyes might have produced; but from the roofs of some of the buildings adjacent a view might be obtained of the proceedings, which fact he had unluckily overlooked.

We will add to this an anecdote which the author professes to have derived from Dr. Sumner, the father of the present Lord Primate:—

Edmund Burke, it has been remarked, seldom introduced Latin quotations in his speeches. Dr. Sumner, in conversation with him, asked him the reason of such omissions from declamations which, splendid as they are, would have had still greater claims to admiration if illustrated by pertinent embellishments of classic lore. It would not, the provost observed, arise from want of memory on the part of the great orator, nor from paucity of materials, nor from propriety of adaptation. Burke admitted the fact that he made but little use of such accessories. "I have," he said, "plenty of such things at my command, but I am afraid to make use of them, simply because I am afraid of making 'false quantities' in their use, and of incurring ridicule thereby from people who would avail themselves of my defects to laugh at and perhaps to correct me."

Reminiscences like these are sure to find ready acceptance, but the pleasure they afford is marred by recollections of Botsam and its equivocal inhabitants; by stories of publicans; details of men who have nicknames that even the author of this book himself dare not tell; and sketches of personages, such as Dick Vaughan of the "Bell," the first opportunity of seeing whom the author enjoyed "in his (Vaughan's) hours of relaxation, on the occasion of his attendance at a cock-pit." Dick Vaughan was a condescending individual, and the author received from him "a general invitation to attend the sports, pastimes, and places at which he was to be found." At the feet of such a Gamaliel there appears

to have been no lack of admiring *alumni*. The "lectures" of this individual, says our friend, "were as well attended by some of the under-graduates as the lectures of the professors of the different faculties." Our worthy collegian was domiciled at the house of Jones, of the "down Lynn," the driving of which coach caused Mr. Jones's absence from home on alternate days and nights. The management of the establishment then devolved on Jones's consort, when "certain passages were played on the premises, with which," says the author, "I conjecture" (he does not go further than conjecturing) "Jones would not have been very well pleased." A page or two after this record we are told that Mr. H. Villebois "was another occasional visitor at Mr. Jones's;" and of the wealthy commoner the divine writes that "he was not married, but he lived in that state which is considered as good as married, and which he probably considered better, with a remarkably fine woman, one of the daughters of Mr. Elmore, long since deceased, and by her he had many children, and among these children she who has made most noise in the world was the late Lady Sykes." Upon this delicate passage, the record in which is unburthened by any comment, the author expresses a fear that his narrative may be growing dull; and he accordingly proceeds to enliven it after his fashion—by details of adultery, seduction, profligacy, titled blackguards, kept mistresses, and among them the concubine of the Duke de Berry. "I became acquainted with some of these people," says the author, in his jaunty way, "at the house of a Mrs. Wrigglesworth, at which a Mr. Vernon presided. Mr. Vernon was at that time understood to be the happy man from whose pocket the expenses of the establishment were defrayed." This, however, is stated to have been a mistake, and we only notice the passage because it serves to shew how the author studied society. The fault lies more, perhaps, in the complacent record of nasty facts than in aught beside; for what was to be expected of young men, when such an university authority as Dr. Jowett himself, when Mendoza the pugilist honoured Cambridge with a visit, "recommended the undergraduates to profit by his instructions, and described the advantages to be derived from them." It was at least to be expected that the "fools" among the undergraduates would adopt such instructions, and that worse consequences would follow than those arising from the pursuit of mere folly. The wonder is that he who has been a fool in his "salad days" should not be ashamed to make record of his folly when he has been visited by grey hairs if not by wisdom. These volumes afford abundant proof of what Scott says, that—

> Mirth may into folly glide, and folly into sin.

But if this be the case with some, it is satisfactory to know that it is possible to be merry and wise, and that there are men who would not merely refrain from recording, but also from committing, folly. And in this they are influenced by even a higher motive than that alluded to by the gentleman in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Nice Valour," who sets it down, without fear of being gainsayed, that—

> Base things are felt
> More by their shames than hurts.

The writer of these volumes scarcely seems to think so, if we may judge by the coolness with which he records the doings of past days. If it were otherwise, would he have told us of his presence at "Pot Fair," at Barnwell? This celebration was well attended, so the author assures us, by members of the university, and there, "till a late hour, every sort of debauchery was triumphant." The writer has probably forgotten how late he remained in such a scene, but he makes record how he was in the thick of it "shortly before sundown."

From the University—of the bright side and bright characters of which the author has nothing to tell—he suddenly drags us to the tavern clubs, the pot-house coteries, the broken-down actors, the adventurers, and the vagabonds of London. We only hope that all registered here be not the result of personal reminiscence. Some anecdotes are narrated, confessedly from hearsay,—such is that edifying one of "Deaf Burke," who died of B.B., initials which are interpreted as meaning "Bloody British," and having a particular application to home-made

brandy. But there is by far too much left upon record, without any explanation added as to whether the reverend Bachelor of Laws is imparting his personal experiences, or only retelling stories which, in either case, might have been left untold. We will add that the narrative at the end of the first volume touching the alleged cause which led to the suicide of the Marquess of Londonderry, is one of unmitigated filth, atrocity, and horror. Even were the details true, it is inexplicable to us how any man having a sense of decency, a feeling of charity, or the merest ray of Christian sentiment, as the reverend inditer of these pages has, or ought to have—we say it is inexplicable to us how any such man, having a desire that his book should be admitted into family circles where decency is a *Lar*, should have inscribed on its pages so foul and so unsupportable a legend as this. It is one that, we should suppose, Holywell Street itself would reject with disgust; and it is entirely unsupported by the evidence on the inquest, which the reverend gentleman looks upon as corroborative of his story. It is a story which, while it seeks to affix one sort of sin upon the Marquess, affects to show how he was terrified into suicide by being charged with sin infinitely more hideous, and by demands made upon his purse in the character of "hush money." It is a story altogether incredible, but the reverend gentleman who relates it, expressly says: "I confess, coming from a quarter whence I received it, I entertain no doubt of its accuracy." To this we will only add the expression of our wish that the head of the Stewart family may think it worth while to invite him to name his authority.

It was while moved by the disgust which this legend inspired, that we opened the second volume at random—at the highly-flown eulogy upon Dr. Forbes Winslow. It is a sort of biographical panegyric, for which we think the gentleman named is not likely to be exceedingly grateful. There must be something unpleasant to a man in the very idea of being even praised in a book, the author of which shews such poor taste and bad judgment—to speak mildly, as to give currency to the horrible Londonderry legend. Of the stories in the second volume it is difficult to say how many are connected with the writer personally. We hear nothing of his clerical experience, but he tells much of the "King's Bench," and "life" there, as it used to be. He narrates, *à propos* to a man about town, how the latter induced him, when a mere lad, unconscious of evil, to pawn a pair of chronometers belonging to the Admiralty, and surreptitiously obtained—and how the dangerous joke was happily carried out, and the chronometers redeemed in time to prevent an unpleasant catastrophe. We have a transient glimpse, too, at the author as a country clergyman, and how he drove a *fast* Jew to the king's funeral at Windsor. We have strange tales about very strange people, with an occasional good anecdote, stories spoiled in the narration, and some, old in themselves, without novelty being imparted to them by new heroes and heroines. The great fact, however, in the author's life is that he became a literary man, in connection with the press, and as he has enjoyed such position in it as he now holds for a considerable time, his testimony upon such a matter is worth quoting. Speaking of a person against whom he seems to bear an ancient grudge, we say *seems*, for we will not suppose that ill-will can abide in the bosom of a priest of a religion the very essence of which is charity,—of this person, however, the author writes that "he was one of a class who assumed the title of a literary man, though of literature he had not a particle. He had, however, what served his purpose quite as well, perhaps better—he was *not easily abashed, profuse in professions, and indomitable in impudence;*" and this triple qualification is hypothetically put down by the clerical reporter as perhaps being more profitable for a literary man, on the press, than literary knowledge. Well, perhaps they are. We will not dispute the authority. We must here close our own record. The matters in the second volume have reference to all sorts of characters and all sorts of places; and we cannot describe this, any more than the preceding volume, as affording profitable reading. We feel, on closing them, as

if we had been in company of which we were thoroughly ashamed, and that we should not like our friends to know of it. We speak, of course, of the characters portrayed. The author has little share in the remark. Every reader, if the volumes should have any, will be able to make his own application on that head. It is our mission to judge works and not individuals, save in a certain capacity. Touching the book and the writer, we will, therefore, content ourselves with saying that the latter has made a great mistake in writing it. It does him no credit as a literary man; and if he have no greater merit than is displayed in these Reminiscences he is but indifferently off indeed. But there are worse offences here than mere offences of style. The reverend gentleman has entirely erred in supposing that society generally has any liking for such details as those which go to the making up of a great portion of his book. But perhaps he only writes for a particular section of society. Still his taste remains censurable; and an old man had better be silent than garrulous upon such subjects as are discussed in various parts of the work before us. Let us do him the justice to say that in recording his reminiscences touching vices, and the vicious enactors of them, into whose company or vicinity he seems to have, by some circumstance, continually fallen, he does not always omit a moral reflection. But, as an old man, he might have learned that Falstaff was none the less a drinker for the poor pennyworth of bread that accompanied the ocean of sack; and the writer would have gained more respect had he either kept the story of vice out of his book or tacked thereto a more impressive moral. Not that we doubt the fidelity of his portraiture. There are still in London such men as he here describes. It is not long since that a stranger in town was driven by a sudden storm, at night, to take temporary refuge in a tavern. It was on a Saturday night, and in the room into which he was ushered he found a rollicking company, the most facetious member of which was the chairman, who gave the new-comer a hearty welcome. His jollity was stupendous, and his songs would have stirred up the frolicsome spirits of the young ladies who nursed Gargantua. In the stranger they only aroused disgust. On the following day, at church, he was attracted by the dignified manner of the clergyman, but sorely perplexed, the while, by his singular likeness to the jovial chairman of the night before. The stranger's devotion was marred by this perplexity, and his attention to the great truths inculcated in the sermon by the same minister was altogether distracted. Ere the end of it, however, he was convinced of the identity, and after some hesitation, the congregation being dismissed, he entered the vestry, and expressed how surprised he had been to find in the solemn expounder the uproarious president of the "free-and-easy" of the night before. The actor of the double part looked for a moment calmly at the speaker; then, raising his eyes to the ceiling, exclaimed, "Oh, that brother of mine!" as if remonstrating with Heaven for allowing such unpleasant mistakes! We should be inclined to say that, rich as these Recollections of a "Half-Century" are in records of rogues (as well as of other people), the author would be puzzled to fix on any one of them whose rascality equals that of the hero of our own story.

THE "SHORT PLOUGHS" OF THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

THE strange but inveterate custom of the North of Ireland to draw ploughs by attaching them to the horses' tails, is not wholly unknown or forgotten: the popular acquaintance with it having been derived from a statute which was passed in the year 1638, and which is to be found amongst the printed Acts for Ireland.

Our present intention, in adverting to this subject, is to review the pertinacious series of impediments that were thrown in the way of the Crown, and of its advisers, when attempting to put an end to this practice; and for this purpose we shall be able to introduce several extracts from records which have been hitherto unpublished.

In the year 1606 an Act of the Privy Council of Ireland was made for the purpose of restraining the use of the barbarous custom of drawing ploughs and carriages by horses' tails, upon the pain of forfeiting, for the first year's offence one garron, for the second two, and for the third the whole team.

In 1611, "on Captain Paul Goare demanding seven or eight score pounds of the King for the pay of certain soldiers who had been entertained by him upon the Lord Deputy's warrant, for that and other extraordinary services performed by him in the time of O'Dogherty's rebellion, he desired the benefit of that penalty for one year, in one or two counties, which the Lord Deputy (Chichester) granted to him, limiting him however to 10*s*. Irish for every plough so offending."

In 1612 the Lord Deputy directed that this penalty should be levied within the whole province of Ulster, at the rate of 10*s*. English upon every plough so drawn, and the money which was raised, amounting to no less than £870, was employed in public uses.

On the 30th Nov. 1612 (10 James I.) the King directed a grant to be made to Sir William Uvedall, Knt. one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber, of the fines levied "for plowing with horses drawing by their tails, practised in some of the most rude and uncivil parts of Ireland." And accordingly upon the 27th July, 1613 (11 James I.) letters patent passed the great seal of Ireland in his favour, which recite that for "the abolishing of that barbarous custom of drawing plowes by the tailes of horses or garrans used and contynued in diverse parts of this kingdome," the yearly fine of 10*s*. sterling for every plough had been ordered, "wch order hath bynn published by sondry proclamations, and hath byn for diverse yeares past put in execution accordingly;" and, "forasmuch as the said uncivill usage is not fitt to be contynued in a common-wealth, for that every Christian is to take pitty of his beast, and that the said order tendeth to reformacōn and civility in the rude and unreformed parts of this realme," the King confirms and approves the same, and for the better execution of the order, grants to the said Sir William Uvedall the benefit of the said fine of 10*s*. with power to appoint deputies for its collection, the said grantee paying into the King's Exchequer 100*l*. a year: the grant concluding with forbidding the patentee, his deputies or collectors, "to use any extorcōn or unjust exaccōn upon any our leige people or loving subjects" of Ireland, and directing all governors, mayors, sheriffs and others to assist the patentee and his servants in the premises.

Such was the autocratical and unconstitutional legislation of the first of the Stuarts: and we cannot be surprised that it proved wholly ineffectual. Whilst the quadrupeds experienced no relief, their two-legged masters were oppressed more than ever; and at the first opportunity we find them petitioning against the exercise of a power so liable to abuse.

Among certain matters submitted to the Lord-Deputy by the House of Commons, on the 29th Nov. 1614, occurs the following note, which is remarkable for the employment of the term "act of state," meaning an order of the privy council, in contradistinction to "act of parliament:"—

> The Commons, finding themselves grieved with the heavy penalty imposed by act of state upon the husbandmen of this kingdom for drawing of their short plows by the tails of their garrons, and with the great abuses committed in the levying of the said penalty, do humbly desire that by another act of state, or by act of parliament, or by both, the said grievances may be redressed, and that rather a corporal punishment than a pecuniary may be inflicted upon the offender in that kind.

To this remembrance or petition the Lord-Deputy gave the following answer:—

> This is granted by patent to a servitor of the King's, who shall be written unto to accept of a reasonable composition in lieu of his patent, and his Majesty must be moved not to grant the same again to any other; but in my opinion it is fit to reform that abuse by some corporal punishment or pecuniary, to be converted to public uses, in such countries, and especially where the more civil manner of plowing may be used."

Nicholas Pynnar, who made "a brief view and survey" of Ulster between the 1st of Dec. 1618 and the 28th of March 1619, in pursuance of a Royal Commission, informs us of the

several precincts of land wherein tillage and husbandry were used according to the English manner, and wherein it was otherwise, within that province. In his description of the precinct of Chanchie, in the county of Cavan, which was "allotted to Scottish undertakers," he says, "I find upon these lands good tillage and husbandry according to the *English* manner." When describing another precinct, he tells us "Captain Reley hath a thousand acres called Liscannor. Upon this there is a bawn * of sodds, and a house in it, in which he dwelleth. He hath made no estates but from year to year; and all his tenants do plough by the tail." And again, in another place, he says, "Mulmorie Oge O'Relie hath 3,000 acres. Upon this there is a bawn of sods, and in it an old castle which is now built up, in which himself and family dwelleth. He hath made no estates to any of his tenants, and they do all plough by the tail." When describing the estates in Fermanagh county, he tells us that all the tenants of Con MacShane O'Neale "do plough after the *Irish* manner," and he gives the same account of the tenants of Brian Maguire. In Donegal county he says that the tenants of Sir Mulmorie McSwyne, Tirlagh Roe O'Boyle, and Donnell McSwyne Farne, proprietors of estates of 2,000 acres each, "do plough after the *Irish* manner;" and in Tirone he tells us that all the tenants of Tirlagh O'Neale, a proprietor of 4,000 acres, "do plough after the *Irish* manner."

The grant that was made to Sir William Uvedall was assigned by him to Sir Toby Caulfield, who came in person into the Court of Exchequer of Ireland, on the 23rd of January, 1816 (16 James I.), and requested the barons to cause Uvedall's patent to be enrolled, and it was enrolled accordingly.

In the year 1618 a Commission was issued to Lord Chichester, Sir Humphry Winche, and others, to make inquiry concerning the general grievances of Ireland, and amongst the instructions annexed, was one to the effect that they should inquire and report "Whether any yearly profit be usually made by way of composition or dispensation, with them that break the Act and Order of Counsell made against short ploughs, and by which the ground cannot be well husbanded; who receives such profits or composition; to whose use; by whose tolleration; in what part of the kingdom; and how much the same amounts to yearly; and whether those ploughs ought to be forbidden." In compliance with this Commission and its instructions, the Commissioners reported, amongst other things, that during this year the profits arising by the grant made to Sir William Uvedall had within the province of Ulster amounted to 800*l.* sterling, although, as they had been informed, the charge on the people was much more. And they add that, "although divers of the natives pretend a necessity to continue the said manner of ploughing, as more fit for stony and mountainous grounds, yet they, the Commissioners, are of opinion that it is not fit to be continued, being condemned by the English inhabiting those parts as an uncivil and unprofitable custom."

From what has been already stated, it appears to be very evident that between the year 1606, when the first attempt was made to put an end to this rude custom (apparently prevailing to the greatest extent in the northern parts † of Ireland, which had been but lately "reduced to civility"), and the year 1619, a period of 13 years, little progress had been made, and that this state of things had arisen, as much probably from the avaricious desire of the patentee to benefit largely by his grant, as from the tenacity with which the native Irish clung to this strange and rude kind of husbandry.

King James, by his letters given under his signet, at Westminster, on the 18th May, 1620 (18 Jac. I.), recites that certain matters were complained of by his subjects in Ireland, and were

* A *bawn* is an inclosure surrounded by walls of about 12 feet high, wherein cattle were kept at night. Pynnar's Survey contains a short description of the bawns in Ulster.

† It is not likely that this custom prevailed in the south. The poet Spenser, writing in Elizabeth's time, and alluding to the peasantry of that part of Ireland, says, "the countrey people themselves are great plowers and small spenders of corne."—View of the State of Ireland, p. 219.

presented to him by the Lord of Delvin, Sir Christopher Plunkett, and Mr. Dongan the recorder of Dublin, which he says, "we have heard with our accustomed patience, as well in regard of the persons employed unto us, who did carry themselves in the delivery thereof with much modesty, humility, and discretion, as of the country from which they came, of which we have so tender a respect that we desire nothing more earnestly than the flourishing estate thereof." His Majesty also adds, "we are most willing to ease it of any burden under which it shall appear to us unjustly to suffer for the present, so we do hereby declare as a gracious testimony of our royal care of that nation, that we shall not hereafter impose any new thing upon them which may either hinder the happy growth of the kingdom, or be any way grievous to our subjects there inhabiting, in whose prosperity our contentment doth consist." The above-mentioned grievances were five in number, and one of them related to the fines for "ploughing with horses by the tails, and the registering of such horses as are to be shipped from thence." As to which the king says, "the barbarous custom commonly used in the northern part was the cause of the grant of the penalty for ploughing with horses by the tails, and our chiefest end thereby was the reformation of that abuse, which we were then assured would within few years be brought to pass, and we did presently see good effect thereof in some part of that country; but now being informed by the agent that such as are employed under our patentee, more respecting their own profit than our intention, have, by way of contract, drawn down the ten shillings to be taken upon every plough, to two shillings and sixpence, and two shillings, and so by lessening the punishment opened a way for that rude and hateful custom to spread itself, this (adds the king, in his directions to his Commissioners,) we would have you examine, and if it shall appear unto you that any such course hath been held so far differing from our royal purpose, we shall upon notice thereof call in the said grant, and take some sharper course for the more speedy reducing of the offenders into better form."

By the following Order of the Exchequer, it appears that the rent of £100 a-year which, by Uvedall's patent, was reserved to the King, had at this time been increased to the sum of £500 per annum, affording some evidence that the Crown still continued to derive no small revenue from this abuse.

Die Martis x^mo^ Febr. 1628.

Whereas a scire facias issued from this Court to the Sheriffs of the Cittie of Dublin against the right ho^ble^ W^m^. Lo. Calfeild, lo. barron of Charlemonte, uppon a forfeited Recognizance of one Thousand pounds ster. for the payment of five hundred pounds sterlinge, being for one yeares rent of the short plowes, uppon wch proces hee appeared in Courte this day by his attorney, Anthony Doppinge, and produced in Court two severall acquittances under the officers of the receipt their hands, the one dated xiiij^o^ July, 1628, and another dated iiij^o^ Febr. 1628, wherby it appeared that the said five hundred pounds ster. is wholy paid to his Matie. And therfore humbly praied that the said Recog. might bee cancelled and hee therof discharged. It is therefore ordered in respect that itt appeared unto the Court by the said severall acquittances, that his Matie is fully satisfied, the said Recog. shalbe forthwith cancelled, wherof the officers of this Court are to take notice, and see the said Recog. cancelled.

Instructions, commonly called "The Graces," were sent by the King to Lord Deputy Falkland, in the year 1634, among which is the following entry:—

8. For reforming of the barbarous abuse of the short ploughs we are pleased that the penalty now imposed thereon shall be presently taken away, and that hereafter an act of parliament shall pass for restraining of the said abuse, upon such a penalty as shall be thought fit.

Accordingly, in the 10th and 11th years of Charles I. an Act was passed, which recites that "in many places of this Kingdome there hath been a long time used a barbarous custome of ploughing, harrowing, drawing, and working with horses, mares, geldings, garrans, and colts by the taile, whereby (besides the cruelty used to the beasts) the breed of horses is much impaired in this kingdome, to the great prejudice thereof; and whereas also divers have and yet do use the like barbarous custome of pulling off the wooll yearly

from living sheep, in stead of clipping or shearing of them;" wherefore it is enacted that they who should do contrary to this Act might be fined and imprisoned by the justices of assize and of the peace.

On the 12th of August, in the 17th of his reign (1641), Charles the First, by letter addressed to his lieutenant of Ireland, Robert Earl of Leicester, gave his assent to the passing of (amongst other Bills) "An Act for the suspending, for the space of ten years, of part of the Act against Plowing by the Tail, made in the tenth year of his Majesty's reign," being the statute lastly adverted to.

By letters patent dated the 20th Dec. in the 14th of Charles II. (1662) the king, in consequence of the many laudable and acceptable services "performed unto us (as the record states) dureing our beeing in foraigne countries" by George Hamilton, gentleman, his Majesty grants to him for his life the forfeitures and penalties which should or might arise to the Crown by reason of one or more Act or Acts of Parliament made in Ireland in the 10th and 11th of Charles the First, or any other former Acts, "prohibitinge the ploweing, drawing, harrowinge, and worcking with horses, mares, geldings, garrons, or colts by the tayle, with power to sue, prosecute, and implead for the same before justices of assize and of the peace."

On the 13th of Nov. 1668 Phelim McMahon and Art O'Mulligan came before Richard Kennedy, Baron of the Exchequer, and made oath that they were bound over by Cromwell Ward, esq. "upon the account of ploweing with horses by the taile," together with one Neale Oge McMahon (who is at present very sick, as the deponents verily beleeve), on or about the 5th of February, 1665, "in 10*l.* sterling each, to appear at the assizes to be held at Enniskillen; that said Mr. Ward had so bound them over upon the procurement of some person "that had farmed ye licence for ploweing by ye taile," because they would not compound for the same; that they applied to Mr. Ward, informing him they were very poor, and would be put in gaol for their fees if he returned the recognizances, when he promised that he would not do so; that they therefore did not appear at the assizes: that Philip McMahon has five children, Art O'Mulligan six, and Neale McMahon eight; and that neither of them were worth forty shillings in the world. Mr. Ward, notwithstanding his promise to the contrary, returned the above mentioned recognizances into the Exchequer in person; the accused presented their petition to the Commissioners of Reducement, who, because the petitioners were poor men, and had "a very great charge of children" reduced their fines in Michaelmas Term, 1668, to thirty shillings.

Thus, after a lapse of sixty-two years (1606 to 1668), we still find this primitive mode of ploughing existing in the north of Ireland; but it is scarcely necessary for us now to make the remark that "nous avons changé tout cela," and that where the worst kind of husbandry was formerly to be found, we at this day find the best. This, however, was not the case in the year 1738, for at that time (as Mr. McGan writes) there were in Ulster "large tracts of the best land in the kingdom almost unpeopled, inhabited only by a few wretches dispersed among the beasts of the field, living in so miserable a state of poverty and barbarism as is a shame and reproach to a Christian country, being more vile than the condition of Indian savages."*

But it may be asked, "Does this custom still exist in Ireland?" There can be but little doubt that it does not; at the same time, it may be observed that Cæsar Otway, in his "Sketches in Erris and Tyrawley" (1841), p. 358, says, "Still, as we are informed, the harrow is drawn by fastening it to the horses' tails." Let us hope that he was misinformed, for certainly this was not one of those venerable usages as to which we can cordially echo the poet's sentiment when he exclaims:—

> Many precious rites
> And customs of our rural ancestry
> Are gone or stealing from us; this I hope
> Will last for ever.

JAMES F. FERGUSON.

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* Some Thoughts on the Tillage of Ireland, humbly dedicated to the Parliament by Mr. McGan. Dublin, 1738.

THE DESCENDANTS OF MARY STUART.

BY A MODERN JACOBITE.

ONE of my first enthusiams was, one of my most lasting is likely to be, the love, the worship, the devotedness, the chivalry which the mere name of Mary Stuart never fails to excite in my heart. One of my first hatreds was, one of my most lasting is likely to be, that which I feel for Queen Elizabeth, whom certain small and would-be pictorial writers are at present extravagantly puffing, thereby setting truth and decency alike at defiance. In spite of these chimpanzee Carlyles, Elizabeth will always be a very loathsome figure in history, while Mary will shine immortally before souls abounding with passion, phantasy, and affection, as the most beautiful of earth's divine array of martyrs. Mary finds in these days many an able, eloquent, earnest vindicator. She needs not me as a champion, even if I possessed that minute historical knowledge of England and Scotland in the sixteenth century which my pursuits and tastes have alike prevented me from acquiring. But as the expression of my reverence for a calumniated memory, I intend to gather in miscellaneous fashion a few particulars together regarding Mary's descendants. I throw forth without order hints which others may elaborate if they think it worth the trouble.

The most notable of Mary's descendants was *Frederick the Great*. Born on the 24th January, 1712, coming to the throne in 1740, and dying on the 17th August, 1786, Frederick, during his long reign of forty-six years might have done still mightier things if he had had more effective instruments than stolid, heavy Germans to work with. Frederick's mother was the Hanoverian princess Sophia Dorothea. But his grandfather Frederick the First had also married a Hanoverian princess, the accomplished Sophia Charlotte, the friend of Leibnitz, and the sister of our George the First. The unfortunate Prince of the Palatinate, who lost almost before he could be said to possess the kingdom of Bohemia, became through his marriage with James the First's daughter Elizabeth, the ancestor of many kings, and among others of King Frederick the Great. In Frederick's prosaic and passionless character we trace nothing of Mary's rich, voluptuous, poetic nature. How romantic her career—how unromantic his! We are not drawn toward Frederick as toward Alexander, Cæsar, or Napoleon. He was a Franklin on a throne. His philosophy was that which was common in his time, and he never rose in any of his actions above it. Whatever the clearest and most vigorous of intellects could do Frederick did: but that is far from either heroism or genius.

That *Marshal Duke of Berwick*, who had James the Second for father, and Arabella Churchill, Marlborough's sister, for mother, was next to Frederick the Great, the most warlike of Mary's descendants. He was unquestionably foremost among the generals of his time. Born on the 21st August, 1670, he manifested early his military tastes and talents. He passed his early youth and received his education in France. His career as a soldier began under Charles Duke of Lorraine, the Emperor Leopold the First's general, who was carrying on war against the Turks in Hungary. About a year before that revolution which proved so fatal to his father, the Duke of Berwick returned to England. He fought valiantly on his father's side, especially in Ireland, where in 1689 he was wounded for the first and only time. In 1692 he entered into the service of France. Under the Marshal de Luxembourg he was at the battles of Steinkerque and of Neerwinde. Subsequently, after having had for commander the Duke of Burgundy, he followed the banner of Marshal de Villeroi. In 1703 he received naturalization as a French subject. In 1704 he was placed at the head of the French troops in Spain. Thence he was summoned to crush those Protestant risings in the South of France, of which Louis the Fourteenth's obstinate bigotry had been the cause. Here he is accused of having given to cruel orders a still more cruel execution. In 1706 hav-

ing been created Marshal of France he returned to Spain, where in the following year he gained the famous and decisive battle of Almanza. Grateful for so signal a victory, Philip the Fifth made him Duke of Liria and Xeria. In 1708 Marshal de Berwick successively commanded in Spain, in Flanders, on the Rhine and on the Moselle. He was then entrusted with the defence of Dauphiny, where he achieved much distinction. In 1713 a campaign in Catalonia was marked by the capture of Barcelona. In 1716 he was made military governor of the province of Guyenne. In 1718 and 1719 he had to combat in the Netherlands against that same Philip the Fifth whose fortunes he had done so much to restore and from whose throne he had driven all assailants and rivals. His son was at the time in the Spanish service, and he strenuously urged him to do his duty to his master. In 1733 the Duke de Berwick passed the Rhine at Strasburg as generalissimo of the French forces. On the 12th June 1734 he was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Philippsburg. On hearing this news Villars is said to have exclaimed, "I always said that that man was more fortunate than I." The Marshal de Berwick seems to have inherited in a large degree his father's impassibility, and to have marched to his triumphs by prudence rather than by daring He left memoirs, which were published about forty years after his death. Montesquieu honoured him with a historical eulogy.

In our days the great-grandson of the Duke of Berwick, *Edward Duke de Fitzjames*, was a man of note, with that fidelity to convictions and that disposition to make sacrifices for them which cannot be denied to the Stuart race, and of which Mary herself, Charles I. and James II. offered most memorable proofs. The Duke de Fitzjames was born in 1776, and educated in those religious and political principles which were traditional in his family. He left France in 1787, and joined the emigrants in the armed resistance which they vainly offered to the French Revolution. Fixing his abode for a time in England, he there married a lady called Latouche. During the consular government he returned to France, where, though stripped of his property, and in the most needy circumstances, he yet strenuously refused all Napoleon's offers. His passionate love of absolutism, and his zealous devotedness to the interests of the Bourbons, impelled him to conduct which cannot be excused even in the most violent partisan. Thus, towards the end of the imperial reign, he entered as officer the National Guard of Paris, for no other purpose, apparently, than to enfeeble its allegiance to Napoleon. By an address to his legion, in March 1814, he induced it to remain totally inactive when the allies were advancing. During the first restoration various civil and military dignities were conferred on him by Louis XVIII. During the second, as if, like the Bourbons, he had learnt nothing from misfortune and exile, he demanded, with a fierceness that looked like personal hatred, the condemnation of Marshal Ney, whose death was as detestable a cruelty and as monstrous a blunder on the part of the Legitimists as the Duke d'Enghien's execution had been on the part of Napoleon. That General Bertrand, who was one of Bonaparte's most intimate friends, who accompanied him to Saint Helena, and who remained with him till his death, was the brother-in-law of Fitzjames. When, early in 1816, Bertrand was menaced with proscription, he protested against the validity and justice of the act, as he had never taken the oath of fidelity to the king. To this assertion Fitzjames repeatedly gave the fiercest contradiction, regardless alike of family feelings and relations, of mercy to the vanquished, and of the scantiest and commonest decency. During the reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. Fitzjames was the warmest supporter or the bitterest foe of Government, according as it manifested a bigoted and despotic character, or the contrary. Rather to resentment at the moderate attitude and tone which the Legitimist reaction sometimes assumed than to any other cause must we ascribe his support of a free press. To the astonishment both of friends and enemies he enrolled himself, after the July revolution, among Louis-Philippe's lieges. But he did not seem to regard the oath very binding, for he speedily involved himself in the active and unscrupulous

intrigues of which the Duchess de Berri was the centre and the soul, and he was subjected in consequence to a short imprisonment in 1832. His hostility to the Government now became as fierce as the hottest words and the most untiring energies could make it. To give the more determined and comprehensive emphasis to his proceedings, he deserted the House of Peers to be elected into the Chamber of Deputies. Next to Berryer, he was considered the most eloquent orator and most vigorous leader among the Legitimists, and his death in 1838 was felt as a great loss to his party. With him the last real Jacobite faith and utterance might be said to expire. What a hundred years before the Scotch had clothed with wild, bold, stirring poetry, went out as French rhetoric.

But, if not a mightier, a much better known orator than the Duke de Fitzjames had Mary Stuart's blood in his veins. *Charles James Fox* had, through his mother, the profligate Charles II. as progenitor. I know not whether Fox will ultimately be placed among England's foremost and noblest sons. Probably not; for factious fighting has grown hateful, and Whiggery is falling into discredit; and must it not be admitted that Fox was a chief Whig and a party battler rather than a true statesman? Thrust however as you may Fox from the rank of England's demigods, he will still always remain one of England's favourites. His generous character, amiable disposition, and jovial manners will be remembered perhaps when men no longer read his speeches, a feat which I honestly confess I never attempted.

Alike as the nephew of Fox, and for his own good and pleasant qualities, *Lord Holland* deserves a kind admiring word. Holland House was for many years more than the centre of a Whig clique; it was also a social power. It might owe some of its attractions to the wits, poets, and politicians, by possessing whom the Whig party consoled itself for its long exclusion from office. But it was evidently the bounteousness of Lord Holland's nature which in the main made Holland House what it was. The Whigs have generally been most destitute of popular sympathies when they were loudest in the advocacy of popular principles; while the Tories have often overflowed with popular sympathies at the very moment when they were contending for the most unpopular principles. But Lord Holland's sympathies were always as popular as his principles; and he was, as far as a pure aristocratic Whig could be so, a hearty honest patriot.

The three of Mary's descendants whose fate was saddest and likest her own were Charles the First, the Duke of Monmouth, and Charles Edward, called the Pretender.

Charles the First suffered for the faults of others more than for his own. He lived and died no wise or great man, but a true king; yet much as I have tried to love him there is something cold, cruel, and false about this monarch's eyes which always repels me. We feel, in spite of ourselves, that he would have been perfidious, even if he had been taught no Machiavellian doctrines, had inherited from his father, and from Elizabeth, no exaggerated notions about prerogative, and had not been exposed through his frivolous treacherous wife to the worst influences of Jesuitism. Nevertheless he had the unselfishness which is the grand characteristic of the martyr—and as the martyr let him be honoured.

The *Duke of Monmouth* was gallant and graceful: and as the gallant and the graceful the people of England would perhaps have been willing to accept him as king. But it was an unpardonable blunder to attempt the dethronement of James II. before the latter had had time to fill up the measure of his unpopularity. Monmouth mounted the scaffold bravely, like his grandfather; but he had not like him been disciplined to sorrow by long and terrible misfortune. The executioner's axe could strike no dread into the soul of Charles: as it rose in the air it was rather like the first flash of a new, nobler, serener, life. But to glitter the foremost, happiest figure to-day in a brilliant court, and to see on the morrow that sharp, unpitying steel flashing on high, and about to tear us for ever from the sons of men, and from the genial, bounteous earth, demands a courage which pray God may give us all in the trying hour.

Thirty or forty years ago the rebellion of 1745 was in Scotland almost as fresh in the memory and the thoughts as the battle of Waterloo is now. The scars were not yet healed, the reverberation had not died away, the sufferers were not all dead, and of the wild adventures there were still living witnesses. The charm of this history therefore was as irresistible to the ear of my childhood as if I myself had been an actor in the memorable scenes, as if I had been victorious at Preston Pans and defeated by the bloody Duke of Cumberland at Culloden. I suppose it would be as well to forget or not to inquire into all that *Charles Edward* was, after his astonishing Scottish career. And the old man, the sot, the brutal husband of an accomplished wife, the ill-tempered squabbler for an etiquette which had become ridiculous and useless in his fallen fortunes I think not of: and dwell only on the dashing, daring, comely, generous youth such as I find him in the Jacobite songs, and in Scott's *Waverley*. Let what is fact remain fact, and what is romance remain romance. I do not know that the world is much better for Niebuhr's discoveries, which, perhaps merely substitute prosaic for poetical fables. Every illusion should be allowed to live that cannot be proved to be positively pernicious. There is a great deal about which I would rather not read, unless I am to read according to my phantasy and not according to the record. A certain latitude of instinctive mythology should be allowed to the heart, if for no other reason, that realities may be more easily recognised, more profoundly revered, more willingly obeyed.

Two of the Stuarts that will always wear a dismal aspect among earth's memories are James the Second, and he who assumed the name of James the Third.

Both these princes were born to be priests. The first would have made an excellent inquisitor, the other an excellent village curate. *James the Second* was a common-place reproduction of Spain's Philip the Second. There have been tyrants quite as sanguinary as Philip, but no tyrant at once so selfish and so sombre. Yet following him everywhere over his gory path we uniformly find that he had a will, a character, ideas, plans of his own. Blindly superstitious, fiercely fanatical, he still was not a mere puppet in the hands of wily Jesuits. But James the Second was the most abject slave, the most passive tool of the priesthood. A sluggish mass of dull cold passions, he never stirred but under the guidance of his confessor. But Philip's devouring egoism placed the haughty man before the despotic king, and the despotic king before the cruel instrument of the Inquisition. James the Second, however, was brave, and not quite without royal traits gleaming through his stolidity. *James the Third* so called draws us near to him by nothing either manly or kingly. He is a pure insignificance, an absolute coward, yearning for a crown, and yet afraid to venture his skin for it. We refuse him our respect, and we cannot even give him our pity. A hero, a true hero could have dashed the coarse and unpopular George the First from his throne in the first years of his reign. This paltry, pusillanimous creature madly, wantonly inflamed strong valiant bosoms to rebellion, and then without effort, without emotion, left the rebels to their fate.

William the Third, as warrior, as statesman, as patriot, receives my most willing homage even if he had not been a descendant of Mary Stuart: but for the present royal family, descended though it be from Mary Stuart, my sentiments I must confess are not those of loyalty and devotedness. The source of this dislike is the absence of those qualities which we delight in ascribing to kings. It is not an effeminate, a degenerate race; it is vigorous, courageous, active; in habits unostentatious, in manners simple. But it is narrow and poor in intellect, limited in view, with prejudices, perversity, pedantry, obstinacy, heaviness, so peculiarly German as to render it after a hundred and thirty years still alien in England. The present occupant of the throne is a lady much loved, much esteemed. Yet, notwithstanding my wish to echo the praise which is given, I am forced to witness the German elements bursting through some of her best deeds. Herein I am not disposed to question excellence of intention—far from it. Higher motive it is not difficult to discern than selfish calcula-

tion or morbid hankering for notoriety. But in all public affairs the German inspiration is mischievous. It would meet the grandest exigencies with the most frigid most formal dogmatisms. It would substitute the paltriness of the pedagogue for the comprehensive energy of the ruler. It has been the curse of all political doings in Europe ever since the downfall of Napoleon. The emperor Alexander yielding to it gave birth to the Holy Alliance, that blasphemy against God, that mockery of the nations. And if the Queen is to be still dearer to her subjects than she is, she must seek to banish entirely political Germanism from England.

The Queen's most formidable foe at this troubled hour is, like herself, a descendant of Mary Stuart. The Emperor Nicholas married the late King of Prussia's daughter, and for nearly two hundred years as I have shown, Prussia's rulers have been able to place among their glories their right to rank among Mary's numerous and illustrious progeny. *Alexander the Second* seems destined largely to share that heritage of woe which Mary has left to so many of her children: for we English cannot doubt the result of the present contest, and Russia is like Persia of old, not a power to be diminished, but a power to be destroyed. A power which does not civilise in proportion as it conquers, as the Roman power did, cannot be an abiding power, and ought not to be so. It is probable then that the first of Mary's descendants to sit on the Russian throne will be the last occupant of that throne. At present these two monarchs, the English and the Russian branches of the vast Stuart tree, but rivals to the death, hold sway, the colonial possessions included, over the fourth of the human family, and in every quarter of the globe. How affinity and antagonism walk side by side in the universe, and how each begets each! How out of the cradle where infants played together come hatreds which hurl forth millions to battle! Perhaps also we may see something else here, that the innocent blood shed at Fotheringay demands bloody atonement. God the Avenger seems to us almost God the Cruel, till we learn how grand a thing is divine justice, and how grand a thing also is human mercy. Let God be just, let us adore him for being just, but let us be merciful.

The royal house of *Hanover*, though holding the same relation to Mary as the royal houses of England, Russia, and Prussia, would scarcely, on account of Hanover's political insignificance, call for notice, if the present Hanoverian ruler were not endeared to men alike by his amiable qualities and his misfortunes. Condemned to total blindness, yet bearing himself with the most saintly meekness, and from the night which is evermore round him, bringing evermore light and warmth for others, how beautiful he is both in his resignation and his benevolence! Admire him, revere him, love him, but do not pity him, for behind those orbs eclipsed there are worlds eloquent with rainbows and glowing with perennial sunshine. And if there is darkness for a moment in his soul, hath he not ever music near to unlock the oracles of God, and to summon whole hosts of angels from Paradise?

It would be joy unspeakable for me to believe that *Jeremy Taylor*, the most poetical of prose writers, was, as is sometimes reported, the son of Charles the First, and thus the great-grandson of Mary Stuart. He was remarkable not only for his noble character and sublime genius but for his physical beauty; and I have sometimes fancied that there was a resemblance between his features and those of Mary. Jeremy Taylor is one of England's most exalted, most endearing glories; perhaps the author next to Shakspere of whom England has most reason to be proud. But what higher charm would not his gorgeous pages have if we knew that he himself was one of the Stuarts?

Bossuet has written much which the French call sublimest eloquence, but which I consider supremest bombast. Nevertheless he was a man of rare and transcendant gifts, and his pages are rich with passages of stupendous power. Who can forget his grand utterances on the death of Charles the First's daughter *Henrietta Duchess of Orleans?* Henrietta, born during the troubles of the Civil War, at Exeter, on the 16th June, 1644, died at Saint Cloud, on the 30th June, 1670, after a

single day's illness. There were strange rumours as to the cause of her death, and whispers about poison stole from ear to ear and received a ready faith. She was young and beautiful, and that was enough to excite pity for her fate, even if her grave had not been dug by crime. She was a favourite of her brother-in-law Louis the Fourteenth, whom she served in his political intrigues, while he looked with a lenient eye on her reckless conduct and her gallantries. To some of her brother Charles the Second's most infamous political deeds she had been the active adviser, and her death occurred immediately after her return from a visit to England, in which she had added to the king's harem Mademoiselle De Querouaille, afterwards Duchess of Portsmouth, and had prepared him for conferring on his country a few more imperishable disgraces. Henrietta left two daughters, one of them Maria Louisa married Charles the Second of Spain and died young; the other Anna Maria became the wife of Victor Amadeus the Second, duke of Savoy, subsequently the first king of Sardinia. Than the present *King of Sardinia* there can be few of Mary's descendants more interesting to us, for he may be ultimately called to rule over a United and Protestant Italy. And how much else besides political revolutions all through Europe does that imply? The great work which the Reformation left incomplete would then be carried to its highest results while heralding a greater; and by changes too so natural, so gradual, and so safe, that even the most timid Conservative might hail their advent. Italy has twice already been queen of the world, first by military conquest, and then by religious ideas. She must a third time play a foremost part,—to be for the Mediterranean in the coming centuries that which England is for every shore and for every sea.

Philip the First, Duke of Orleans, Louis the Fourteenth's brother, did not mourn long for the woman whose tomb Bossuet had hallowed by an immortal pathos. He took for second wife, in 1671, *Elizabeth Charlotte*, who was born at Heidelberg on the 27th May, 1652, and who died at Saint Cloud on the 8th December, 1722. She was the daughter of the Elector Charles Louis of the Palatinate and great-granddaughter, as Henrietta was granddaughter, of James the First. She is described as having been of character so proud and of manners so rough, that a duke of Courland, who was to have married her, ran in secret and in terror from Heidelberg away. He must have been somewhat of a coward, for Elizabeth Charlotte was remarkable for the smallness of her size, so that she could not have menaced or assailed him with any more formidable weapon than her tongue. She had been educated a Protestant, but on her marriage with the duke of Orleans she entered into external communion with the Catholic Church. That her heart had any share in this compliance with a supposed political necessity does not seem probable. Her enlightened views and the liberality of her sentiments no doubt helped to plant and nourish the tolerance to which her celebrated son the Regent Orleans was always inclined from something better than indifference. Her husband was fond of childish amusements, and his frivolity formed a marked contrast with her stronger and sterner nature. Surrounded by a corrupt court she maintained an unspotted reputation. She scourged with her bitter wit the hypocrites no less than the debauchees with whom the court abounded. Louis the Fourteenth liked her for her liveliness and her crushing sarcasm, though perhaps she was too cautious ever to make *him*, the proudest of men, the subject of her satire. On dogs, on horses, on hunting, she bestowed the passionate attachment which she was not in a region to find many human objects to deserve. At the chase she usually appeared in male attire. Her hatred for Madame de Maintenon was deep, implacable, ferocious, and that Pharisee of the Pharisees richly returned it. The duchess clung so warmly to everything German that she seldom spoke any other than her native language during her long residence in France. That Louis XIV. persisted in marrying one of his natural daughters to her son filled her with indignation and disgust; but she did not take the wisest or noblest way of showing her resentment. She sought every means and embraced every opportunity of injuring and giving pain to her daugh-

ter-in-law. She went so far in this as even to overlook and rather to encourage that licentious and disorderly conduct in her son to which he was by nature only too prone. The learned men of Germany, including Leibnitz, were among her correspondents. Though her affection for her native land was so ardent, yet by urging the claims on the palatinate which came to her through the death of her brother, she afforded Louis XIV. a pretext for changing as far as he could that part of Germany into a desert. When her husband died, her friend, Madame de Maintenon, anxious for the condition and fate of her soul, wished her to be shut up in a convent. She was not, however, sufficiently grateful for her dear friend's attentions and intentions, and preferred the free air of heaven to the gloom of the cloister. The latter years of her life were devoted to the writing of her memoirs, which were afterwards published and have gone through several editions. Louis XIV. was not merely a despot in public but a despot in private, and from this cause, as well as from others, the duchess had little control over the education of her children. It was unfortunate for France and for the Regent Orleans that in this great matter she was allowed such limited interference. Her son's love and esteem, however, she always and to the utmost enjoyed.

Her daughter, Elizabeth Charlotte, Mademoiselle de Chartres, inherited her energy and talent. She was born on the 13th September, 1676, married in 1698 Leopold Joseph Charles, Duke of Lorraine, and died on the 24th December, 1744. After her husband's death, in 1729, she took a share in the affairs of government. Of her thirteen children, one was Francis Stephen, known under the name of Francis the First. By his marriage with Maria Theresa in 1736 Bourbon and Stuart blended with Hapsburg. This Francis Stephen was so fond of making money, that Frederick the Great called him the Court Banker, and states that in the Seven Years' War he often supplied the Prussians with provisions and forage, without regard to the injury he was thereby doing to the Austrian cause. It was a curious case of royal huckstering.

His son Joseph the Second, his daughter Marie Antoinette, his grandson the Archduke Charles, and his great grandson Napoleon the Second, all demand a glance.

Joseph was an accomplished and benevolent man, and a sincere patriot; but he tried to govern his country by dogmas and formulas, and he failed, as he could not help failing. The Germans are a nation of pedants, and they can stand a good deal of pedantry in their government, but they could not stand quite so large a dose as Joseph gave them. Much as there was of the pedagogue in his character, he was yet so thoroughly in earnest, and had so many noble qualities, that we are driven to deplore the melancholy and the disappointment which marked his career. United at nineteen to a woman to whom he was most tenderly attached, he lost after a few years her and a daughter she brought him, and thus vanished his last gleam of earthly happiness. From the throne he shot forth crotchets only to have them stormed by contrarieties, while a strong and bold Frederick the Great stood mocking by. Through his mania for meddling in everything, he left his states in some essential respects in a worse condition than he found them. Whether he conferred on them any abiding benefit at all may be doubted. But in a land peopled in the main by mummies, what could even a mightier than he do? As king of living men he would himself have grown a more living man, and his beautiful aspirations would have resulted in something better than wasted efforts and a broken heart. He was our James I. with gifts that made him far more estimable than James, but only unhappy in the same degree.

Marie Antoinette was, like her ancestress Mary Stuart, lovely; like her she was assailed by calamities that darkened and blasted the career without crushing the spirit; and like her she had to surrender to the blow of the executioner a fair head fashioned by nature to gleam in perpetual sunshine, yet fated to flash defiance at the fiendish howlings of the mob. Burke's wild declamations have done this woman irreparable injury. He has surrounded her with the atmosphere of his own bad passions and party hatreds, and it is through that atmosphere that

the English are content to view her. But truly we must take her to our heart without regard to the right or the wrong of the French Revolution, even as we would take Madame Roland or Charlotte Corday. Noble women, true saints on this side and on that, what do we care for their politics?

The Archduke Charles conducted war like a master, and wrote on it like a master. In combating Napoleon he almost rose to Napoleonic daring, Napoleonic promptitude, Napoleonic fertility of resources. The Austrian armies, however, were composed of such heterogeneous elements that it was impossible to inspire them with that unity of purpose which, next to Napoleon's own genius, hurled the French on so grandly to victory. It is doubtful whether the Germans will ever be a match for the French in war; but if ever a match it will only be when the Germans are what the French are—a nation. The marvel is not that the archduke achieved so little, but that he achieved so much in the wrestle with a demigod.

Napoleon's marriage with a princess of the house of Austria was perhaps the most monstrous blunder he ever committed. It gained him no political advantage, and it lost him the affection of all those who had continued to admire his genius in his most varying fortunes, notwithstanding his sins against freedom. Yet through that blunder his history received one of its few touches of tenderness in the birth and in the early death of Napoleon II. The mother of this interesting youth was one of those poor, vulgar, common-place creatures from whom we shrink the more the nearer to a throne they are born. But perhaps that by contrast only draws her son the nearer to our sympathies. Who had ever a more remarkable ancestry—Bourbon and Stuart, and Hapsburg and Bonaparte, all blending in his veins? If he had succeeded his father, even a Duke de Fitzjames might have bowed the knee in homage to him, as to one who was at once a Stuart like himself and a Bourbon like those for whom he had gone into exile. But it was well that an early grave should be his, and that his fragile delicate nature should not be summoned to grapple with French revolutionary passions. Thus was the most tremendous tragedy the world had ever witnessed the more complete, and infinitely the more touching. We mourn for him as David mourned for Jonathan, yet we would not trouble his last slumbers. The universe would have been less beautiful if he had not died.

About the time that Napoleon II. vanished in his sweetness away, another descendant of Mary Stuart grasped the sceptre to which the babe Bonaparte had been born amid the thunder of his father's victories. Louis Philippe was the third memorable Duke of Orleans. He was by no means the worst king that ever ruled France, but he attempted more than any other of its kings to drive France in a direction contrary to its national and natural character. This folly not even the most stupid and bigoted of the elder Bourbons had been guilty of. To force France to mould itself to a meagre and narrow utilitarianism was the long error of Louis Philippe's reign. He fell therefore more unregretted than if he had committed the most flagrant crimes. Perhaps as his father *Egalité* had been ostentatiously reckless, and had paid the price of his recklessness to the guillotine, Louis Philippe thought that he could not cultivate too exclusively the prudential virtues; but if he had considered his father's path as a path to be shunned, he might have learned something of adaptation to French peculiarities from his ancestor the regent, who, however corrupt, was not more corrupt than his times, and who had exalted qualities flashing through his vices, to which neither Louis XIV. the unrivalled egoist, nor Louis XV. the unrivalled sensualist, could pretend.

If Belgium is destined to remain an independent kingdom, and not to be, as is more probable, absorbed by France, its rulers, by the marriage of Leopold with Louis Philippe's daughter, will be descendants of Mary Stuart; and if they follow the example of sagacious statesmanship which Leopold has offered them, they may raise Belgium to a political importance equal to its manufacturing and commercial energy.

The Duke d'Enghien's mother was sister to the Duke of Orleans, citizen Egalité. That poor murdered prince thus swells our long and illustrious

list. With him let it for the present close.

These memoranda have been drawn up from most imperfect materials, and those more learned than I in royal and other genealogies may be able to detect both omissions and inaccuracies. But where I, from no skill in workmanship but merely from the fullness of my heart, have raised a *cairn* of rude stones, may others build a temple.

CORSICA.

Wanderings in Corsica. By Ferdinand Gregorovius. Translated by Alexander Muir.

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1766, we find the announcement that "Mr. *Boswell*, a *Scots* gentleman, now upon his travels, after visiting *Rome* took shipping and landed in *Corsica*, where his arrival has occasioned much speculation among the *Italian* politicians." In the September number of the same year we are told that "this gentleman is the first *British* subject who hath visited the internal part of this island."

Boswell's visit to Corsica was made at a critical period of her history. Pascal Paoli, summoned from a life of study at Naples at the age of twenty-nine by the leaders of the Corsican people, had been declared sole general on the 15th of July, 1755. In a single campaign he had reduced the Genoese to a few sea-port towns, which were closely blockaded. He had organised a government under a liberal constitution: the finances were well regulated, agriculture and even manufactures thriving, and the Genoese supremacy was contested on their own element — the sea. Fearing to be driven from the island, Genoa had concluded on the 7th of August, 1764, a treaty with France at Compiègne, by which the latter was bound to hold the sea-ports for four years. The French garrisons maintained a neutrality between the Corsicans and their enemies, and the former waited in hope that at the expiration of the term prescribed by the treaty the towns would fall into their hands.

Bitterly was this hope doomed to be disappointed. The Genoese, despairing of re-establishing their power, proposed in the beginning of 1768 to sell their claims upon the island to France. Choiseul eagerly grasped at the offer. The treaty was concluded at Versailles on the 15th of May, and an expedition was immediately prepared to take possession of the island. The four years' occupation should have terminated on the 7th of August. But shortly before that date the Marquis de Chauvelin landed with an army at Bastia, and on the 30th of July five thousand French under Marbœuf advanced from that town and took possession of the adjacent district. Pascal Paoli and his brother Clement, with the brave militia of the island, in vain struggled against an overwhelming force. In vain were the French repulsed at many points, and at one time driven back, after severe losses, to the seaports. Fresh reinforcements were poured in. Count de Vaux replaced the unsuccessful Chauvelin, and on the 9th of May, 1769, the independence of Corsica was annihilated in the fatal battle of Ponte Nuovo.

Mr. Boswell has led us to follow to its dénouement the remarkable scene, of a part of which he was an eye-witness during his visit to Corsica, and which, from the heroic and antique courage displayed by its actors, riveted at that time the attention of Europe upon a country so inconsiderable in extent or population. But it is not our present intention to trace the course of the romantic history of the island. M. Gregorovius has prefixed to the account of his wanderings a narrative, which though brief is full of information and interest, of the struggles of the brave islanders against Genoese oppression, crushed at length by the overwhelming forces of France.

From that period, with the exception of the stormy times succeeding the French Revolution, including the brief interval of English rule, Corsica has had no national history. Incorporated in France, the most energetic of her sons have found an ampler field

for their powers, and those who might have been the petty tyrants of a rocky islet have become the rulers of empires and lawgivers of Europe.

It is sufficiently remarkable that the year which saw the nationality of Corsica extinguished witnessed the birth of the Corsican who was to place upon his head the imperial crown of France. Napoleon himself, in a letter written in his early republican days to Paoli in London, notices this coincidence. He says,—

> I was born when our country died. Three thousand Frenchmen infesting our island, the throne of freedom sinking in waves of blood—such was the detested spectacle that first shocked my gaze. The groans of the dying, the sighs of the oppressed, the tears of despair, surrounded my cradle from the moment I was born.
>
> You left Corsica, and with you vanished the hopes of better fortune; slavery was the tribute we had to pay to conquest. Under an accumulation of burdens, under the threefold chain of the soldier, the lawyer, and the taxgatherer, our countrymen lived on in contempt, despised by those who had the reins of government in their hands.

Yet a residence of a few years in France appears to have entirely reconciled him to his new country, and we find him a few years later quarrelling mortally with Paoli when he found that the latter proposed to put the island under the protection of England. Menaced by the Paolists, Bonaparte escaped with difficulty, and with his family, who according to the customs of the Corsican vendetta were in equal danger with himself, departed for Toulon.

The noble-hearted Paoli could not retain a lasting animosity against his distinguished countryman, but rejoiced in his exile at the dignities he attained. He writes, "Napoleon has consummated our vendetta on all those who were the authors of our fall. I only wish he may remember his country."

But once did Napoleon revisit his native island: it was on the 29th of September, 1799, on his return from Egypt, when his name had already become world-famous, that his ship entered the harbour of Ajaccio. He was unwilling to land, our author tells us; but his officers were curious to become acquainted with his birthplace, and he yielded at length to their solicitations and those of the citizens of Ajaccio. Those from whom a few years before his life had been in danger, who had broken into and plundered his house, and driven his mother and sisters from their home, crowded to huzza and welcome him. He visited the little farm that had been the patrimony of his family, gave away his herds and fields, and bestowed upon his old nurse, Camilla Ilari, a house and land, to which when he became emperor he added a handsome pension. After six days he left the shores of Corsica for the last time.

In the days of his greatest success Napoleon does not seem to have remembered his country. He allowed Paoli, his father's patron, his own early friend, to spend the remaining years of his life in exile; and while his transitory sway over conquered lands left durable monuments of his genius, Corsica, with harbours capable of being made the finest in the world, and fertile lands inaccessible for want of roads, bears no trace of the rule of the most distinguished of her sons. He himself apologises in his later days for this neglect on the ground of French jealousy; but perhaps the mighty interests confided to his care, and the still mightier schemes which occupied his thoughts, form the only excuse, though not a sufficient justification, for his forgetfulness.

Many have been the adventurers whom Corsica has sent forth to attain honours and distinction in other lands. But of all adventurers the history of none perhaps has more extravagance and romance, or presents more startling contrasts, than that of one who came to her shores from among the sober children of Germany. This was Theodore Freiherr von Neuhoff, a native of Westphalia. He had been a page of the Duchess of Orleans, had served in Spain, and wandered through Europe. He heard of the heroic struggles of the Corsicans, and resolved to offer himself as their king! Without resources of his own, he succeeded in inspiring confidence in wealthy financiers, and arrived at Corsica on the 12th of March, 1736, with a ship laden with arms and ammunition.

The welcome accession to their military stores, the regal port of the stran-

ger, and most of all the magnificent promises of support of which he declared himself the bearer from the courts of Europe, obtained the desired result, and on the 15th of April he was proclaimed King of Corsica. For a time he enjoyed the state and exercised the powers of his regal office, and obtained some successes against the enemy. But in a few months, the promised succours not arriving, and threatened by the malcontents of his dominions, he departed to make another effort in person.

Strange to say, he again obtained money, ships, arms; but on again reaching his kingdom he found that he had no longer the support of the popular leaders. Disappointed, he turned away, and after a few years sought a refuge, where so many have found it, in England. Fortune, that had raised him so high, had yet a lower turn of her wheel for him. He was arrested for debt, by the machinations it is said of the Genoese ambassador, and spent the last years of his life in a debtors' prison. He died on the 11th of December, 1756, and lies buried in the churchyard of St. Anne's, Westminster, where a tablet, erected by Horace Walpole, marks his resting-place, and these lines point the moral of his fate :—

"The grave, great teacher, to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings;
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead,
Fate poured its lesson on his living head—
Bestowed a kingdom and denied him bread."

For centuries the scene of almost unremitting civil war, and subsequently sunk into an unregarded province, Corsica retains in a great degree unchanged a mediæval character. She has preserved her ancient rugged and half-savage simplicity, her ancient customs, and her ancient language. The whole population move about armed, and their violent passions prompt them to the use of their weapons on the slightest provocation. A personal injury or insult is rarely forgiven, and the strength of family affection prompts them not only to take a deadly revenge for a wrong done to a relative, but to endeavour to wound their enemy in his affections by the death of those most dear to him. Hence the custom of the vendetta. The family feuds of the Italy of four centuries ago find a parallel in the domestic history of the Corsicans of the present day.

Woe therefore to him who has slain the Corsican's brother or blood-relation! The deed is done, the murderer flees from a double dread—of justice, which punishes murder, and of the kindred of the slain, who avenge. For as soon as the deed has become known, the relations of the fallen man take their weapons and hasten to find the murderer. The murderer has escaped to the woods: he climbs perhaps to the perpetual snow, and lives there with the wild sheep; all trace of him is lost. But the murderer has relatives — brothers, cousins, a father; these relatives know that they must answer for the deed with their lives. They arm themselves, therefore, and are upon their guard. The life of those who are involved in a vendetta is most wretched. He who has to fear it instantly shuts himself up in his house, barricades door and window, in which he leaves only loopholes. The Corsican house among the mountains, in itself high, narrow, almost like a tower, is easily turned into a fortress. Intrenched within it, the Corsican keeps close, always on his guard, lest a ball reach him through the window. His relatives go armed to their labours in the field, and station sentinels; their lives are in danger at every step. I have been told of instances in which Corsicans did not leave their intrenched dwellings for ten and even for fifteen years, for Corsican revenge never sleeps, and a Corsican never forgets.

The Corsican who has fled from justice becomes a bandit. This word does not imply as in Italy a robber, but simply one who is under the ban of justice. Concealed in the *macchia*, or bush, or hidden in caverns and ravines where the foot can scarcely follow, the bandit is supported by his relatives, who alone are acquainted with his traces, or levies a sort of black mail, not unwillingly paid, on the solitary herdsman and the remote village; or his weapon is sought out by others who have a vendetta to accomplish, and are glad to avail themselves of the services of one for whom the law has no terrors greater than those which he has already braved.

The Corsican poetry is strongly marked with the melancholy yet passionate stamp of the national character. Almost the only song is the *vocero*, or dirge, of which M. Gregorovius has supplied many striking examples. We

only regret that his translator has not thought it desirable to give the whole of them in the English version, but the reader will peruse with interest those which he has inserted.

These dirges are laments for the dead, and often imprecations of vengeance; they are sung and frequently improvised around the bier.

The corpse is laid upon a table standing by the wall, which is called the *tola* .... The friends watch and wail beside the *tola* often throughout the whole night, and fire is always kept burning. But the principal lament occurs early on the morning of the funeral, when the body is laid in the coffin, and before the brothers of death come to lift the bier. The friends and relatives come from the neighbouring villages .... Then a woman of the family invites the assembled females to begin the lament. They form a circle about the *tola*, and move round the dead body howling, breaking the circle and again closing it, always with loud lamentations and gestures of the wildest grief ..... Like Mænads, the hair dishevelled and flying about the breast, eyes darting fire, their black mantles waving, they sway too and fro round the *tola*, shriek, strike their hands together, beat their breasts, tear their hair, weep, sob, throw themselves upon the bier, besprinkle themselves with dust; then the lament ceases, and these women sit silent, like a sisterhood of sybils, on the floor of the chamber of death, breathing deeply and calming themselves .... Suddenly one of the women springs out of the cowering circle, and like an inspired seeress begins the song upon the dead. She chants it in recitative, strophe after strophe, ending with a deh! deh! deh! which the chorus of wailers repeat, as in the Greek tragedy.

But the dirge is not confined to funerals, it is the song of the country; and when the Corsicans sing it is generally a lamento that they choose, "as if they desired to practise for that lament which perhaps each of them will yet sing in earnest over the bier of a brother, a husband, or a child."

The Corsicans have the virtues as well as the faults of a rude people. They are brave, temperate, hospitable, and generous, but indolent and proud. The burden of labour is thrown upon the weaker sex, while "woman's master" wanders, gun on shoulder, equally ready to shoot the feathered game or take the life of an enemy. Agriculture is looked upon as a degrading and slavish occupation, while the patriarchal care of herds and the adventurous toil of the fisher are considered the only employments worthy a free man.

Though Corsica has now been subject to France for little short of a century, and for more than half that time incorporated "indivisibly" with that country, the Corsican is still at heart an Italian. His language is an Italian dialect of tolerable purity, and, with the exception of the class who have obtained or are looking forward to French official employment, he glories in the name of an Italian. The French rule is however acquiesced in as a necessity. "We Corsicans would gladly be Italian," they say, "for we are in reality Italians, if Italy were united and strong; as she is at present, we must be French, for we need the support of a great power."

Boswell in 1766 was said to be the first Englishman who had visited Corsica; and even in 1855 our countrymen, pursuing their long vacation rambles into almost every corner of Europe, rarely explore that secluded island. Few spots however, we believe, would better repay the devotion of a month or two of leisure to those who do not mind roughing it, and who are able to throw off the insolent hauteur which is too apt to make an Englishman offensive to foreigners, and might be dangerous among the high-spirited Corsicans.

To such the volumes of M. Gregorovius would be found a most useful hand-book; while to those who prefer to make their travels by the fireside, it will afford some of the pleasantest and most instructive reading they will often meet with.

REMAINS OF PAGAN SAXONDOM IN ENGLAND.

Remains of Pagan Saxondom, principally from Tumuli in England. Drawn from the Originals. Described and Illustrated by John Yonge Akerman, Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, &c. &c. 1855. Quarto. Forty Plates.

Within our recollection, and that extending to no very remote period, the excavation of a sepulchral barrow appeared little more than the indulgence of an idle and aimless curiosity, the amusement of a summer's day, without other object than the possession of a few memorials of the sport; and we will admit that we were then sometimes inclined to regard such operations as wanton and inexcusable violations of the sanctity of the grave, and were ready to deprecate, in the fervent terms of the poet Bowles, such awakening from their last repose of

The spirits of the mighty dead.

There was an apparent want of system and of results in all that was published on the subject, a mere repetition and reiteration of isolated facts; and even the two magnificent folios by Sir Richard Colt Hoare on Ancient Wiltshire were little more than a journal of the achievements of his field-days in barrow-digging. Sir Richard formed a somewhat fanciful scheme for the classification of barrows, according to their external configurations; but he made no discriminative progress towards a scientific arrangement of their contents, that might render them really useful as historical evidences.*

The author of the work before us remarks that the day had not then arrived for a critical investigation of our early English antiquities; although the Rev. James Douglas, in his Nenia Britannica, published about sixty years ago, had set the example of better things. To that gentleman, says Mr. Akerman, must be ascribed the merit of having identified the later pagan tumuli still existing in this country. The Rev. Bryan Faussett had preceded him by many years as an explorer on the downs of Kent, but failed to perceive the important difference which these sepulchres presented from those of the Roman masters of Britain and the Romanised population of the island. Now they are rightly understood, it is found that the graves of our Saxon forefathers yield the most lively illustrations of their arts, manners, customs, and superstitions.

The kindred researches of Herr Lindenschmidt and Dr. Bähr in Germany, M. Gosse in Savoy, the abbé Cochet and Dr. Rigollot in France, and of the Hon. Mr. Neville, Mr. Wylie, and others, in our own country, have now placed this branch of archæology upon a sound and intelligible basis, and the present work of Mr. Akerman is well calculated to increase its attraction and popularity.

Sepulture according to the pagan rites is supposed to have prevailed among the Anglo-Saxons from their first settlement in Britain down to their final conversion to Christianity, namely, from the middle of the fifth to the middle or perhaps the end of the seventh century, partially lingering, in certain particulars, even after all those rites were prohibited by the Christian canons and capitularies.

There is little, externally, to distinguish the larger Anglo-Saxon barrows from those of the primæval period. When remaining intact, they consist generally of a conical mound surrounded by a trench; but this is sometimes found to be nearly obliterated, and may not at first be observed. Beneath this mound is a rectangular grave, varying in depth; but, often less than three feet, though occasionally exceeding six feet. The body is generally found lying on its back, sometimes with the head to the west (as in the greater part of the Anglo-Saxon graves in Kent and Sussex), but often with the head to the north, a variation which may probably

* When Sir R. C. Hoare's shortcomings are mentioned, his generous and munificent liberality should never be forgotten. To that the modern archæologist is indebted, not only for the costly engravings representing the antiquities which he discovered himself, executed by the hands of the best artists he could command, but also for the precious store of original examples—the collection of Douglas, which at his cost were deposited in the Ashmolean Museum.

be ascribed to the observances of different tribes. In the cemetery at Harnham, near Salisbury, all the bodies lay with the heads to the west. By the side of the skeleton is the knife (or a couple of knives); but in some graves this is not found, and occasionally with the male skeleton a long iron straight two-edged sword, though much more frequently a spear, the cusp of which lies parallel with the head. The spears are of two kinds; the larger description being sometimes furnished with a spike at the butt end, which shows that the ordinary length of this weapon was about six feet: the others, often found with the remains of boys, or young men, are evidently spicula, or javelins. The heads of some of these are found with unequal surfaces, like those of the assagaye of the Hottentots, that the weapon may rotate in its flight.

We know of no authentic account of the discovery of arrow-heads in these graves; the iron heads, barbed, or otherwise, which some antiquaries have erroneously fancied to be the heads of arrows, rather belong to these spicula. It is not asserted that the bow was unknown to the Anglo-Saxons, but there is abundant evidence that it was not commonly used by them as a weapon of war. The iron umbo of a shield is sometimes found in the lap, occasionally on the upper part of the body, and, in one instance, on the left shoulder. In the Fairford cemetery the umbo was always found on the knees. Fibulæ of various forms are found on the breasts or shoulders, and buckles and clasps at the waist. These are the chief characteristics observed in the graves of the men.

In the graves of the women the knife is also found, and articles of housewifery, large beads (the whirls of spindles), jewelled ornaments, and beads, of various colours, and of amber. These objects deposited with the dead are very significant of a people with whom "weapned and wyfman" expressed male and female.

The materials of Mr. Akerman's work are derived from the several counties of Berks, Cambridge, Gloucester, Kent, Leicester, Lincoln, Norfolk, Oxford, Suffolk, Warwick, Wilts, and York. They consist of jewellery of various kinds, golden bullæ, fibulæ, buckles, beads, weapons, and shields, cups and vases of glass, a bucket, spoon, fork, bone combs, &c. &c. Many are admirable productions of the arts of enamelling and fillagree. The whole have been carefully drawn and engraved by Mr. Basire, and they are coloured after the originals.

Mr. Akerman points out the remarkable fact that, while the graves of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers furnish significant evidence of their superstitions, every monumental trace of their heathen worship has been swept away; and, whilst many altars and statues erected by the Romans have survived the wreck of time, not a single example of a Teutonic idol has been preserved in England.

The simulacra of the Romans were doubtless, in numberless instances, adopted by the people of Teutonic race; but we are not without evidence that they had idols of their own. Woden appears to have been universally held in high veneration, and his identity with Mars is evident; but he was also identified with Mercury, a fact sufficiently obvious from the circumstance that the fourth day of the week was dedicated to him. Under these joint attributes, the idol *Irminsul*,* destroyed by Charlemagne after his victory over the old Saxons, was apparently venerated. Saint Willebrod, at the peril of his life, overthrew and broke in pieces the statue of Woden worshipped at Walcheren; and a Teutonic divinity named *Krodo*, worshipped by the Saxons at Hartsborg, was destroyed by Charlemagne. The simulacrum of this god was represented as an aged man, standing on a fish, and holding a wheel and an urn. A very singular account is given by Gregory of Tours of the overthrow of a large statue of the Ephesian Diana at Treves, which stood near a basilica consecrated to Christian worship. The truth of the destruction of a statute of Heil, or Health, by Augustine, at Cerne-Abbas in Dorsetshire, has been questioned, because it has been doubted whether that personage was ever in the west of England; but that such an idol was worshipped at Cerne, and that it was a Roman statue of Esculapius, or Hygeia, seems highly probable. We have one memorable instance of a Saxon temple in this country, but the divinities are not mentioned. When Edwin king of Northumbria was converted by the preaching of Paulinus, the monarch, in his perplexity, dreading, perhaps, the experiment of a new faith among his Pagan subjects, turned to those who stood around him and demanded who should strike the first blow; whereupon the priest of the temple at Godmundingham (now Goodmanham, near

* In this deity the ancient hero Arminius, who defeated the legions of Varus, appears to have been worshipped in conjunction with Sul, as in the case of the compound deity Sul-Minerva, at Bath in this country.

Market Weighton) volunteered to commence the good work, and mounting the king's horse and taking his spear, (the Pagan priests being forbidden to bear arms, or to ride, except on a mare,) advanced towards the temple, against the gate of which he hurled the weapon, as the signal for its demolition, which followed immediately.

The mutilated and defaced remains of Roman divinities have reached our times, but nothing of the kind in which we can recognise Teutonic art. If these had been of stone or metal, some fragments would surely have survived; we are, therefore, left to conclude, that the images worshipped by our Pagan Saxon forefathers, unless altogether exotic, were of wood, in which case Time would complete the work of the iconoclasts, and obliterate every monumental trace of Teutonic heathenism.

But, though every visible relic of Teutonic idolatry has been swept away, and no ruins of Pagan fanes can be identified in such local designations as Tewsley, Woodensborough, Satersbury, and many others, we have lingering proofs of their former existence. The majority of the Teutonic rites were clearly deprecatory; hence the justice of the reproach of the Christian priests, that our Pagan Saxon ancestors sacrificed to devils: yet the names of their divinities were permitted to survive in the days of the week, which are named in the rubrics of the Gospels sanctioned by the great Alfred. We have the testimony of Beda, that after the planting of Christianity many of the converted or half-converted Anglo-Saxons lapsed into idolatry. Every reverse of fortune was attributed by them to the abandonment of their time-honoured divinities; and when the Christian religion, which had for a time been uprooted, was again firmly planted, gross superstitions were strangely mingled with the true faith, and continued to engage the popular mind long after the Norman conquest.

At this day, (as Mr. Akerman makes his closing remark,) superstitions of heathen origin are lingering among our rural population, nor are even the educated classes entirely emancipated from them.

DISCOVERIES AT HIGH ROCHESTER (BREMENIUM).

THE Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under the auspices of their noble and liberal patron, the Duke of Northumberland, are prosecuting researches at High Rochester, on the site of Bremenium, the northernmost station at the time of the Emperor Hadrian beyond the great Roman Wall. Notices have been given from time to time in this Magazine of the discoveries made; and Dr. Bruce, in the second edition of his "Roman Wall," introduced an additional chapter, which includes an account of the chief matters brought to light up to about two years since. The excavations, which for some time had been suspended, have now been resumed with success. Fresh architectural peculiarities are daily being developed, and every hope is entertained that ere long a complete plan may be made of the internal arrangements of this interesting fortress.

This station has happily been remarkably fertile in inscriptions, several of which are of unusual historical interest. To these have recently been added another, on which a few remarks may be acceptable to the student of Romano-British history. It introduces to us evidence of a proprietor in Britain, of whose presence here we had not previously received any information, either from inscriptions found upon British soil or from any ancient writer. It corrects the reading upon a very mutilated stone found upon the same spot relating to local matters; and it vindicates the propriety of extending archæological researches beyond the narrow limits of our shores, in the connection of a portion of the inscription with information gained from one found in Normandy. The object of my present notes is chiefly to point out these facts, which cannot be made too public, as well for the curious information they convey as to show the usefulness of practical researches such as those in progress at Bremenium.

In the the third volume of my Collectanea Antiqua I introduced a copy and translation of the inscription upon a monument found at Vieux, near Caen. This monument records the erection of a statue of marble to Semicus Sollemnis, high priest of Mercury, Mars, and Diana by the corporation of the city of Viducasses, the ruins of which are at Vieux. This inscription recites, among other matters, the honours conferred upon Sollemnis

by Claudius Paulinus, imperial legate, and proprætor of the province of Lugdunensis. One portion mentions that when Paulinus was with the sixth legion he sent Sollemnis a military salary and other presents. The sixth legion we know was quartered at Eburacum (York). A second portion gives a copy of a letter which accompanied the presents and enumerates the things sent, which are particularly interesting as being in part of British manufacture. Here Paulinus is spoken of as imperial legate and proprætor of the province of Britain. The third portion of this inscription is a letter from the successor of Paulinus. It relates still to Sollemnis, and introduces reference to the defeat of an accusation which was attempted to be got up in the general assembly of the Gauls against Paulinus. It is from the name of the writer of this letter we infer that he was in Britain in the time of Caracalla, or thereabouts.

In some observations on this valuable monument I wrote, "Of Claudius Paulinus there is no mention in any inscription discovered in this country. There is a fragment found at Housesteed, on the Roman wall, of what seems to have been a record of some military transaction, in which the name Paulinus occurs; but it is doubtful if the prænomen be Claudius." In corresponding with Dr. Bruce respecting a slab found at Bremenium, engraved in p. 458 of his "Roman Wall," I suggested that the proposed *Claudius Apellinius* might probably be the Claudius Paulinus of the Vieux inscription.

The inscription as read:—

Imperatori Caesari . .
. . Pio Felici . . .
. . Cohors I Fida Vardulorum
. . Ballis a solo restituit
Sub C. Claudio Apellinio legato Augustali instante Aurelio Quinto Tribuno.

The inscription recently excavated proves that my conjecture was right. By the kindness of Dr. Bruce I am here able to give a copy of it, as far as it can be shewn without an engraving to represent the ligatured letters.

IMP · CAES · M · AVR · · ·
A · · · · · · PIO · F · · ·
TRIB POTII · COS · II · · ·
P · P · BALLIST · A · SO · ·
VARDVL · · · · · · · · · ·
TIB · CLAVD · PAVL · · · ·
PR · PR · PRO (?) · · · · · ·
P · AEL · · · · · · · · · ·

It will be seen that these two inscriptions are pretty much the same; that they record the restoration of some public building by the Varduli, under an imperial legate and proprætor, whom the second slab, on which the name as far as the third word goes is very legible, enables us to recognise as the Claudius Paulinus of the Vieux stone, with the additional name of Tiberius. The former inscription is in a very fragmentary state, but enough remains of the name to warrant, with the aid of the clearly cut PAVL, our reading the word PAVLINVS, or PAVLINI. This monument, in being attributed to the reign of Elagabalus, is also chronologically confirmatory of the Paulinus of the Bremenium inscription and the Paulinus of that of Vieux being one and the same person.

The word BALLIS on the slab engraved by Dr. Bruce presented a difficulty. It was suggested that it might possibly be a contraction of *balneis*. But on the newly found stone another letter helps us towards the word *ballistarium*, an arsenal or storehouse for *ballistæ* and other military engines. The word does not occur, I believe, in any other known inscription.

ROACH SMITH.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Death of Charles the Bold; Descent of Hugh Capet—Book-Catalogues for the British Museum Library—The Site of Anderida—The Unpublished Statutes of Ireland—The English Convents in Bavaria.

Death of Charles the Bold.—Descent of Hugh Capet.

Mr. Urban,—Observing in the review of Mr. W. Tooke's "Monarchy of France," in your Magazine for this month, that the statement made in it of the death of Charles the Bold of Burgundy is called in question, and the alleged descent of Hugh Capet from Clovis and Pepin is treated as equally unfounded, I have referred to the authorities on both points, and find, as relates to the Duke of Burgundy—

That the body was found on 7th January, two days after the battle, under the walls of Nancy, in a streamlet or pond, now called le Marais de St. Jean, the water of which had frozen so hard in the night, that the victors were compelled to break up the ice with pickaxes, in order to extricate the bodies immersed in the water. Sismondi, vol. xiv. p. 494, relates the fact in these words: "On découvrit enfin le corps de Charles a moitié enfoncé dans le vase d'un ruisseau, avec plusieurs autres cadavres dépouillés." Planta, in his History of Switzerland, mentions the circumstance in nearly the same terms. It was supposed that he was murdered by Campo Basso, by whom he had been betrayed; his skull had been cleft in twain, so that he was with difficulty identified, and chiefly by the length of his nails, which he had suffered to grow during the period of his reverses; and still during several subsequent years he was supposed to be in existence.

The descent of Hugh Capet may be verified by reference to most of the early French historians, whose accounts of it are thus abridged by Moréri, in his "Grand Dictionnaire Historique," under the name of Hugues Capet, whose father, Hugh the Great, left him, says Moréri, to the care of Richard I. Duke of Normandy, the family having succeeded from father to son in the male line from Pepin the Great, through Count Childebrand, and in the female line from Clovis; besides which, the wife of Robert III. was a princess of the blood of Charlemagne, of the branch of Vermandois.

Yours, &c. M. M. M.

Athenæum, 6 *July*, 1855.

Book-Catalogues for the British Museum Library.

Mr. Urban,—The present juncture, when a new reading-room for the Library of the British Museum, likely to all appearance to be the most splendid and suitable locality of its kind, is nearly approaching its completion, almost necessarily demands discussion upon the best means of affording the readiest access and easiest use of the treasures which that library contains. For a multifarious collection of objects the only means that a possessor has of at any time finding an individual article is by a well-arranged and complete list, which for a collection of books is called a catalogue; it supplies at all times the defects of memory, and furnishes intelligence to the uninformed. To make this catalogue complete, and to render it, in accordance with the building, perfect, must at the present moment be a legitimate object. Permit, therefore, a constant reader in the institution, and one acquainted with the customs and catalogues of most of the large continental libraries, to occupy a short portion of your space for the consideration of the existing catalogues of our national collection. It is not the first time I have called public attention to what I consider its defects and their remedies. A paper written by me upon the subject, under the signature of "Alpha," and in the shape of a letter addressed to A. Panizzi, esq., appeared on the 11th May, 1846, in the Literary Gazette, and the statements therein made were in a great measure repeated in another letter, with avowed name, under date Sept. 28th, 1850, in the same periodical, upon the appearance of the new catalogue, and the increased facilities of the reading-room.

I have no wish, as I have no cause, to retract a single sentence in either of these papers as to the superior opportunities of reference offered by the large collections on the shelves of the reading-room; or on the great civility and attentiveness of the employées, who deliver the books written for from the library at large; or the readiness with which any book is obtainable from it upon one indispensable condition: this is, *that the party wishing to study any particular subject should be acquainted with the exact spelling of the Christian and surnames of every author who has written upon it or against it.*

It is upon the presumption that every student is gifted with some large amount of this knowledge, that the present catalogue is based; for I observe in the Re-

port of the House of Commons Commission for inquiry into the subject of the library catalogue, A. Panizzi, esq. the present Superintendent of Printed Books, remarks, that he supposed any one wishing to consult the library was possessed of sufficient bibliographical knowledge to be aware of the authors he requires. Signor Panizzi may indeed possess sufficient knowledge to dispense with all aid concerning authors and their subjects, and need never call the four closely printed volumes of Watt's Bibliotheca to his assistance; but for the generality of us poor mortals the case is directly the reverse. An American commission was instituted a year or two ago to investigate the subject of library catalogues, and the following portion of their report seems more consonant to general experience and our common ignorance:—

"The ablest scholar is unaware of all that has been published on some subjects, and the most diligent student must depend solely upon the information of others respecting the books which have appeared upon any."

There are very few deep readers who will not indorse this opinion, and the ease with which foreign libraries may be looked through, as to what they contain, must be the reason why foreigners more especially are discontented with our catalogue. I have conversed with many on the subject, and all invariably condemn it, and many in no minced measure of disappointment and disgust.

The reason is that our catalogue is purely alphabetical, and those they have been accustomed to at home are classified and scientifical.

One right step in this direction has been made—the abandonment at present, and I trust for ever, of the idea of a printed catalogue. The British Museum is not a lending library, and the extent of the metropolis seems to preclude the possibility of its ever becoming such. Every person wishing to consult its contents must attend *personally*, and a printed list to be used at a distance must therefore be perfectly superfluous, or could at all events serve only the idle gratification of a librarian to display his literary riches, and in an inordinate waste of the funds of the institution, as exemplified in the sixteen volumes of letter A. of an intended printed catalogue. Completeness seems to have been intended in this gigantic undertaking: gigantic truly, for upon the scale of what has appeared it must have reached four hundred volumes of this large folio size. But it could never have been complete, like each passing moment the collection was continually pressing forward, and the couplet referring to the fleeting present might with equal justice be applied to the perfection of a printed catalogue:—

"I am, nay I am not,
Whilst I say I am, I am not."

Or the Latin adage—

Præsens, sed nullum tempus; dum diceres, exit.

The funds destined for such an useless, unnecessary, and impossible undertaking would be well employed in digesting the present four, or with letter A. five, independent catalogues into one great systematic whole, by which facilities for study and research would be given to the deep reader which none who have not experienced the usefulness and beauty of system can be aware of. There are however many collateral benefits resulting from such a plan, one or two of which more immediately regarding our own national library I may be permitted to point out.

A scientific catalogue requires much less space for holding it than an alphabetical one: the newest of our four, with its manifold-writer titles, has I think in the short space of its three years' existence doubled its size from about 150 to 300 volumes: a similar vitality with the great number of cross-references from A. to Z. must in a few years afford no small degree of exercise to a diligent reader; to the sedentary possibly a healthy recreation, but by no means always agreeable or convenient.

On a systematic plan this great diffuseness could never happen: every new book on any given division of science would immediately follow its predecessor. No space need be thrown away for future possible insertions, and the huge hiatus which now gape on us in every page would totally disappear. These are what most contribute to augment the bulk of the catalogues now in use.

Another collateral advantage as previously stated I beg to be allowed to copy:—

"By an arrangement under various classes, with the necessary divisions, subdivisions, &c., each science has its part or volume: what is in the library follows consecutively and immediately without hiatus, and subsequent acquirements range strictly in chronological order under each head; consequent upon which two benefits are obtained: the first is, that as the readers divide themselves into the various classes, and different portions of the catalogue would be required for different studies, that confusion and waiting for the particular letter or volume of the same catalogue, which is at present so frequently disagreeable and delaying, and which is caused by all the sciences

being jumbled together through that immense number of volumes of which the catalogues now consist, would, in a great measure, be avoided."

The other incidental benefit would be the being able to ascertain the date of the acquirement of a book by the Library; a fact which it is often desirable to know, and which the officials have possibly the means of learning; but these to the general reader are hidden. Had this principle been adopted from the commencement, what an interesting record the mere catalogue would have offered of the gradual progress of intelligence in the capital and the kingdom for the last century.

To the advantages I have already stated another may still be added: that by a scientific arrangement a student might readily ascertain in every science what fresh works had been added since his last visit or search. Books he has been waiting for with impatience for years may have been entered in the catalogues without his gaining any knowledge of the fact till chance reveal them. In reference to this subject it is a very useful plan in some of the continental libraries to keep a register at short dates, say weekly, of all the fresh acquisitions during that period.

I have heard the objection started, that no generally received principles of scientific arrangement have been settled by the universal consent of European bibliographists. To this I would reply that as little did any acknowledged system exist for the classification of natural history, till Linnæus made his name and country immortal, by striking out a new one at once simple and comprehensive: and I have sufficient confidence in the ability and zeal of British literati, should the Italian Signor decline the task, to believe that, by the combined plans of a few, a classification might be brought about which would gain acquiescence in all libraries (for we have the experience of all to guide or warn us), and that such a catalogue might be thus produced as a fitting normal one for all ages and for every country and nation: this would bring more credit upon the institution and Great Britain than any alphabetical one, nor would it preclude the greatest elaboration of titles or exactness of dates, which, if I remember aright, was one of the principal reasons stated in a parliamentary Blue Book for the retention of the present alphabetical method.

Another objection might possibly be started, that a book is often not confined to a single subject, and that cross references must be frequent. Authors are, no doubt, often multifarious, and it must be repeatedly necessary to divide and even subdivide the contents of such works, but I think an inspection of the new catalogue will prove that they could not occur so frequently as is there the case, from the difficulty and variety of the true name or its orthography, more especially of foreign writers. The instances are so numerous that I can only give a few. The two great writers of Germany, Göthe and Schiller, must have their writings recorded in very distinct portions of a catalogue, where the alphabetical system is strictly carried out: some of their best works, while plain citizens, must be placed under letters G and S respectively, whilst in later life, and when raised into noblemen, all subsequently written ought to be placed under the last vowel, as *von* Göthe and *von* Schiller. The French and Italian *de* is in the same category, and *de* Mirabeau is referred to Requette, along with many pages of similar confusion: even our ignorance of foreign nomenclature is made the subject of frequent cross reference: the Russian Demi*dov* has cross references on the same page to its British varieties Demi*dow* and Demi*doff*, and so with hundreds. Then follow the immense number of mediæval literary names which it was the fashion to turn learnedly into Latin or Greek synonyms: the mild Melancthon bent to it when he thus grecisised his ancestral *Schwartzerd*; and similarly *Rauchfang* of the vernacular was changed into the more classic Capnio, whilst Regiomontanus was long Latinity for *Königsberg*. Then, Sir, the puzzle of the German diæresis vowels, *ä* and *ö* and *ü*, to all who are not Teutonic scholars, and their confounding (*e. g.*) the phonetic identity of Müller and Miller, in their search for his famous History of the Swiss by Johannes von Müller, or looking even for Göthe's works, as they may have heard the name sounded under Gete.

I might dilate upon the numerous anonymous works; upon pseudo names or *noms de guerre et de convenance*, assumed so frequently of late by authors and artists; but I find I have already transgressed all allowable limits, though I hope I have shewn that a systematic catalogue is more desirable than our present alphabetical one, and that whilst it would, in many respects, do away with the disadvantages of the latter, it would in no case repudiate any of its advantages. Yours, &c.

WILLIAM BELL, Phil. Dr.

Reading Room, British Museum,
6th July, 1855.

THE SITE OF ANDERIDA.

MR. URBAN,—I have ever considered, with Mr. Hussey and Mr. Lower, Pevensey as the site of Anderida. Long since, I should have placed my opinion and rea-

sons for holding it on record, had not various engagements delayed the printing of a Report on Excavations made at Pevensey by Mr. Lower and myself, due to the subscribers to those researches. An acknowledgement of a debt is considered to be one step towards its liquidation; but this debt would certainly have long since been paid, had I been less sensible of the confidence and good nature of our supporters.

Long before I became acquainted with Mr. Petrie's reasons for placing Anderida at Pevensey, I had founded my own opinion chiefly on conclusions from the same process of reasoning.

The sites of nearly all the Roman stations in Britain, mentioned in the Notitia, can be traced by existing remains. In many cases those in the north of Britain can be identified by inscriptions. Although those in the south, placed along the line of what was called the Limes Saxonicus or Littus Saxonicum, have not as yet afforded such assistance towards proving their sites, they are remarkably demonstrated by that particular and essential evidence on which Mr. Petrie so justly relies, namely, existing remains. These remains are of a character so marked and so consistent with the military features of such fortresses, that it seems to me the difficulty would be to prove that the sites of these stations are not where they are generally considered to be, and that they can possibly be elsewhere.

Branodunum, the furthest to the east, is to be traced at Brancaster; Garianonum exists in good preservation (thanks to Sir John Boileau) in Burgh Castle; Othona is now under the sea off Felixstow; Regulbium and Rutupiæ may be seen and studied at Reculver and Richborough; Dubris at Dover; and Lemanis at Lymne. Two only remain, Anderida and the Portus Adurni, to be located westward of Lymne. The river Adur, I suppose, no one will dispute, indicates the locality of the one; and, as I have observed, the difficulty will be not to adopt the magnificent castrum at Pevensey as Anderida. If stone walls eight or ten feet thick, of Roman origin, inclosed an area of six or eight acres at Newenden, then we might pause; or if any other such structure could be pointed out along the coast, we might be in doubt; but until such a discovery can be made, we seem to have no alternative in adopting Pevensey.

Your Correspondent Durotrix, (in your July number,) in having selected Newenden, which seems to resemble no Roman station—certainly not such a station as a *numerus* of the Abulci would be likely to be quartered in, leaves the great castrum at Pevensey unappropriated. But there is no other in the Notitia to be adopted. That of the anonymous geographer of Ravenna contains no such sequence of military stations to choose from. It is a list of names compiled clearly for some reason very different from that which dictated the arrangement of the *Notitia Dignitatum*. It includes stations of all kinds; and there is great difficulty frequently, not only in understanding the names, but in comprehending where the stations should be placed.

Mutuantonis * has nothing positively to guide us in understanding where it should be placed, or what kind of station it may have been. If, as Mr. Horsfield suggests, we explain it by *Mutatio* and *Anton*, it was probably one of the smallest kinds of stations called *Mutationes*,† placed on the river Antona; and it could in no way be represented by ruins of such magnitude and grandeur as those at Pevensey.

It was the conviction that the walls of all the Notitia stations were yet standing, or that their foundations could be traced, that once induced me to consider Portchester the westernmost, and thus to overlook the Adur, because no remains of a Roman walled fortress such as those at Pevensey, Lymne, Reculver, and others were to be recognised. I had not then seen the strong earthworks at Bramber, nor meditated on the strength of the position and its suitable character as the permanent quarters of a body of troops such as the *Exploratores* stationed at the Portus Adurni. It has been suggested that the fortress has been swallowed up by the sea. But if it had shared the fate of Othona, surely some vestiges would point out the site, some masses of masonry, some tiles, or other remains, would, as at Felixstow, disclose the cause of its disappearance. Still, it must be admitted, that the site of this

* Mr. Hussey in his essay on Anderida, (Sussex Collections, vi. 98,) is inclined to subscribe to Baxter's suggestion (Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, 1719, p. 168), that the station called Mutuantonis in the anonymous book of Ravenna, and Mantuantonis in the Vatican copy, but which he chose to read Mantantonis, was situated at Newenden.—*Edit.*

† We have in England no such remains (unfortunately) which we can refer to the stations called *Mansiones* and *Mutationes*, such as are extant at Thesée on the Loire, of which I have given views in my Collectanea, Vol. iv. and to which I draw your attention.

station is an exception to those of the Notitia fortresses; and certain anomalies would have to be explained and surmounted if Bramber be adopted. Durotrix must not, however, consider in thus advancing a probable exception to my own rule, I am in any way supporting his view as regards Newenden being the site of Anderida. To the site of the last Roman fortress westward, on the Littus Saxonicum, I hope the attention of the Sussex archæologists will soon be directed.

The objections of Durotrix to Mr. Hussey's and Mr. Lower's identification of Andredescester seems to me to be met by anticipation in Mr. Hussey's observations printed in the Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. vi. p. 102.

Yours, &c. C. Roach Smith.

July 14th, 1855.

The Unpublished Statutes of Ireland.

"I am glad you are so confident for Youghal and for Lismore. You have all the records the rats have left uneaten. If any Nemesis have a better stomach to the Earl than the rats had to the records, let her eat on."—Laud to Strafford, vol. ii. p. 330.

Mr. Urban,—About ten years past it was resolved in Dublin to form a literary association, to be called "The Celtic Athenæum." Its promoters issued a prospectus, wherein they advert to the fact that the statutes for England and Wales have been printed at the public cost, but that the ancient and actual laws of Ireland "are left still neglected and all but inaccessible in the precarious repositories where they lie." This subject has since that time been occasionally adverted to in other publications, and in a History of Dublin, which has been recently published in that city, I find a remark in the Preface, "that the investigator is, at the present day, in his researches among unpublished and unindexed original documents, obliged to encounter difficulties and obstacles unknown to those who are not conversant with the neglected state of various departments of the historic literature of Ireland;" and the author expresses a hope "that Government will, ere long, adopt measures for the publication of the ancient unpublished Anglo-Irish public records, numbers of which, containing important historic materials, are now mouldering to decay; while the unindexed and unclassified condition of those in better preservation renders their contents almost unavailable to literary investigators. These observations (he adds) apply more especially to the statutes and enactments of the early Anglo-Irish Parliaments, upwards of twelve hundred of which still remain unpublished, although the ancient legal institutes of England, Scotland, and Wales have been long since printed at the public expense. The most valuable illustrations of the history of the English Government in Ireland are (as the author truly observes) derivable from those Anglo-Irish statutes," one of which he has introduced *in extenso* in his work.*

The importance to Ireland, in a literary point of view, of bringing before the Irish public the history of their country, as it is to be found upon these very valuable State records, was not lost sight of by the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and other eminent men, at the time that they were appointed Record Commissioners for Ireland, in the year 1810; who, almost as soon as the Commission was established, namely, on the 18th of March, 1811, made an order, "That a complete and authentic edition of the statutes and ordinances of Ireland should be prepared and printed, including every law, as well those repealed or expired, as those now in force." In compliance with this order, three of the Assistant-Commissioners were appointed for that purpose, who from time to time laid their Reports before the Board, and on the 1st of February, 1820, stated that "the existing edition is so very far from being complete, that the Acts prior to the 10th Henry VII. are contained in 41 pages of print, while the materials newly discovered, from 53 Henry III. up to the same period of time, and hitherto unedited, will probably, as we have before stated to the Board [in March, 1816] exceed a folio volume." They further report that, "in addition to the omissions in the ancient part of the work, some occur also in the modern; for instance, an entire statute so recently as the year 1798." And also that "the present edition is merely the copy of a copy, which itself was never collated with the records;" and they conclude by observing, "that the materials for this work (the new edition of the statutes) are now nearly prepared." From time to time further orders were made, such for instance as that the "Statute Sub-Commissioners be instructed to prepare a list of such public general Acts as they conceive to be still in force, and not to be found in the printed edition;" and "that the materials collected for the first

* A History of the City of Dublin. By J. T. Gilbert, Hon. Sec. Irish Archæological and Celtic Society. Dublin, 1854.

volume of the statutes should be printed." The last trace which I have been able to find of the labours of the Statute Sub-Commissioners is a report of the Assistant-Commissioners, made in compliance with an order that "a supplemental volume, containing the corrigenda and various readings of the statutes, should be compiled and forthwith prepared for press;" wherein they state that they had "completed to the nineteenth volume of the printed edition, and that 3,200 pages had been revised."

In the Irish Record Reports 1816—1820, pages 353 to 383, an inventory is given of the statute rolls, and in the column of "General Observations" is inserted the number of acts which each roll contains; in the which number, however, is included not only the public but the private acts, which appear to have been entered upon the same rolls up to the time of Charles II.

In the Liber Hiberniæ, vol. ii. part 6, page 2, the editor has inserted a "Brief Notice of some unedited Statutes, taken from the MS. copy of the Sub-Commissioners. Record Tower, Dublin Castle." This brief notice commences with the unpublished statutes of the tenth year of Henry VI. occupying nearly three columns of print and containing ninety-seven Acts.

The above mentioned inventory, which is printed in the Irish Record Reports, and also the list of "statutes unedited," which is contained in the Liber Hiberniæ, have reference only to the statutes which are not anterior in date to the fifth year of Henry VI. whereas there is a considerable number of unpublished enactments relating to Ireland commencing so far back as the fifty-third year of Henry III.

The authorised edition of the Irish Statutes is erroneously supposed to contain every enactment that has not been repealed. This error was exposed in the course of a trial of some importance which took place in Ireland,* I believe upwards of fifteen years past, in which one of the parties produced and gave in evidence an unpublished Act of the tenth Henry VII. whereby all letters patent (with certain exceptions) which had previously been made within a stated period in that kingdom were resumed. In this authorised edition we find no mention made of the Magna Charta for Ireland of the first year of Henry III. although it is as valid an act in that land as the Magna Charta of England is for the kingdom to which it has reference. With respect also to this authorised edition of the Irish enactments I may add, that in an Appendix to a Report of the 25th of March, 1828, it is stated that "the statutes at present in print are only translations, the originals of which have never been published; that they were selected by Sir Richard Bolton; and there is every reason to suppose that they were never corrected from the roll by subsequent editors, as we find that many of the errors which had crept into the edition by Sir Richard are copied into later editions. One instance is remarkable: by the 8th Edw. IV. all the English statutes concerning rapes are adopted, but the words 'concerning rapes' being omitted in the print, the act appears to adopt all the statute law of England, instead of that part only that was 'concerning rapes.'"

It appears by the last Report which was laid before the Record Commissioners upon the subject of these unedited statutes that "3,200 pages thereof had been revised." These 3,200 pages are, if I mistake not, still in existence; and if it shall be found to be the fact that transcripts have been thus made at the public cost of these unpublished enactments, and that these transcripts are accessible, it appears to be well worthy of consideration whether it would not be advisable that they should be printed and published.

Yours, &c. J. F. F.

The English Convents in Bavaria.

Mr. Urban,—Some years ago I read a short notice of these convents in one of Mr. Barrow's very interesting "excursions," and their foundation being attributed to Mary Ward I was talking about it to a friend, when it occurred to him that he had seen a tombstone in the churchyard of Osbaldwick, a quiet little village about two miles from the city of York, which he thought must refer to that lady. Being curious to ascertain whether it were so, my friend accompanied me to Osbaldwick, and in the churchyard in a corner formed by the church porch we found the tomb. The lid is a rather massive stone, and bears the following inscription.

To loue the poore
perseuer in the same
Live dy and Rise with
them was all the ayme
of
Mary Ward who
Hauing Lived 60 *years*
and 8 *days dyed the*
20 *of Jan.* 1645

We both of us thought this Mary Ward was indeed the person meant by Mr. Bar-

* Marquess of Winchester *v.* Bishop of Meath.

row, but the matter did not appear of sufficient importance to merit a place in your Magazine, and so it rested until I had an opportunity of reading the letter of PEREGRINUS, in your number for May. I now venture to hope that I may without impropriety ask for space in your next publication for this letter, believing that PEREGRINUS as well as Δ will be interested in knowing where the remains of Mary Ward are reposing.

It must be admitted that PEREGRINUS is not very accurate in his statement of facts, and thanks are due to Δ for his letter correcting most of the errors. The date of Mary Ward's birth, as given by PEREGRINUS, will be found by reference to the inscription to be right within a few days, but he is inaccurate in making her death two years earlier.

I perhaps may be permitted to add that the very peculiar manner in which the virtues of the deceased are recorded led me to inquire of some of the older villagers if anything further were known of her, and I was informed that many years ago, but within not very old persons' recollection, there was an annual procession of Roman Catholics to visit the tomb, and that they came in coaches from the nunnery at York, outside Micklegate Bar. And further, that the procession was discontinued by a dispensation to all whom it concerned from the Pope. I endeavoured to obtain further information from the good catholics of York, but in vain; and my curiosity, which led me to search the Will-office at York, was not further gratified, for I could find no will of Mary Ward registered.

Yours, &c. G. E.

Stoke Green, near Coventry.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Sussex Archæological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archæological Society. Volume VII. *8vo.*—This active and very efficient Society, which we hear has now attained a supporting power of 675 members, has attained its present position at once by judicious management, and at the same time by the valuable return which it makes to the subscribers in its annual volumes. These books have hitherto been produced with great regularity, and we attribute to that circumstance, as well as to the substantial and interesting qualities of their contents, much of the success of the Society; for its members must feel that, in the possession of such a work, they have an acquisition of lasting value, when the pleasures of a summer-day's excursion, the delights of social intercourse, and even the charms of after-dinner eloquence, have passed away and are nearly forgotten. Moreover, a large proportion of every society must be more or less debarred from such meetings by other engagements, or by ill-health; and to the satisfaction of these the printed record, and the regularity of its appearance, is doubly important. We have now before us the volume of the Sussex Collections published for the last year; and it was announced at the recent annual meeting (of which an account is elsewhere given in our present number), that the volume for the year 1855 is in forward preparation.

These books become the receptacle of very important contributions to the history of the county, such as the memorials of the town of Seaford, by Mr. M. A. Lower, which occupy a fourth part of the present volume.

They are also the means of bringing before the attention of the general public many features of more than local interest. A miscellany is better calculated to do this, than the ponderous county history of former days: in which the rarest jewels were apt to lie concealed as in some gigantic store-house. The volumes of the Sussex Collections, from their accessibility and their attractive variety, may be rather likened to the tempting stalls of a fancy fair.

We need not remind our readers how rare the existing specimens of our ancient domestic architecture now are. Mr. Nesbitt has discovered at Crowhurst in Sussex the remains of a stone manor-house, of small dimensions, being a parallelogram measuring internally only forty feet by twenty-three, with a porch at its north-east angle, but decorated with Early-English mouldings and other sculptured features of highly-finished execution: and with the historic aid of Mr. W. S. Walford he has found good reason to assign the erection of this interesting remain to Walter de Scotney, the lord of the manor in the reign of Henry III. and whose death in 1259 is memorable from his having been condemned and executed on the charge of having attempted to poison Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, to whom he was counsellor and chief steward. This article forms one of the interesting features of the present tome.

The notice which Mr. Blaauw has given of Laughton Place, once the mansion of the Pelhams, presents a curious chapter on ancient brickwork.

"As there is no good building-stone in the neighbourhood, although a quarry of rough Sussex marble, called Laughton stone, is worked in the parish, the founder seems to have relied for ornament entirely upon the moulded brickwork which he could more readily obtain from the excellent clay with which many parts of Sussex abound; and the fine specimens still extant prove his judgment, and show how rich an architectural effect can be produced by such humble materials. The extreme massiveness of some of the moulded portions of the chimneys and cornice precludes the idea of their being transported from a distance, and it is indeed supposed that the clay excavated from the moat may have supplied the material for the brick-kiln. The buckle,* alternated with diagonal lacings, appears conspicuous in high relief on the portions of the cornice remaining, each brick being fourteen inches long by ten and a half high, and four and a half inches thick.

"Of the exact date of the construction of Laughton Place there can be no dispute, as the builder, Sir William Pelham, added his own initials W. P. to the motto inscribed on the honoured Buckle, LAN DE GRACE 1534 FUT CEST MAYSON FAICTE. This appears in high relief of three quarters of an inch on several solid blocks of brick,

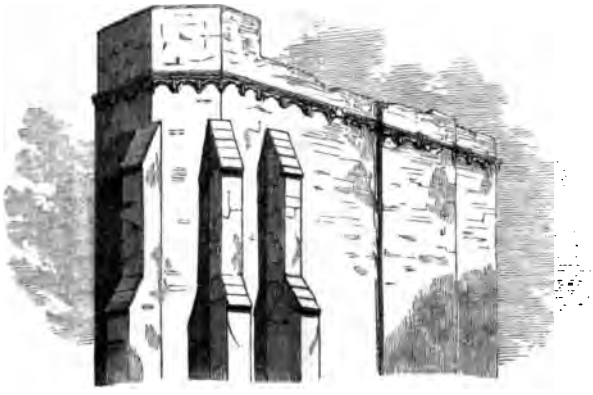
of eight inches thickness, the outer surfaces of which, measuring eleven and a half by eight and a half inches, are glazed, still remaining in the front wall, though not in their original position.

"Besides these instances, the dexterous introduction of the Buckle, so as to form a graceful gothic trefoil in the arabesque moulding of the windows, proves how enduring a sentiment of pride in this military badge had descended to later and more peaceful times."

Laughton Place, having been deserted by the Pelhams as a residence, was pulled down, and a formal farmhouse erected with its materials, inclosing one ancient tower and its stair-turret, which were permitted to survive. The walls of this tower, wholly

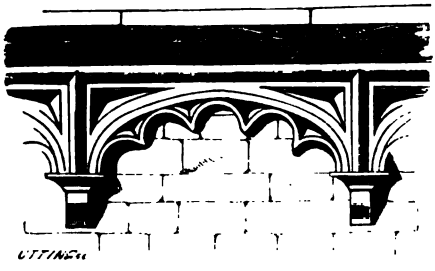
* The badges of the Buckle and the Crampette were won on the same occasion by two Sussex knights (whose descendants are still resident in the county), Sir Thomas Pelham and Sir Roger de la Warr, when they took the French king prisoner at Poictiers. In an earlier volume of the Sussex Collections there is an interesting paper by Mr. M. A. Lower, on the Pelham Buckle, illustrated by examples existing in various parts of the county.

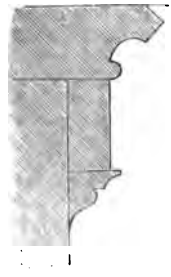
of brick, are 3 feet 3 inches thick on the basement floor, and, diminishing upwards, are reduced to 1 foot 3 inc. on the leaden flat above. The parapet is fifty-one feet from the ground, and the west corner is occupied by an octagonal stair-turret, which rises six feet higher, and seems formerly to have been finished with a domed termination. (*See the engraving*) . . . . . A few feet below the top of the tower there is a highly enriched projecting cornice, encircling it externally, in dimensions more like a string-course than a machicolation, of which it seems the shallow and flattened representative. Those mouldings of this cornice which were intended to be looked at from below only, are covered with an ornamental arabesque



(*seen in the next woodcut*), and consist of large moulded bricks, resting on small corbels with Gothic arches of five cusps."

The original windows of the tower have been destroyed, excepting the label of one, moulded with arabesques. Some of a small size belonging to the stair-turret remain, beautifully decorated both in their



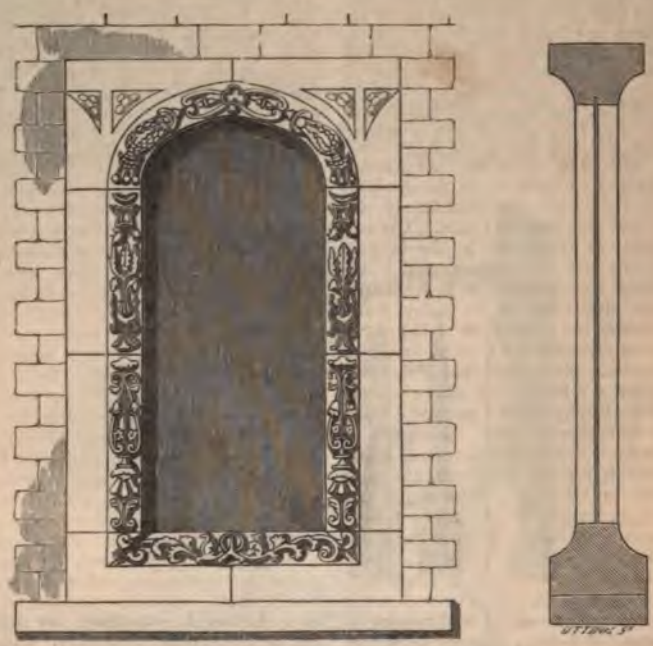


exterior and interior mouldings with elaborate arabesques, exhibiting the Pelham Buckle at the centre of the lower sill (*as shown in another cut overleaf*).

"The newel of the winding stairs is remarkable, being a tall circular column of bricks, which in the lower portion is composed of one thick brick for the whole round, but which curiously enlarges its diameter in the upper third of its height, so as to require each round to be formed of two larger semicircular bricks. Each step of the stairs is carefully supported by a separate arch of brickwork."

The arabesques of the architecture at Laughton are paralleled by the Delawarr monuments of the same period at Broadwater and Boxgrave in Sussex—the material in those cases being Caen stone.

Among the other papers in this volume of more than local interest are,—one on the British and Saxon names retained in Sussex, by William Durrant Cooper, F.S.A.; one on grants of lands *per cultellum*, as exemplified in the instance of William second Earl of Warenne, and illustrated by other examples, by G. R. Corner, esq. F.S.A.; Mr. Figg's description of "The Lantern," a monastic prison in the Cluniac priory of St. Pancras at Lewes; the economy of a nobleman's household in the reign of Elizabeth, edited



from the "Book of Orders and Rules" of Anthony Viscount Montagu, when living at Cowdray Castle, by Sir Sibbald David Scott, Bart.; and an account of the Visit of the Duke of Monmouth to Chichester in 1679, described in a letter written by Dr. Guy Carleton, then bishop, to Archbishop Sancroft—the last a remarkable evidence of the religious zeal at that time influencing political matters, both on the part of the Protestant Duke, and of the more arbitrary "loyal" party, to which the bishop belonged. A general interest also attaches to Mr. Blaauw's paper on the history of Sir David Owen, who was a natural son of Owen Tudor, the grandfather of King Henry VII. and who established a family in Sussex on the estates of the Bohuns of Midhurst, whose coheir he married. His effigy remains in Easebourne church, and his will, which is here printed, is a very curious document.

Coins of Ancient Lycia before the Reign of Alexander, with an Essay on the relative Dates of the Lycian Monuments in the British Museum. By Sir Charles Fellows. *Royal 8vo.*—The wondrous sculptures which, in recent years, have been added to our national collection of antiquities from the plains of [illegible] somewhat eclipsed the monuments of Xanthus, brought to this country by Sir Charles Fellows, had been previously welcomed. The present is a laudable attempt to revive that interest, and to add to the historic value of those monuments, by illustrating them from numismatic sources of information. The medal and the marble are brought together to communicate such reciprocal lights they may afford in their devices and their inscriptions: "The comparison and bearing which these and other circumstances, ever occurring to the traveller, may have upon each other," affording, in the author's opinion, "better evidence than the legends handed down to us in the works of Homer and Herodotus." The most frequent symbol upon the coins assigned to Lycia is an instrument which has generally been called the *triquetra*. It presents a circle with three curved prongs, and, as suggested by Mr. J. R. Stewart, is the Greek *harpago*: in one instance it is supposed to be represented with "a knotted cord through the centre, suiting it for a grappler, to be thrown into the rigging of the enemy's galley." Now, this *harpago* is thought to be typical of the name of Harpagus, who conquered Lycia, B.C. 546. "The stele or inscribed monument at Xanthus, a cast of which is now in the British Mu- [illegible] is and w[illegible] [illegible]en more studied,

a most important historical monument. The first line of the Greek portion of the inscription is copied from the Ode of Simonides on the Battle of Eurymedon, 467 B.C. We glean from the remainder that Kaias, the son of Harpagus, had erected a monument to commemorate great victories, and that Kaias had taken many cities, with the assistance of Athena. This Kaias I conceive to be the descendant of Harpagus, the founder of the family, and conqueror of Lycia. The only monument of Greek art in the country was in the city of Xanthus, and is the Ionic trophy-monument now in the British Museum, displaying in its many sculptured figures the great deeds of Harpagus, seen as an Oriental chief, aided by Greek mercenaries. This places the stele or its inscription at a date a little after the erection of the trophy-monument, and I think almost immediately after the Battle of Eurymedon. The inscription on the south-west side states this stele to be the tomb of the son of Harpagus. This would give about eighty years for the joint reigns of Harpagus, after his conquest of the country, and of his descendants, who built these splendid monuments to commemorate the deeds of their family; and to this period I assign the use of the triquetra on the coins. On the south-east side, line fifty-nine, we read the name of Artaxerxes," who died B.C. 424. The coins described are 156 in number. They have been sought out in the various cabinets of Europe, and were all, in 1838, without a date or locality, but known by the vague designation of "Uncertain Cilician." They are now (excepting those belonging to M. Ivanoff, at present represented by vacant circles,) very delicately as well as faithfully drawn by Lady Fellows, and engraved, in nine plates, by Mr. J. Basire: besides which the book contains a map of Lycia, coloured to show the limit of the arts peculiar to its early inhabitants; and an engraved chronological table extending from the conquest of Harpagus to that of Alexander (B.C. 333), in the margin of which are inserted outline figures of the Lycian monuments now to be seen in our Museum.

A Refutation recently discovered of Spinoza by Leibnitz. Edited by Count A. F. de Careil. Translated by O. F. Morgan, *M.A. F.S.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. xix.* 155.—This is a curious volume, not only because it is connected with celebrated names, but also because the Pantheistic system (which is allied to that of Spinoza) has shown some symptoms of revival, or, as Tennemann asserts, "La philosophie de nos jours se rapproche sur plusieurs points de celle de Spinoza." (Hist. de Philosophie, ii. 112.) The portion, however, which belongs to Leibnitz, and supplies the title, is small, extending only from p. 119 to the end, the rest being chiefly occupied with prefatory observations upon it. The MS. belongs to the library at Hanover, where it was found in a bundle of papers bearing the name of "Wachter," having hitherto escaped examination. John George Wachter (who must not be confounded with the Prussian antiquary of the same name,) is reckoned by Tenneman among the small number of friends and partizans, who were bold enough to declare themselves in Spinoza's favour. He published in 1692 "Concordia rationis et fidei" (Berlin, under the date of Amsterdam, 8vo.) "Spinozismus im Judenthum" (Amst. 1699, 8vo.*) and "Elucidarius Cabalisticus, sive reconditæ Hebræorum Philosophiæ brevis et succincta recensio," (Romæ, 1706); but, as Vogt says, "Ultimus libellus non Romæ, uti est in titulo, sed Rostochii est impressus." Of this and the preceding work he adds, "Uterque autem paradoxus et perrarus." (Catalogus, ed. 1793, p. 893.)

The object of Wachter, who was suspected of Spinozism, and well versed in the Kabbala, was to compare the two, and to point out their similarity, by unfolding the secret philosophy of the Hebrews, and determine the amount of its influence "on one of the most doubtful" of its disciples. "If we are to believe Wachter, this influence was immense: the Kabbala already contained the whole of Spinoza's pantheism." (p. 114.) The MS. of Leibnitz is entitled "Critical Remarks on a book by J. G. Wachter, upon the Secret Philosophy of the Hebrews." The editor infers that it was written between 1706 (the date of Wachter's work), and 1710, when Leibnitz published his "Theodicæa," which contains some similar passages. His opinion is, not that Spinoza's system was entirely Kabbalistic, or the reverse, but a conjunction of Cartesian philosophy with the Kabbala. (see p. 115.)

This literary history of the book will suffice for many readers, while to those who are interested in the controversy it may serve as an introduction, which they can follow up for themselves. We are sorry to say, that the work is not very carefully edited. At p. 2 we have *Hobbs* for

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* Le Spinozisme dans le Judaisme, ou le monde divinisé par la religion judaïque et par sa cabale." (*Biog. Univ. Classique*, art. *Wachter*). The editor gives the title of the work which elicited the "Remarks," as "De Reconditâ Hebræorum Philosophiâ, aut Elucidarius Cabalisticus." We have copied Vogt above.

Hobbes; at p. 6, *Hugens* for *Huyghens*. At p. 9 we are told that "Adam Clarke confuted Spinoza a hundred years ago." But "Adam Clarke" was born only in 1760, and the person meant is Samuel Clarke whose "Verity of Natural and Revealed Religion" was published in 1705. What he has lost in this instance, however, he has gained in another, as *his* portrait has lately been prefixed to the "Scripture Promises," a useful little book, by an earlier person of the same name. But what shall we say to the following contradiction? At p. 153 Leibnitz gravely says, "if true theology contradicted philosophy, the former would be false!" A slip of the pen alone will account for such nonsense, if he wrote it. But at p. 108, where this passage is cited by anticipation, as pointing out their "wonderful congruity," it stands thus:—"If theology contradicted true philosophy, it would be false." Where the blame attaches we cannot say.

We have a word to add on the subject of Spinoza. Dr. Da Costa of Amsterdam, in his historical work entitled "Israel and the Gentiles," writes the name "d'Espinoza," which is probably correct, as his ancestors came from Spain. He gives a fair account of Spinoza's career and writings (p. 425-430). M. Malo, in his "Histoire des Juifs," (Paris, 1826, 8vo.) acutely says "Spinoza était juif de naissance, chrétien par politique, athée par principe." (p. 398.) The sobriety of his life must not be pressed too far into the defence of his opinions. For commentators distinguish between "the desires of the flesh" and those "of the mind." (Ephes. ii. 3.) And M. Malo remarks, "Ses opinions philosophiques avaient pris sur son esprit un tel ascendant, qu'il abandonna le monde et tous ses plaisirs pour se livrer aux speculations les plus abstraites," which appears to solve the question.

Antiquities of Shropshire. By the Rev. R. W. Eyton, *Rector of Ryton. Vol. I. Parts III. and IV. and Vol. II. Royal 8vo.*—We are glad to give a very satisfactory report of this work, which has steadily progressed to the completion of the second volume out of five. As Mr. Eyton goes on, his plan becomes developed, and we cannot but confess that his book displays a carefulness of research and a judicious exactitude of criticism which, especially the latter, have very seldom been found in books of this kind. Besides the miscellaneous records, which are accessible to everybody, he has been fortunate in obtaining the use of a multitude of early charters, which are very skilfully made to assist in tracing local history, and even in illustrating the general history of the country. We may point out as an excellent example of this the light which is here thrown upon the history of the siege of Bridgenorth by Henry I. and of the rebellion of Robert de Belesme, the turbulent son of Roger de Montgomery. Indeed the early history of Bridgenorth, of its castle, its municipal condition, and its population, is treated throughout with remarkable clearness.

The little we know of the early municipal history of the boroughs on the Welsh border makes us regret here more almost than in any other part of the island that our information is so limited, for many of these boroughs appear to have held with great tenacity down to a comparatively late period to municipal customs and institutions of a very early character. Bridgenorth was one of the two oldest boroughs in Shropshire, and it certainly existed under that character as early as the beginning of the reign of Henry I. and perhaps had a charter of that king. It was governed by two chief magistrates, each of whom bore the somewhat curious title of *prætor*, and we trace this name passing through a gradual transition, first into that of *præpositus*, which was the usual translation of the Anglo-Saxon *ge-refa*, or reeve, and secondly into the more Norman name of bailiff. Thus, as we learn from Mr. Eyton's lists and documents, these magistrates were, until a few years before the middle of the thirteenth century, invariably called prætors; after which period, during two or three years, they were called indiscriminately prætors, or provosts. The title of provost was the only one in use (with the exception of one or two instances in which that of bailiff is used) from this time until the beginning of the reign of Edward III. when it finally gave place to the latter, and they were ever afterwards called bailiffs. The title of prætor was given to the chief municipal officer in several towns in France, but we do not remember any other instance of it in England, and the question may certainly be entertained whether it may not have been handed down from Anglo-Saxon times.

We need hardly say that these six Parts embrace the history of a considerable number of parishes and manors, many of which are extremely interesting, from the names of persons, and from other circumstances connected with them, at the early period to which this work is especially devoted. A mere collection of such names and circumstances for a considerable district in any part of England, and much more on the borders of Wales, must furnish the materials for important considerations connected with history in general, and we

might pick out many subjects for remark in the portion already given to the public, but we prefer waiting a little longer, until the further progress of the work will give us a wider field for discussion. We will merely observe a passing remark of its author which has caught our eyes in accidentally opening part iv. of vol. ii. There are in the part of Shropshire here treated of, a certain number of manors which belonged immediately before the Conquest to a Saxon proprietor, named in the Domesday Survey Hunnit and Hunninc, among which Mr. Eyton gives sufficient reason for placing one still named Hinnington, and formerly Hunnington. "If so," Mr. Eyton says, "this is one of a very few instances where a Saxon of so late an era as the reign of the Confessor can be supposed to have given its name to any Shropshire locality." We are inclined to go further than Mr. Eyton. Hunnit is no doubt either a misreading or an error of the scribe, for Hunnīc, *i. e.* Hunninc, (so that the two forms of the name in Domesday Book are the same) and this latter was a very easy Norman corruption of Hunning. This was probably a mere patronymic, and indicates an original Saxon (Mercian) settler in this district, bearing the name of Hunna. It would thus be a very curious example, tending to show that at the very close of the Saxon period the landed estates of the ordinary class of proprietors still remained in possession of the families who had obtained them in the original distribution of lands among the Saxon settlers, a fact which is in itself more than probable. With this remark we will leave Mr. Eyton's book for the present, merely repeating our approbation of the manner in which so far he has executed his laborious task.

The Ecclesiastical History of Sozomen, comprising a History of the Church, A.D. 324–340. *Also, The Ecclesiastical History of Philostorgius. Translated. Post* 8*vo. pp. xvi.* 536. (*Bohn's Ecclesiastical Library.*)—The former of these histories has no preface, or translator's name, but is, we believe, a reprint, and is introduced by the remarks of the French editor Valesius (Valois). The work itself is, in a great measure, a repetition of the Ecclesiastical History of Socrates, (see May 1854, p. 505,) but as M. Nodier briefly observes, "Les critiques le placent fort au-dessus de Socrate pour le style et surtout pour le jugement." (Bib. Sacrée, 1826, p. 415.) Dr. Adam Clarke* says "the events are more amplified, more marvels are narrated," but adds that "errors in fact and date are not few, and in a word he is of little more value as a historian, than to satisfy the curiosity of knowing how two different contemporary writers represent the history of the same period." (Sacred Literature, ii. 225.)

The second history is an Epitome of Philostorgius, by the celebrated Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople, which now appears for the first time in English. It extends from the rise of Arianism to the year 425. M. Nodier says "Philostorge est loin d'être un bon guide en matière de dogme. Cet auteur infecté de l'hérésie des Ariens, n'a écrit que pour les défendre." (p. 413.) Dr. Clarke remarks, that "he is the only Arian historian we have still extant." His history abounds "with gross credulity (the disease of his times) and a partiality to his own side totally inexcusable in a historian." (Ibid. p. 188-9.)† It is translated by Mr. Walford, the editor of Aristotle's Politics, (see July 1853, p. 74,) who has added some notes from Fleury and other sources.

There was a literary peculiarity in the original work, which is lost in the abridgment. "On rapporte que les douze livres dont son histoire étoit composée commençoit chacun par une des lettres qui forment le nom de *Philostorgos.* Il faut sans doute en excepter le dernier, le nom de *Philostorgos* n'étant formé en grec que de onze lettres. L'artifice dont il se servit pour révéler son nom á quelques initiés, a été, comme on sait, employé assez souvent depuis, particulièrement par l'auteur du *Poliphile*, et par celui des *Bigarrures*, Etiénne Tabourot, plus connu sous le nom du *Seigneur des Accords.*" (Nodier, p. 413.) We may add the philosophical poem of Palingenius, entitled "Zodiacus Vitæ," of which Vogt says, "En tibi arcanum: In primis undetriginta libri primi versibus per Acrostichon legitur Marcellus Palingenius Stellatus." (Catalogus, ed. 1793, p. 613.) The epithet, according to Peignot, signifies "que Palingène, ou plutôt Manzoli, étoit de Stellada, dans le territoire de Ferrare." (Dict. des Livres Condamnés, ii. 11.) A list of such authors, selected from the mass of "Anonymi Scriptores," would probably furnish some literary curiosities.

LIBER CANTABRIGIENSIS. *An Account of the Aids afforded to Poor Students, the encouragements offered to Diligent Students, and the rewards conferred on Suc-*

* Perhaps we should say Mr. J. B. Clarke, to whom his father transferred the latter materials collected for the work.

† Basnage has pointed out some inaccuracies of Philostorgius, when speaking of Athanasius. (Hist. Eccles. b. ii. c. 8.)

cessful Students, in the University of Cambridge; To which is prefixed, A Collection of Maxims, Aphorisms, &c. designed for the use of Learners. By Robert Potts, *M.A. Trinity College.* 12*mo.*—We live in such a season of change, that there is no saying how soon the several foundations recorded and described in these pages will have become obsolete, and all their specialities and peculiarities entirely obliterated. In more stable times we should have regarded this manual as one likely to be so serviceable that we should only have regretted that it applied exclusively to the University of Cambridge, and not to Oxford also. The author has epitomised the information given in the Report of her Majesty's Commissioners on Cambridge university, and after proceeding through the various colleges individually, he notices in succession all the grammar-schools which have endowments connected with Cambridge, and lastly those in the gift of the chartered companies of London. In both the latter divisions it would have been preferable to have had the exhibitions to Cambridge and Oxford in one view, and should any other gentleman be preparing a corresponding Liber Oxoniensis, we recommend this suggestion to his consideration. In his Preface Mr. Potts quotes from the evidence offered to the Cathedral Commissioners, the opinions of several persons of great eminence and experience in university education, as Dr. Jeune the master of Pembroke college, Oxford, Dr. Harrington the principal of Brasenose, Dr. Hawkins the provost of Oriel, Dr. Jacobson the Regius professor of Divinity at Oxford, Dr. Jeremie the Regius professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and Mr. Thompson, Regius professor of Greek, in which they all, more or less, give a preference to the established system of university education, in preference to those purely theological or ecclesiastical seminaries, which have been recently set-up in connection with cathedral churches or cathedral services, and which have proved chiefly productive of semi-monastic notions, and a punctilious adherence to forms of dress and ritual observances. So much of Mr. Potts's book as might have sufficed to treat of the endowments of Oxford, is occupied in a somewhat heterogeneous way, by a collection of aphorisms, maxims, &c. He appears to have thought the opportunity too good to be lost, of incidentally suggesting to those who might most frequently refer to his book, as personally interested in the other portions of its contents, such a concentration of the wisdom of our British sages as might instil great truths and sound principles. The extracts are derived entirely from English authors; but they rest upon the authority of names alone, without references to particular works, or any other indication of the periods at which they were written, which for some of the obscurer names would have been desirable.

THEOLOGY.—1. *A Guide for the Instruction of Jewish Youth. By* Isaac Reggio (*Rabbi*). *Translated from the Italian.* 8*vo. pp.* xvi. 102. At a time when questions are in agitation that affect the Jewish community, it is interesting to have some specimens of their modern literature. "The name of Isaac Reggio of Goritz is now a celebrity in the Hebrew literary world . . . . The present book is one of his latest productions in the Italian language." (p. ix.) It is a treatise on natural and revealed religion. Chapter x. comprises the Decalogue. He well observes that the Sabbath "represented the bond subsisting between the divinity and the humanity." (p. 61.) It is important to know how far serious Judaism reaches, even when adopting the language of St. Paul, "I show unto you a more excellent way." (1 Cor. xii. 31.)—2. *Parochial Sermons. By* J. Puckle, *M.A. vol.* iii. 8*vo. pp.* 343. These sermons were preached at Dover, and are now published in consequence of a promise that some of them should appear in print. We would hint to the author, that a single letter once made a *Shibboleth* (Judges xii. 6), and whoever makes minor distinctions too prominent may have the best part of his writings unappreciated. The character of Ahab, in Sermon xix. is instructively drawn.—3. *Parochial Sermons. By* R. W. Evans, *B.D. Vol. iii. fcp.* 8*vo. pp.* 340. These sermons are by the author of "Scripture Biography" and "The Rectory of Valehead." We remember a popular preacher remarking in private, that his great difficulty was to say something new. The sermon on Phil. ii. 5 (No. 34), the subject of which is "The Christian Mind," is perfectly free from the charge of being trite.—4. *A Series of Sermons on the Epistle and Gospel for Holy Days. By* Isaac Williams, *B.D. fcp.* 8*vo. pp.* xii. 361. A similar work of the author's was noticed in February, 1854, p. 168. Mr. Williams does not come before the public now in the character of a new author, and the style of his writings is too well known to require any observations.—5. *Meditations and Prayers on the Ordination Service for Priests. By* J. H. Pinder, *M.A. fcp.* 8*vo. pp.* vii. 152. This is obviously a sequel to a similar work of the author's on "The Ordination Service for Deacons," which was noticed in May, 1854, p. 509.

Some of the meditations are of wider application than the author apparently intends, for "subordination" to ecclesiastical authorities is not always best observed by those who are readiest to press it upon others.—6. *Job. A Course of Lectures. By* J. E. Kempe, *M.A. fcp.* 8*vo.* These sermons were preached at St. James's, Westminster, during the Lent of 1855. The author has paid attention to his subject, but to publish is to invite criticism. Now, it is said, Lavater used to judge of a person's character at the first introduction by his countenance, and, if this was carrying out a favourite theory too far, still first impressions are apt to affect the opinion materially. We object to such a commencement as this, "It is an old tradition." Bishop Horne makes a judicious use of a Jewish tradition on Psalm cxviii. 22, but then he does not give it too prominent a place. The expression at p. 161, "perfect in the sight of God," is objectionable. The periods are too long, as the reader, if he turns to p. 121, will doubtless agree with us.

The Works of Philo Judæus. Translated by C. D. Yonge, *M.A. Vol.* iii. *post* 8*vo. pp.* 540. (*Bohn's Ecclesiastical Library.*)—The treatises in this volume consist chiefly of the Life of Moses, topics issuing out of the Decalogue, and sacrificial ones. This publication will probably exercise an influence over future theological writings that relate to the Mosaic period, and many an author will exhibit an acquaintance with the works of Philo, who never ventured to brush the dust from the original Greek.

A Word in Season. By the Rev. J. Cumming, *D.D. fcp.* 8*vo. pp.* 138.—Owing to the presence of several persons in the author's congregation who had relatives in the army of the Crimea, allusions were made, intended to convey consolatory thoughts to the kindred of the fallen brave. "Words that comforted them may comfort others. With this view they are printed." It is hardly necessary for us to say more. An interesting appendix of letters, relating to the death of an officer in the 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers (Henry Anstruther, esq.) at the battle of the Alma, is subjoined.

The Great Question. By H. A. Boardman, *D.D. fcp.* 8*vo. pp.* 146.—This is a reprint of an American essay, on considering "the subject of personal religion." It is not merely calculated for uneducated persons. Men of "improved" minds, as they say in America, by way of contrast to the "vulgar," will find some of the objections by which they are beset very ably met in it.

The Book of Sunday Pictures. Old Testament. Square 12*mo. pp.* 96. This book sets out with the question "How may we best engage the attention of little children on Sunday?" (p. 3.) As it advocates a distinction between the Sunday and other days, so it argues that children "should be led to look forward to it, not as a season of dulness, but as the best day of the week." Horace's principle, "Segnius irritant," &c. (De Arte, l. 180) applies exactly to such attempts at pictorial teaching.

Johnny McKay; or, The Sovereign. 18*mo. pp.* 168.—This story turns on the incidents arising from a *sovereign* being given by mistake for a shilling. The scene is laid in Ireland. Some years ago a lady who styled herself "Mrs. Llewellyn," called one of her novels "Read, and give it a Name."* So we would say here—read, and form your own opinion. But if we had formed an unfavourable one we should have said so distinctly.

Hendrik Conscience's Tales and Romances.—1. *The Curse of the Village; and The Happiness of being Rich.*—2. *The Lion of Flanders; or, The Battle of the Golden Spurs.*—3. *The War of the Peasants.*—We cannot do better than to preface our few remarks on these books by the following extract from M. Portmartin's criticism on this hitherto unknown Flemish author. "Who of us," he says, "knew anything of Hendrik Conscience a year ago? And yet he is to-day in everybody's hands, and will be to-morrow in everybody's library. His scenes are all the more striking for the quick undercurrent of humour which flows beneath his style. . . . It is Flemish painting entering the domain of literature; he is an Ostade improved by a Rembrandt. . . . It is a matter of congratulation that every one reads and wishes to read again, these books, so tender, so gentle, so simple, so familiar and touching, chosen friends and companions of every honest heart and cultivated mind." To this just praise we will only add, that we warmly recommend his works to our readers, who will by their perusal gain a pleasing insight into some of the most important scenes of Flemish history. There is a fourth book advertised, "Tales of Old Flanders," which we have not yet seen.

* The "Modern Dunciad" in acceptance of this challenge gave the work a very condemnatory one.

The National Review, No. I. July, 1855. (Theobald, Paternoster Row.)—This is the first number of a new Quarterly Review. Its articles are, 1. On the Just and the Unjust in the recent popular discontent (and the question of Administrative Reform). 2. William Cowper. 3. The Planets. 4. Ewald's Life of Christ. 5. Novels and Poems of the Rev. C. Kingsley. 6. Romanism, Protestantism, and Anglicanism. 7. Göethe and Werther. 8. International Duties and the Present Crisis. 9. Summary of Theology and Mental Philosophy. 10. Summary of Political Philosophy and Economy—Loans and Taxes.

The Rev. R. Harvey, Rector of Hornsey has published a sermon preached at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on the 1st July, entitled "*The Sabbath; or, Rest the right of every Man.*" He considers that the Bill of Lord Robert Grosvenor, which has been recently withdrawn in deference to popular clamour, has been "greatly misunderstood by the people and the press." Mr. Harvey adopts for a motto a passage of Horsley, where he says, that "The Sabbath was ordained for a day of public worship, *and* of refreshment to the common people." As he recognises both these ends, it may be hoped that his arguments may hereafter find their way, when the present irritation of feeling has subsided.

A new Guide to the ancient City of *Shrewsbury*, by the experienced hand of M. H. Pidgeon, the Author of the "Memorials of Shrewsbury," which we formerly noticed on its first appearance, is sure to be acceptable to many visitors: though probably our friends the archæologists, at their approaching visit, will generally prefer the more copious work.

Dr. Croly's eloquent romance of *Salathiel*, founded on the legend of the Wandering Jew, was fully reviewed on its first appearance in our Magazine for May, 1828: and we then made bold to predict that it was "not destined, like other works of imagination, to be read and forgotten." After the lapse of more than a quarter of a century, our expectations are verified in the new edition before us, which is printed in a single volume.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—London University College—University of Edinburgh—Free School at Perth—Dissolution of Kneller Hall School—Society of Arts—Scientific appointments—Botanical Collections at Kew—Reward for the Discovery of the North-West Passage—Ordnance Maps of Scotland—Civil List Pensions—Subscription for the descendants of Lord Viscount Nelson—The Society of Actuaries—Reprint of Caxton's Game of the Chesse—"Moredun, by Sir Walter Scott"—Sale of Autographs—MSS. of Dr. Routh—Sale at Appuldercombe—Ancient Ivories published by the Arundel Society—Museums of Mediæval Art at Nurnberg—Testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Croly—New Statues and Pictures—Antiquities of the Crimea—Burmese Bell at York—Saxon Coins found near Carlisle—The Flitch of Bacon at Dunmow.

Earl Stanhope, the historian of "England since the Peace of Utrecht," has signified to the Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford University* his intention to give during his life, and to bequeath at his death, an annual prize of 20*l.* for the best composition on a modern history subject. Although the particular conditions of the prize are not yet fully matured, his Lordship has expressed the great regret which he would feel if on that account the intended competition were postponed for another year. It is accordingly announced that the subject for 1856 will be "The character of Lord Clarendon, first as a statesman, and secondly as an historian." Any undergraduate who shall not have exceeded four years from his matriculation on the 31st of March next is at liberty to compete for this prize, and it is desired that the essays should not be of greater length than would occupy twenty minutes if they should be recited.

The first private hall at Oxford under the new Act is about to be established by the Rev. E. A. Litton, M.A. Vice-Principal of St. Edmund-hall, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, a double first-class man and Bampton lecturer for 1856. After a careful consideration of the probable expenses, 80*l.* for the academical year, consisting practically of three terms, each containing eight or nine weeks, has been fixed on as the lowest sum compatible with prudence. This includes all the student's expenses, except fees paid to the university for matriculation or for degrees.

There were three candidates for the Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship,—C. Matheson, B.A., Fellow of St. John's Col-

lege; E. B. Cowell, B.A., Magdalen Hall; and W. Parry, B.A., Magdalen Hall. It has been awarded to the first. For the Pusey and Ellerton Scholarship there were five candidates, and it is awarded to W. Wynne Wilson, scholar of St. John's. This is the seventh Pusey and Ellerton Scholarship gained in succession by Merchant-Taylors' men, as have been two of the three last Kennicott Scholarships. During the last ten years, out of ten Hebrew Scholarships, Merchant-Taylors' School have carried off nine.

At *Cambridge*, the election of the Lady Margaret Reader in Divinity took place on the 29th of June. The original candidates were:—The Rev. Edward Harrold Browne, B.D., late Fellow of Emmanuel College and Norrisian Professor; the Rev. William Selwyn, B.D., St. John's College, and Canon of Ely; the Rev. Henry John Rose, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's; the Rev. B. M. Cowie, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's; the Rev. F. R. Hall, D.D., late Fellow of St. John's; and the Rev. W. W. Harvey, B.D., late Fellow of King's. The three last resigned before the hour of election. At the close of the poll the numbers stood thus:—

Selwyn	43
Browne	43
Rose	17

This rendered it necessary for the Vice-Chancellor to give the casting vote, which he did for Mr. Selwyn, who was declared duly elected, and was admitted by the Vice-Chancellor. Shortly after, Dr. Whewell came (when too late), and tendered a vote for Mr. Browne, which would have turned the election in his favour. Mr. Selwyn went out as Sixth Wrangler in 1828, and the same year was first Chancellor's Medallist, having in 1827 carried off the prize (Browne's Medal) for the best Greek Ode.

The *London University College* has recently received the three following additions to its collections—the parliamentary library of the late Joseph Hume, esq., bequeathed by his will; the collection of fossils, presented by the late G. B. Greenough, esq., and delivered by his executors, Decimus Burton, esq. and Robert Hutton, esq., with a presentation copy of Mr. Greenough's "Physical and Geological Map of India;" and a portrait of Harvey, by Mirevelt, a *chef-d'œuvre*, bequeathed by the late George Field, esq., of Isleworth.—The Council have determined to unite the professorships, hitherto distinct, of Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, and have appointed Dr. Alexander W. Williamson, Professor of Chemistry, as successor to Mr. Graham, now Master of the Mint.

A litigation, which has been protracted through many years, on the legacy left to the *University of Edinburgh*, by the late General Reid, for the promotion of musical education, has just been concluded in the Scotch law courts. The terms of agreement have been acceded to by the Town Council, as patrons of the University, by the Professors constituting the Senatus Academicus, and by Mr. Donaldson, the present musical professor. The sum available for the purposes of the trust amounts to upwards of 61,400*l.*

Sir Hugh Munro, of Foulis, Bart., (who died in 1848,) bequeathed his estate of Milton, in Ross-shire, to found a *Free School in Perth*, for the education of the children of tradesmen belonging to the town. The rental of the property, being about 300*l.* per annum, is to be applied to the support of the institution; and the sum of 1,000*l.* is left for the building of the school-house. The school is to be in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, and under the superintendence of the Presbytery, and is to be visited by the Government Inspector.

A minute of the Lords of the Privy Council on Education, dated the 12th of May, determines that the *Training School at Kneller-hall* near Twickenham, shall not be maintained after the 31st Dec., 1855. From a report made by the Rev. Henry Moseley, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, it appears that this institution has failed, not so much from any defects of its system of education, or any want of efficiency in its principal the Rev. Frederick Temple, as from its producing a class of teachers superior to the demand. They have been chiefly sent to Workhouse schools; and Mr. Moseley thinks, that the function of training schoolmasters for service in workhouses is an impossible one. Mr. Moseley adverts to the evils of the "workhouse school" system, as regards the children themselves, and discusses the two other modes of providing for them:—1. By collecting them in district schools; or 2. By making the national and other religious schools in their respective parishes, available for their education. Mr. Moseley strongly contends for the principle of segregation, as applied in the separate families of the reformatory school at Mettray,—the strength of pauperism, no less than of crime, lying in early association.

The Rev. C. B. Scott, M.A., Fellow of Trinity coll. Camb., is appointed Head Master of *Westminster School*, in the room of Mr. Liddell, now Dean of Christ Church.

The annual dinner of the *Society of Arts* took place on the 3d July in the Syden-

ham Crystal Palace, the Duke of Argyll presiding. The prosperity of the Society of Arts, of the 368 associated institutions, of the Crystal Palace Company, and the healths of Sir Joseph Paxton, and various other personages, were toasted, and duly acknowledged. Lord Granville, in proposing prosperity to the Crystal Palace Company, referred to the exertions of the Society of Arts to collect specimens of objects used in manufactures and arts, with the view to their being exhibited in the Crystal Palace. Sir Joseph Paxton, in his reply, said that 70,000*l.* were annually derived from patents in this country, a revenue which he thought ought to be wholly set aside to the advancement of science and art.—The Rev. Dr. Booth, F.R.S., has been elected Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts in the room of Lord Ebrington.

Professor Allman, of Trinity College, Dublin, has received the appointment of Regius Professor of Natural History in the *University of Edinburgh*, held by the late Edward Forbes.

Mr. T. H. Huxley, F.R.S., successor in the department of natural history at the Museum of Practical Geology to the late Prof. Edward Forbes, has been elected Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the *Royal Institution*.

The *Statistical Society* has appointed to the office of its Assistant Secretary, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Cheshire, Mr. Scargill, whose position in the list of Wranglers for 1849 sufficiently speaks for his qualifications.

Dr. Joseph Hooker, son of the Director of the Royal Gardens of Kew, has been appointed by Government to the charge of the herbarium, library, and strictly botanical part of that establishment, for which the services of some eminent botanist have been greatly needed since the extensive additions made to the collection by Mr. Bentham. This appointment is simultaneous with a grant of 3000*l.* towards the erection of a new museum in that delightful locality.

The Committee appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the claims of the commanders of the recent Arctic Expedition, for a reward for the discovery of a *North-West Passage*, has come to a determination to recommend that 5000*l.* should be given to Capt. M'Clure. It is thought, however, to be premature to assert positively the claim for the discovery of a North-West Passage, while we are ignorant of the extent to which the late Sir John Franklin had proceeded, before his death.

The Lords of the Treasury have ordered the *Ordnance Survey of Scotland* to be carried on as follows:—For cultivated, populous, and mineral districts, on a scale of 25·344 inches to a mile; for uncultivated, Highland, and moorland districts, on a scale of 6 inches to a mile; the towns containing more than 4,000 inhabitants to be mapped on a scale of 1-500 in 126·72 inches to a mile; that plans on the 25·344 and 6-inch scales shall be mapped, and copies made when required, by the anastatic process; that the general 1-inch map of Scotland be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

The amount of *Pensions on the Civil List* granted between June 1854 and June 1855 includes one of 300*l.* to Mrs. Montague, in consideration of the late Mr. Montague's services in the penal settlement of Van Diemen's Land, and during the Caffre war from 1842 to 1853; one of 300*l.* to Eleanor Philippa Ward, Horatio Nelson Ward, and Caroline Mary Ward, the three daughters of the late Mrs. Horatio Nelson Ward, the daughter of Viscount Nelson; one of 200*l.* to Georgiana Hay Fullarton, widow of Lord Fullarton, the Scotch Judge; one of 100*l.* to C. Moore, widow of Colonel Willoughby Moore, who lost his life in the Europa transport; and 100*l.* to Mr. Thomas Keightley, the school historian, in consideration of his literary services; one of 150*l.* to Maria Margaretta, widow of the late Mr. E. T. Crafer, of the Treasury; and one of 50*l.* to Annabella, widow of Dr. John Kitto, in consideration of her late husband's services to Biblical literature.

Great indignation is expressed in literary circles at this distribution, as the late Sir Robert Peel publicly announced that the whole sum of 1200*l.* a year would in future be assigned "*altogether to the reward and encouragement of literary exertions.*"

Since the return, a pension of 50*l.* has been granted to Dr. Dick, the author of some excellent works on Christian Philosophy.

The committee formed some time since to raise a fund for the purpose of providing for the family of *Mrs. Ward, daughter of Lord Nelson by Lady Hamilton*, state that the whole of her eight children are now provided for. Her eldest son has been presented to the living of Radstock by the Dowager Countess of Waldegrave; the second son appointed by Sir W. Burnett assistant-surgeon in the navy; to the third, Lord Chancellor Cranworth has given a clerkship in the Registry-office; the fourth son received an Indian cadetcy from Captain Shepherd; Prince Albert conferred a similar appointment on the youngest son; and Her Majesty has settled upon the three daughters a pension of 300*l.* per annum. To this last result the

exertions of the late Mr. Hume, M.P. mainly contributed. Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, and Messrs. Smith, of Newcastle, conveyed the two cadets to India free of expense. The public subscriptions realised 1,427*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* out of which the committee provided outfits and pocket-money for the cadets, made such other advances as their parent recommended for the other sons, and paid over to Mrs. Ward a small cash balance, after investing 400*l.* in the funds. Lithograph fac-similes of Nelson's only two letters to his daughter have been distributed to the subscribers.

The anniversary meeting of the *Society of Actuaries* was held on the 7th July, Charles Jellicoe, esq. Vice-President, in the chair. The new members elected during the session have been thirty-four, and the deaths seven. The donations to the library have been liberal. Eight papers have been read and published in the Journal of the Institute. Four were of a technical nature, relating to actuarial science, two bore on financial questions of the day, and two related to sickness and mortality in foreign countries. An elaborate catalogue of the library has been completed by Mr. Wheatley, the librarian: it unites the advantages of the alphabetical and classified systems.

The well-known type-founder Mr. Vincent Figgins has at once completed a perpetual monument of his own professional skill, and also pursued some inquiries that are likely to shed fresh light on the early history of printing in this country, by a reproduction of The Game of the Chesse, the first book that Caxton printed in England. For this purpose Mr. Figgins has not merely cut one or two alphabets of types, but also several coupled letters and varieties, in order to produce a perfect fac-simile of the original, together with its woodcuts. We shall notice this curious work more fully next month; in the mean time, we mention it here, because Mr. Figgins has given the profits to the Printers' Almshouses at Wood Green, Tottenham. Its price, in appropriate binding, is Two guineas.

A tale attributed to Sir Walter Scott, entitled *Moredun*, was said to have been discovered in MS. in France, and has recently been published in this country. It is universally condemned as a clumsy forgery, and is probably of the same family as the Byron letters and other literary fabrications of French origin. The imitation of the mere mechanical penmanship of Scott is good, not perfect, for there is something about the *t's* and the *i's* which betrays fraud: but the style of the work is a very coarse imitation indeed.

On the 20th July a small collection of *Autographs* was sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, in Piccadilly, amongst which were some very interesting papers:—Lot 56, a letter of Henry Kirke White, full of religious exhortation and advice, sold for 2*l.* 6*s.* Lots 69 and 70, letters and papers of Dean Swift, being those printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for February last, sold for 5*l.* Lot 101, a letter of the illustrious reformer Philip Melancthon, apologetic of his colleague Luther, sold for 4*l.* 8*s.* Lot 109, the assignment of the half-share of the Spectator to Samuel Buckley, for the sum of 575*l.* Nov. 10, 1712, signed by Jos. Addison and Sir Richard Steele; at the back is Buckley's autograph assignment to Jacob Tonson of his right, for the sum of 500*l.* Oct. 13, 1714; sold for 7*l.* 15*s.* Lot 111, Dr. Benj. Franklin's letter to Strahan the printer, on his having voted in parliament in favour of the American war, sold for 1*l.* 19*s.* Lot 116, a letter of Cowper, relative to a collected edition of his poems, and containing the following passage, which will be read with interest:—"Wherever there is war there is misery and outrage, notwithstanding which it is not only lawful to wish, but even a duty to pray for, the success of one's country. And as to the neutralities, I really think the Russian virago an impertinent puss for meddling with us, and engaging half a score kittens of her acquaintance to scratch the poor old lion, who, if he has been insolent in his day, has probably acted no otherwise than they would in his circumstances and with his power to embolden them." This letter sold for six guineas. Lot 119, a letter of Lord Byron, containing the following lamentable passages:—"In morality I prefer Confucius to the Ten Commandments, and Socrates to St. Paul (though the two latter agree in their opinion of marriage). In religion, I favour the Catholic emancipation, but do not acknowledge the Pope, and I have refused to take the sacrament because I do not think that eating bread and drinking wine from the hand of an earthly vicar will make me an inheritor of heaven. I hold virtue in general, or the virtues severally, to be only in the disposition, each a feeling, not a principle. I believe truth the prime attribute of the Deity, and death an eternal sleep, at least of the body. You have here a brief compendium of the sentiments of the *wicked* George Lord Byron." This letter sold for 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Lot 165. A letter of Frederick the Great, addressed to one of his generals, giving directions for his conduct in an ensuing attack; the King says, that he will be in his rear with eleven battalions, to support, if need be, and he does not envy the position of those who may be in his front: sold for 10*l.*

The manuscripts of the late learned *Dr. Routh*, the President of Magdalen College, Oxford, theological, historical, and miscellaneous, were sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, on the 5th day of July.

The mansion of *Appuldercombe*, once the proudest edifice in the Isle of Wight, has been cleared of its contents. The library of 2,500 volumes was dispersed on the 11th and 12th of July; the pictures on the 10th. It is rumoured that the mansion itself will be converted into barracks.

A valuable and interesting acquisition has recently been made by the *Arundel Society*, which has enabled it to extend its agency in the illustration of a new class of artistic monuments. Three gentlemen, who have devoted much time to the study of mediæval art, Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Westwood, and Mr. A. W. Franks, have, with the permission of the owners, or guardians, of some of the principal private and public collections in England and on the Continent, obtained impressions in gutta percha from most of the finest Ivory Carvings that have escaped the effects of time and accident; and, by employing these impressions as matrices, have manufactured casts, in what is termed "fictile ivory," which preserve, to a great extent, the beauty of the originals. With a view to render the treasures available for more general use, those gentlemen have presented to the Arundel Society the right of the manufacture and sale of casts. A complete series, consisting of about 170 pieces, has been made by Mr. Franchi, and is now exhibited at the Society's Office, 24, Old Bond-street. It is divided into classes, which exemplify the characteristics of the various ages and schools of this species of sculpture, commencing with the mythological and historical diptychs of the Roman and Byzantine eras, and affording specimens in every century from the eighth to the sixteenth. On the 29th June a highly interesting and instructive lecture was delivered on this subject by Mr. Digby Wyatt, at the Society's rooms, and he was requested to allow it to be printed.

The commissions for casts of works of art which have been largely given on the continent by the directors of our Crystal Palace seem to have awakened a correspondent feeling in various quarters. At the wonderfully curious old town of *Nurnberg*, our purveyors for Sydenham are reported to have expended fifty thousand gulden in casts of its rich treasures, without securing the best. These are now being copied for the town itself by Rothermund, the able artist, for Herr Fleschman, proprietor of an atelier of casts. They have just finished the model of the rich portal of the Catholic church, and some fine monuments of the early Hohenzollern, from the abbey church of Heilsbron; and they intend to extend their labours to every chef-d'œuvre of art in the town and neighbourhood. The municipality of the town second their efforts with a laudable zeal, by turning over to them the chapter-house of the ancient Dominican convent, which was recently inaugurated under the name of the Maximilian Museum of Mediæval Art, in the presence of the King of Bavaria. Nurnberg is peculiarly felicitous in such localities. The rich acquisitions and library of Baron von Aufsees have been secured for the museum of a central society of German Archæologists; and the Government has presented them with the old Carthusian convent and cloisters for exhibiting the collection. The extensive cloister forms a quadrangle of from about five hundred feet square.

On the 29th of June the Lord Mayor gave a dejeuner at the Mansion House to the friends of the *Rev. George Croly, D.D.* Rector of St. Stephen's Wallbrook, who there assembled to present him with his bust, by Behnes, and his portrait, in lithography, by Baugniet, as testimonials of their esteem. He acknowledged the honour in a highly eloquent speech, and the company were also addressed by his old friend Vice-Chancellor Stuart, and by Mr. Monckton Milnes.

The *Statue of Sir Robert Peel*, by Behnes, has been placed on its pedestal at the west end of Cheapside, and there is but one opinion as to the suitableness of the site, as well as the high merit of the statue as a work of art.

Two more of the twelve marble statues of English heroes—destined for St. Stephen's hall at Westminster, have been commissioned. Mr. Baily has received Fox as his subject, Mr. Macdowall has received Pitt.

Mr. Ward has completed his sketches for another of the great national Cartoons illustrative of striking passages in English history. The subject is Alice Lisle taken in the fact of concealing a fugitive. This to be painted, at the artist's suggestion, in fresco—with the assent of the Commissioners of Fine Art.

Mr. Sant's picture of 'The Fortune Teller,' now in the Royal Academy, has been purchased for the chief prize-holder of the London Art-Union, and goes to America.

It is now stated that the destruction of the *Museum at Kertsch*, to which we adverted in our last, was not so considerable, the Russians having, long before the

arrival of the allies, removed to St. Petersburg the more valuable part of it, and particularly the rare collections of medals. Some urns and bas-reliefs which remained were taken on board a French vessel, or put in a place of safety. It is also stated that General Wrangel, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops on the coasts of the sea of Azoff, who is a great amateur of the fine arts, had collected at his country-seat a choice assemblage of Etruscan vases, and of the rare antiquities of the country. These collections having been hastily removed, were placed in a barge, which was taken in tow by a small steamer, at the time of the appearance of the allied squadron: but the steamer for its own safety casting off the barge, it was captured by the French ship Phlégéthon, and the objects of art are destined for the Louvre.

The officers of the 51st Regiment have presented to the city of York a *Bell* taken at the capture of Rangoon, in April 1853. It weighs nearly 6 cwt., and is covered with Burmese characters, said to be quotations from some Bhuddist works. It was captured by the regiment from a pagoda at Rangoon.

In draining some fields at Scotby, near Carlisle, a number of *Saxon coins* and some bars of silver have recently been found, together with an iron instrument of the shape of a small billhook. The coins are in an excellent state of preservation, and their examination will probably afford some information to numismatists.

An attempt was made on Thursday, the 19th July, to revive the ancient jocular custom of the *Flitch of Bacon of Dunmow* in Essex. The great promoter was Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, whose romance of "The Flitch of Bacon," published last year, had excited considerable interest in the locality. The last time the bacon was given by the proper donor, the lord of the Manor of Little Dunmow, was in the year 1751, at which date an account of the ceremony will be found in our Magazine. On the present occasion the lord of the manor refused to revive the custom, or to allow of the ceremony taking place at the old locality; so the proceedings were held in the adjoining town of Great Dunmow, the trials of the claimants being carried on with great formalities in the town-hall, and the procession paraded the streets. Mr. Ainsworth gave two flitches, one of which was adjudged to a Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, of Chipping Ongar, and the other to the Chevalier de Chatelain and his lady, a literary couple from London. There was computed to have been not less than 7,000 people present, but unfortunately the earlier part of the day was very rainy, which kept away a great number of the better class of visitors. Some discredit was thrown upon the proceedings from the circumstance that the getting-up had been entrusted to Mr. Smith, the lessee of Drury Lane, who had at the same time a circus in the town, but the procession at least owed much of its effect to him. On the whole the attempt was not unsuccessful, so far at least as to furnish a good deal of harmless amusement, accompanied with very few of the inconveniences to which such large assemblages of people must be liable.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

June 1. The Hon. R. C. Neville, V.P., in the chair.

Mr. James Yates gave an account of moulds for making pottery with figures in relief, found near Wiesbaden, with Roman remains, and preserved in the museums at that place and at Bonn. He produced a cast in plaster-of-Paris from one of these remarkable examples, illustrating the ancient technical processes of fictile manufactures. Some imperfect moulds exist in the British Museum. Several good specimens passed into private collections at the recent dispersion of the curious series formed by Mr. Chaffers, sold by auction during the present year. Mr. Yates cited, in reference to the ancient manufacture of richly ornamented Roman ware, the observations of Mr. Roach Smith, who has paid much attention to the subject, and in whose valuable collection of antiquities found in London a most instructive series of examples is to be seen. These bowls of embossed ware, Mr. Roach Smith observes, were formed in moulds, the ornaments being in some cases stamped subsequently. A rare variety of very superior execution occurs, of which he possesses an example, with ornaments moulded separately, and affixed to the surface of the vase. Mr. Yates offered some remarks on the origin of the material employed in the fabrication of these beautiful wares, known by the name of "Samian." He suggested that in like manner as the fine clays now used in the manufactures of Staffordshire and Worcester-

shire are obtained from the decomposed granite of Cornwall, by agitating the mass in vessels filled with water, the ancients may have prepared from brick-earth a paste of the finest possible quality, suited for the fabrication of the choicest kinds of ware.

Mr. E. W. Godwin communicated a memoir on Dudley Castle, illustrated by plans and drawings. He traced the history of its early possessors from the time of the earliest erection of a fortress by the Saxon Dudo. In 1175 the castle was destroyed by order of Henry II., and the interesting structure of which considerable remains now exist was built in the thirteenth century by Roger de Somery. It has been stated that the royal license was granted in 1263, in consideration of his adherence to the king's cause on the rebellion of the barons, by whom he was captured at the battle of Lewes. The portions constructed in his time are clearly distinguished from the later work; they consist of the keep, the great gateway, and part of the enceinte. The castle subsequently came by marriage to the Sutton family, by one of whom the barbican was built in the fourteenth century. In the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. it was in the possession of the Earl of Warwick, and to that period the later additions may be assigned. Mr. Godwin described at length the ichnography and remarkable details of this valuable example of military architecture during a period of which few specimens now exist in England.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways brought before the Society a communication from M. Karl Bernhardi, of Cassel, in relation to St. Boniface and the other early missionaries from Britain, who introduced Christianity into Germany. St. Boniface, as is well known, was a native of Crediton in Devonshire, about A.D. 680. Mr. Bernhardi is engaged in prosecuting a detailed inquiry into the history of that period. He has also devoted much attention to the dialects of Germany, of which he has published a general scheme, or conspectus, in anticipation of a more complete work on the subject, in which he hopes for the concurrent aid of philologists in all parts of Germany. Mr. Bernhardi suggested the important assistance which would be derived from a similar work on the provincial dialects of our own country. The Philological Society had, at one period, encouraged the hope that so desirable an undertaking might be carried out under their auspices.

Mr. R. Falkner, of Devizes, sent a notice of the discovery of a leaden sepulchral cist, attributed to the Roman period, at Headington Wick, between Devizes and Calne. It is very similar to a Roman relique of the same class found at Roundway, in 1853, of which Mr. Falkner had communicated an account. The more recent discovery had occurred near the great ancient boundary known as Wansdyke, and not far from the Roman station of Verlucio. In the same field had been found a Roman cylix, of red ware, resembling that fabricated at Castor, in Northamptonshire, ornamented with scaled-work in relief, and impressed patterns. The leaden coffin was formed of a sheet of metal, folded up at the sides, and fused together at the upper angles. The edges of the lid were bent down, so as effectually to close the cist, in which some bones appeared, without any signs of cremation.

Professor Buckman, of Cirencester, communicated various Roman remains found in the course of recent explorations at Corinium, and comprising objects of iron and bronze, one of them with a singular handle of jet, a collection of potters' marks on Samian and other wares, and some curious stamped tiles, hitherto unpublished.

A letter from the Rev. John Rogers, Canon of Exeter, was read by Mr. Tucker, giving an account of a Roman sepulchral slab found at St. Hilary, in Cornwall.

Mr. Brackstone gave a notice of a massive stone axe-head, perforated to receive the handle, of very unusual form. It is porphyritic greenstone, a material bearing much resemblance to certain rocks in North Wales. It was found by a farm-servant, early in the present year, in Stainton Dale, near Scarborough. The cutting-edge is much dilated, the other end terminating in a blunt point. The type is very rare amongst early British weapons: one somewhat similar had been found in South Wales. Mr. Brackstone brought also a curious object of flint, supposed to have been used as a flaying-knife, and a large javelin-head of the same material. They were found at Overton, Wilts. Also an iron spear-head, of very unusual form, described as found in Blenheim Park, where numerous rare iron weapons have at various times been brought to light.

The Rev. E. Trollope communicated a notice of an inscribed sepulchral slab lately dug up in the churchyard at Doddington, near Faversham, in Kent. It is the memorial of a young maiden named Agnes, whose surname is n[illegible]
tion, which is a r[illegible]
French of the th[illegible]
quaintly expresse[illegible]

Mr. Evelyn [illegible]
curious deed o[illegible]
lating to R[illegible]

bearing the seal of Peter de Lekeburne, with the counterseal of the Holy Lamb, an example presenting some features of interest to collectors of mediæval seals.

Mr. Walford gave some observations in illustration of a steel key, exhibited by Mr. Hawkins, and shown by the decorations, which are very elaborately executed, to have belonged to Charles Honoré d'Albret, Duc de Luynes.

Mr. Nesbitt described a very remarkable series of sculptures in ivory, existing in France, of which he exhibited casts taken by the aid of the admirable plastic compound of wax with gutta-percha. These beautiful examples, of which the earliest dates from about A.D. 400, are chiefly in the collections of M. Caron, M. Sauvageot, and the Prince Soltikoff, at Paris, in the Imperial Library, and the Museums at Amiens and Nismes. They comprised the consular diptychs of Probus Magnus, A.D. 518, Orestes, A.D. 520, and a sculpture from the binding of the Psalter of Charles the Bold.

Mr. W. E. Wynne, M.P., brought for inspection several remarkable illuminated MSS., the Journal of Sir Kenelm Digby, when he held the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean, in 1629, and a MS. genealogy of the Percy family, with pedigrees of the Stanleys and other noble houses, supposed to have been written by Ben Jonson, and formerly in the library of Sir K. Digby. A very beautiful illuminated manuscript, of French art, date fifteenth century, was brought by Mr. Rolls; it is in the highest state of preservation, with the original richly stamped binding, bearing the name of the bookbinder, and the enamelled arms of a former possessor on the clasps. Amongst antiquities exhibited, were a bronze figure of Hercules, with the lion's-skin thrown over the arm, found near St. Paul's churchyard; it was brought by the Rev. T. Hugo. Mr. Morgan produced a portrait exquisitely modelled in wax, by Seifried Pfinzing, of Nuremberg, 1596; a fine example of Italian pottery with the arms of Lorraine and Medici; and a specimen of the rich blue ware of Nevers. Mr. Franks brought an early example of English green glazed ware, found in London, and a set of apostle spoons, of silver-gilt, of English workmanship, made in 1519. They were kindly sent by the Rev. T. Staniforth, and were from the Bernal collection. Mr. Pollard exhibited a silver seal found at Oxford, the impress being a squirrel, with the inscription I. CRAKE. NOTIS. engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for 183 . Some very fine Spanish and Italian rapiers, morions, the chased steel mounting of a pouch, &c., were shown by Mr. Johnson. An impression from a seal lately found in Somersetshire was brought by the Hon. W. Fox Strangways, bearing the name of Adam de Stoddone; also a half-noble of Edward III., lately found on the Chesil Bank. Captain Oakes presented to the Institute several very interesting photographs, representing the recent discoveries on the site of Chertsey Abbey, views of Kenilworth Castle, and of Ely Cathedral.

It was announced that the meeting at Shrewsbury, under the patronage of the Lord-Lieutenant and the Bishop of the diocese, would commence on the evening of August 6, closing August 14. Amongst the numerous objects of archæological interest comprised in the programme are Hawkstone, Wroxeter, the ruined monasteries of Wenlock, Buildwas, and Haughmond, Caer Caradoc, Ludlow and Stokesay Castles, Chirk Castle, and Valle Crucis, where the Institute will be hospitably entertained by the Viscount Dungannon.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

June 13. T. J. Pettigrew, esq. V.P.

Mr. Crafter exhibited a gold coin, the obverse presenting a figure of St. John the Baptist, holding the cross; the reverse a fleur-de-lis. This was lately obtained from Hastings. The Florentines were among the first people of Europe to revive the use of gold as a circulating medium. In the middle of the thirteenth century, to which this specimen is to be referred, they issued these pieces, with the legend S. IOHANNES. B; and on the other side, with the fleur-de-lis, FLORENTIA. These beautiful coins were called *Florins*.

Sir S. Morton Peto exhibited two British Cleddyvs, leaf-shaped swords, in bronze, obtained at Washingborough in Lincolnshire, in a supposed battle-field near the river Witham, whence the celebrated British shield in the Meyrick collection was obtained. A third specimen (we believe from the Thames) was also exhibited by Sir S. M. Peto, the handle of which was peculiar, having a long narrow ovate slit down the centre of the tang, and one on each side of the lower part where it joins the blade. It measured 1 ft. 10 in. in length. Sir Samuel M. Peto also exhibited two Roman vessels,—one an *olla*, or cinerary urn, 9 in. high; the other a *guttus*, similar to one found at Chichester, and figured in the Journal of the Association, vol. iv. p. 158.

Mr. Gibbs exhibited a half-shilling of the second coinage of Elizabeth, discovered in his garden near Windmill Hill, Gravesend. It is in fine preservation, and bears

the date of 1571, on either side the mint mark of a castle.

Mr. Gunston exhibited rubbings of various brasses—a priest (circa 1420) from the nave of Haddenham church, Bucks; a child, swathed like a mummy, from Stoke d'Aubernon; a knight and lady from Dinton, &c.

Mr. G. N. Wright read a short paper on the various Portraits assigned to Shakspere, and exhibited the original painting formerly in the collection of John Lord Lumley, now in course of publication by Vincent Brooks, and to be seen at Hogarth's in the Haymarket.

Mr. Pettigrew read a paper on, and exhibited a large collection of specimens illustrative of Egyptian Glass.—Dr. Lee exhibited five curious specimens of ancient Egyptian glass, belonging, according to Mr. Pettigrew, to a late period. They consisted of representations of a double asp, with a lion's head, entirely in blue glass; a jackal (the guardian of the tombs) in blue, green, and white; a cow reposing, with the solar disc and features between the horns, assigned by Mr. Pettigrew to the Egyptian goddess Athor (Venus); a hawk-headed scarabæus, with extended wings, of blue glass, streaked with white; and a bull bound for sacrifice, of blue glass.

Mr. John Brent read a paper, "On Canterbury in the Olden Times," containing many entries from the Canterbury records.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society took place at Horsham on the 12th July. A special train which brought the greater part of the company from Brighton stopped at the Three Bridges Station, in order that the *Saxon church of Worth* might receive a visit. This very remarkable building is slightly noticed by Rickman and Bloxam, but more fully by the Rev. A. Hussey, in his Churches of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent. It belonged to an extensive forest district, which is unnoticed in Domesday Book; but it is certainly of a date anterior to the Conquest, and has been assumed to have been the first stone church erected in Sussex after the introduction of Christianity into this country by Wilfrid in 680, and before the division into parishes in the middle of the 8th century. Its plan is cruciform, having a semicircular apse towards the east, with no tower, the belfry being erected over the northern transept. The most striking features of the interior are three large circular arches which open into the chancel and transepts respectively. That opening to the chancel is especially magnificent: the stones of the arch pass entirely through, and it is supported on piers with ponderous cushion capitals and square abaci. These arches were laid bare of the accumulations of plaster and whitewash three or four years ago. The exterior is characterised by the long-and-short corner-dressings of the Anglo-Saxon style, and by remarkable pilaster-like ribs and corresponding string-courses, of which the idea was doubtless derived from timber architecture.

There are no traces of Saxon windows in the walls; all the existing windows are more modern: and it would seem that in the original structure there was above the stone string-course a continuation of wood in which lattice windows occurred. The wooden part of the nave is known to have been removed temp. Edw. I. about which date is the western window having the arms of Warren. There are two fonts complete with basins, one placed over the other: their relative antiquity is doubtful, but the lower one may be termed Early English.

On their arrival at Horsham the society assembled in the hall of the Literary and Scientific Institution, where, in the absence of Mr. Seymour FitzGerald, who had been announced for president, the chair was taken by the Hon. Robert Curzon, who then delivered some pertinent remarks upon the antiquarian honours and attractions of the county. Among other matters he remarked that in the gallery at Petworth (of 750 pictures) Sussex contains the second collection of importance in this country; that of Blenheim (consisting of 1000 pictures) being the first; and that the library of Earl Ashburnham at Ashburnham, is the richest in respect to ancient manuscripts and productions of high art, of any that has ever been formed by a private individual.

The report of the council noticed the recent discovery at Ticehurst of the sepulchral brasses of John Wybarne, esq. and Edith and Agnes, his wives, hitherto concealed under the flooring. He died on the 16th Feb. 5 Hen. VII. but his effigy, as the style of armour shows, had been engraved a century earlier. His wives appear in the dresses of their own time.

The report also noticed the recent purchase of the ruins of Lewes Priory by Mr. John Blaker, from whose explorations some interesting discoveries are anticipated.

The Rev. Edward Turner, Rector of Maresfield, read a paper on the castle at Sedgewick, situated about two miles and a half from Horsham eastward. It was one of those minor castellated buildings, several interesting examples of which are found in this county, the small dimensions of which would seem to imply that they were occasional places of resort only.

They were all moated, some with a single, others with a double, this of Sedgewick with a triple fosse. The castle of Sedgewick, for two centuries and a half after the Norman invasion, belonged to a family known by the somewhat opprobrious title of "le Salvage"—Salvagius—or, in plain English, "the Savage"—a title probably derived from the wild and erratic, not to say ferocious, disposition and habits of him to whom it was at first assigned. This family were the early lords of Broadwater, and held considerable possessions in the Rape of Bramber. Of the first four lords of this name—all of them Robert le Savage—no other mention has been found than in the early charters of the lords of Bramber, particularly those relating to the Priory of Sela. In 1272 John le Savage exchanged Sedgewick for other property to William de Braose, and here died the last Braose in the reign of Richard II. It afterwards came to the Mowbrays and Howards. Till of late years, the ruins of Sedgewick castle were overgrown with coppice wood, and shut out from public view. This the present possessor has in a great measure cleared away. The form of the castle is circular, the outer wall being about 200 yards in circumference. It was surrounded by an inner and two outer moats, the water of the inner moat washing the walls, which spread gradually at their foundation, so as to form a secure slope for the water to rest upon. These moats were supplied by two ponds close by. The castle walls for about 4 ft. or 5 ft. from the bottom of the inner fosse are, for the most part, perfect, with the exception of those on the east side, where the road surveyor has made considerable devastation. In one of the walls, on the east side, there is some curious herring-bone masonry, formed of large tiles. The approach to the castle on the south-east side still remains; and on the north-west side is an outlet, which appears to have been used as a road to the well, which is called St. Mary's Well, and is situated at about 30 yards distance.

W. H. Blaauw, esq. Hon. Secretary, next read a paper singularly illustrative of the state of Sussex a hundred years ago, translated from two letters, written in Greek and Latin, by the Rev. John Burton, D.D. a Fellow of Eton, and addressed to his friend, Edward Grenaway, M.A. of Oxford. Dr. Burton came into Sussex to visit his mother, who was re-married to John Bear, B.D. Rector of Shermanbury. As soon as he quitted the Stone Street, left by the Romans, he "fell immediately upon a land desolate and muddy, and upon roads, to explain precisely what is most abominable, Sussexian." After describing Horsham, its great market for poultry, and its quarries for roofing stones, he passes through St. Leonard's Forest, and reaches Shermanbury, where he enlarges in the most amusing terms on the rude, illiterate, and barbarous manners of the inhabitants. In his second journey his sarcasms on the Sussex squires are still more severe—excepting only Henry Campion, esq. of Danny Park, whom he found "truly the gentleman in fortune, manners, and learning—at once the glory and reproach of country squires!" He describes Lewes, Brighthelmston, and Shoreham, and his account of the precursor of the present magnificent marine metropolis is especially curious:

Dr. Burton arrived just as the day was fading at Brighthelmston, "a village on the sea-coast, lying in a valley moderately sloping and yet deep. It is not indeed contemptible as to size, for it is thronged with people, though the inhabitants are mostly very needy and wretched in their mode of living, occupied in the employment of fishing, robust in their bodies, laborious, skilled in all nautical crafts, and, it is said, terrible cheats of the Custom-house officers. The village near the shore seemed to me very miserable, many houses here and there deserted, and traces of overthrown walls; for that most turbulent of all winds with us 'the south-west,' blowing violently across the boundless ocean, often impels the waves aloft, while all earth around trembles under the heavy feet of 'hoarse-voiced Neptune,' or, to speak in plain prose, the waves, sometimes dashing forcibly upon the shore, had shaken and loosened some of the rotten foundations, the ground above had given way, and all the dwellings on it had been dragged down at once, and thrown forward into the sea." The groins, built as a protection against such inroads, are then described with much praise; and, after a delightful walk on the sands at sunset, Dr. Burton was warned, by a messenger from the inn, that supper was ready. "Departing therefore to the inn, like the heroes of Homer after a battle, so did we perform our part most manfully, and then turned to bed, intending to sleep; but this sweet lulling of the senses was begrudged us by some sailors arriving all night long, what with their drinking, singing out in their barbarous voices, clapping, and making all manner of noises. The women too disturbed us, quarrelling and fighting about their fish."

Mr. Mark Antony Lower read a paper on the family of Scrase. It had been said that the Scrases came out of Denmark, and held lands in Sussex before and at the time of the Norman Conquest. Mr. Lower

had found no mention of the name in Domesday book or other early records, but still he would be the last to attempt to rob an ancient Sussex race of their cherished tradition, and they might after all have been coeval with the Guthrums, the Sweyns, and the Canutes of Dano-Saxon history. So early as 1282 the name was found in some lists of the high sheriffs, but it was doubtful whether it should not rather be read Gras or Cras. John Crass, of Hove, near Brighton, occurred in the middle of the 16th century; and from that period downward the Scrases were numerous at Blatchington and other parishes near Brighton, their chief place of burial being at Preston, where three brass plates commemorative of the family were dug up some years ago; their dates were 1499, 1519, and 1576. Mr. Lower read some extracts from the wills of the family proved in the registry at Lewes, and concluded his paper by describing the arms and crest of the family. The latter, he remarked, was the trunk of a tree entwined by a serpent, from which a falcon was preparing to take flight. To this the family motto evidently alluded; it was "*Volando reptilia sperno,*" a sentiment which he would freely render,—

From all that's crawling, mean, and base,
I take indignant flight, quoth Scrase.

The Rev. Thomas Medland read some extracts from the churchwardens' accounts of Steyning, in the early part of the sixteenth century; accompanied by various annotations, in illustration of ancient customs.

W. D. Cooper, esq. F.S.A. read a paper on the last Lords of the Braose and Hoo families in Sussex, to whose memory two magnificent monuments exist in Horsham Church.

Of the Braose family Mr. Cooper said that there has been considerable confusion in the accounts of the descent of the Braose property, subsequent to the death of William de Braose, lord of Bramber, who died temp. Edw. II. leaving two daughters and heirs, viz.—

1. Aliva, who married first John de Mowbray, and afterwards Richard Pechele, and who succeeded to the castle and manor of Bramber and the manors of Horsham, Shoreham, Knapp, and Beaubusson, in Sussex; and 2. Joan, who married James de Bohun, of Midhurst.

Upon the death of this William, the male line was continued through the descendants of his half-brother Peter till that line became extinct on the death of the infant son of Thomas de Braose, who lies buried in Horsham. The father died 2nd Sept. 19 Rich. II. (1395), leaving two children, Thomas, of the age of 7 days only on his father's death, and who died on 7th Oct. in the same year as his father, and a daughter, Joan, who was two years and a half old when her father died, and became heiress to her brother, surviving him, however, only three days, and dying 10th Oct. 1395, as appears by the inquisition on the death of Thomas de Braose, their father, taken at Horsham 22nd Oct. 1395.

The tomb no doubt contains the bodies of the children as well as of the father. It has been described by Sir Samuel Meyrick. It seems to be of foreign workmanship, being of stone, of which there is nothing similar in England, except the Reigate firestone. Under the left shoulder there are traces of colouring, the working on the camail round the throat is partly visible, and the whole is very similar in execution to the Arundel tomb in Chichester Cathedral.

Mr. Cooper then gave an account of the manors of Cherworth, Seggewicke, &c. held by Thomas de Braose, as disclosed by an inquisition held after his decease, and the jury found that Elizabeth, the wife of Sir William Heron, knt. only daughter of Beatrix, sister of Thomas, who died 1362, was the cousin and nearest heir, thus negativing any male descendant of Peter Braose, the father of Thomas and Beatrix. Elizabeth Heron died without issue, and the property passed to George Brewes, grandson of William the brother of Peter, and on George's death without issue, in 1418, these manors went to the Cokeseys, the heirs of his sister Agnes, who had married Urian St. Pierre, and from the Cokeseys to the Grevilles; and on the death of Thomas Greville, in 1498, Chersworth and the other manors were reunited to the other Braose estates, which, on the death of the great heiress, Anne Mowbray, had come to the Berkeleys, who had married Isabel, and the Howards, who had married Margaret, daughters and ultimately coheirs of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, of the family of Mowbray.

The Hoo family, in Saxon times, existed near Rochester; they were living there in the time of Odo the Archbishop, and were donors to the church of St. Andrew there. The family subsequently spread into other countries, and temp. Edw. II. were found in Sussex, where Sir Thomas Hoo was escheator and for six years sheriff temp. Edw. III. and had grant of a market in Wartling, and fairs in other manors, and also free warren, which grants were confirmed to his widow, Isabel, in 1390.

Sir William Hoo, son of Sir Thomas and Isabel, was a man of importance during the reigns of Edw. III. Rich. II. and Hen. IV. He was a legatee under the will of Sir

Thomas Wingfield, of the Suffolk family, from which he took his second wife, bearing date 17th July, 1378; he was Governor of the castle of Oye in Picardy, and by Henry IV. was engaged in matters of great trust, particularly in his transactions with Burgundy. He died 22nd Nov. 1410, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Hoo, who married twice, and by each wife had a son, both named Thomas.

Sir Thomas Hoo, whose monument is at Horsham, was the son by the first wife. Camden calls him the "noble Baron Hoo," and he rendered great and important services to his sovereign, alike as a soldier and a lawyer. In 1435, when a new rebellion of the Normans took place about Caux, he was sent, with Lord Scales and Sir Thomas Kiriel, to suppress them, which they did effectually. On the 1st Oct. in that year he was constituted keeper of the seals in France, and was thence made Chancellor in the year following, in which great office he was continued till the 1st. Oct. 1449. In 1440 he was captain and bailiff of Mantes, in 1441 captain of Verneuil, and in the same year he was knighted. In 1442 he and Sir Francis Surienne volunteered to take and took Galardon. In 1445 he was elected into the noble order of the Garter at a chapter said to have been holden at the Lion at Brentford, and was placed in his stall in 1446.

On the 6th June 1448, he was created a baron by the title of Baron Hoo, of Hoo, co. Bedford, and of Hastings, in Sussex. He seems to have returned to England in the autumn of 1449, when he ceased to be Chancellor in Normandy, and was summoned to Parliament from 27th Hen. VI. (1449) to 32nd of the same reign (1454). Dugdale did not know the date of his death, but referred only to his will as dated 12th Feb. 1455. A copy, or rather perhaps full extracts from that will are among the MSS. at the College of Arms. By an inquisition taken at Battle, on 28th April, 33 Hen. VI. it was found that he died on 13th Feb. 1455, the day after the date of his will, leaving one daughter (by his first wife, Anne, the heiress of Sir Nicholas Wychingham), aged thirty years at her father's death, then married to Geoffrey Bulleyn, and who so became ancestor to Queen Elizabeth: and three daughters (by his second wife Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of Lionel Lord Welles), viz. 1. Another Anna, aged seven years on her father's death, who married Sir Roger Copley, of Roughey, in which chantry the monument is: 2. Eleanor, five years old, who married Thomas Etchingham, and then Sir Richard Carew of Beddington: and 3, Elizabeth, four years old, who married Sir Thomas Massingberd, and then Sir John Devenish. By his will he directed that twenty marks yearly worth of land should be given to Battle Abbey, but this was not carried into effect till 1480, a quarter of a century after his death.

The tomb is an altar tomb of Purbeck marble, with a groined roof; the arms and brass inscription were gone in the time of Philpot's visitation, but on the cornice on the south side there is the figure of an angel playing on the virginal, and on the north four hearts, three above and one below, transfixed with swords, which may be symbolical of his four daughters.

The half-brother, Thomas Hoo, represented Sussex county in parliament in 1446 and 1448, and Horsham in 1472. He was trustee of the Percys, and in the commission of array and of the peace, temp. Rich. III. He married Alice, daughter of Walter Urrey, and died without issue 23rd Nov. 1486. From the inquisition taken (after his death) at Lindfield, on 28th Oct. 3 Hen. VII. (1487), he seems to have been rather a turbulent friend of the Browns, for John Brown, H. Ashbourne and others, being feoffees for the use of George Brown and Elizabeth his wife of Shapwick Eagle, of Compton, holden of the Earl of Arundel, of West Marden, and of the park of Littleworth, all in Sussex, Thomas Hoo disseized them, but George Brown having died, his widow Elizabeth had re-entered. Thomas Hoo, however, had effectually disseized them of Grovelescient, otherwise Wynd, in Hastings, and thirty messuages in Winchelsea, Pett, and Rye. On this inquisition his cousin of the half blood, Sir Wm. Bulleyn, was found to be his heir; but by an inquisition taken at Dunstable in Nov. 1486, it appears that the true date of the death was 8th Oct. and not 23rd Nov. 1486, and that his cousin William Boleyn succeeded to the estates, not as heir general, but under a settlement dated 10 Dec. 13 Edw. IV. under which the heirs of Anne Boleyn, mother of William, took in default of heirs of the body of Thomas Hoo; and it was found that his heirs were the descendants of Margaret Hoo, (the sister of Sir Thomas Hoo, knt. father of both Lord Hoo and his half-brother,) who married a St. Clere. With him expired the last of the direct male line of the Hoo family in Sussex, and

> Oblivion will steal silently
> The remnant of their fame.

The last paper consisted of extracts made by Mr. Blaauw, in illustration of the history of some of the Sussex monasteries. They related to corrodies granted in the abbey of Dureford, near Petersfield, and to various episcopal visitations in the

fifteenth and sixteenth centuries of the nunnery of Easebourne.

A temporary museum was formed in the Town-hall, where the Hon. Mr. Curzon pointed out the most remarkable curiosities. One of these was a chalice or ciborium, ornamented in Limoges enamel, of the work of the eleventh or twelfth century, which was dug up at the neighbouring nunnery of Rusper: it has been unfortunately impaired by injudicious regilding. The remains of a pastoral staff were found at the same place. Two reliquaries of Limoges enamel were also exhibited: one, that from Shipley church, exhibited by Sir C. M. Burrell, ornamented with half-length figures of Christ and saints; the other, belonging to Mr. Curzon himself, ornamented with pictures of Saint Edmund curing a sick man, and his martyrdom. Mr. Curzon mentioned that Sir Philip Egerton has a similar reliquary with the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury. A globe for incense was shown, of Venetian workmanship: such are frequently found chased with Arabian ornaments, and even with verses from the Koran, though intended for the use of the Christian church. A leather casket of the fifteenth century, a magnificent bronze Venetian knocker, and various other curiosities, were also exhibited; together with a large collection of coins, and of Roman and other relics, principally found in Sussex.

From the museum the company proceeded to the Parish Church of Horsham, the principal features of which were explained by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, the Vicar. He stated that the probable date of the structure was about 1210. The tower was that of a former church. The present church is considerably larger than the original one; and the mark was still visible where the former church joined the tower, one whole window being inclosed. The chancel is divided from the nave only by the different architecture of the windows and arches, the *cancelli*, or screens, having been removed within memory, to accommodate an increased congregation. There are none of the original windows in the lower part of the church; but two of them are still to be traced in the wall.

At the dinner which followed, the company were addressed by the Bishop of Chichester, Mr. Blencowe, Mr. Serase Dickins, Lord Pevensey, and others.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of this society was held at Guildford on the 28th June, under the presidency of W. J. Evelyn, esq. M.P. The report, in reviewing the labours of the past year, noticed that three general meetings had been held, at Southwark, Kingston, and Chertsey; that eleven papers had been read: that the temporary museums had been visited by more than 4,000 persons; that excavations had been made in the neighbourhood of Kingston and at Chertsey; that the library consisted of 63 volumes and 43 pamphlets, besides manuscripts and printed papers, drawings, photographs, prints, rubbings of brasses, &c. Mr. Joshua W. Butterworth, F.S.A. had recently presented a valuable collection of Roman and early English antiquities, discovered in London and Southwark; and Mr. Phillips, of Bermondsey, had offered to present a variety of fragments of the famous abbey which once existed there,—an offer not at present accepted, for want of space. The number of members was reckoned as 415. A proposition to extend the operations of the Society to Middlesex had been received and adopted by the Council: but was not confirmed by the meeting.

The Rev. Charles Boutell read a paper on the Monumental Brasses of Surrey.

On the company proceeding to the Castle, Mr. Godwin Austen read some remarks upon that ancient structure. Its mound, he remarked, was artificial, formed by cutting a deep ditch on the steep slope of the hill. The masonry of the walls shows that they were erected before the 11th century. The windows consist of small round-headed apertures or of two such united, and were contrasted by the lecturer with the freer use of such openings to be found in undoubted Norman castles, as also with those arrangements for relieving the surface of great masses of wall which the Norman builders resorted to. The approach to the door of the keep was by a flight of steps at right angles which rose to its level, but was separated, from it by an interval over which a bridge was let down from the castle. The basement story was accessible only from the room above it, and was provided with only two very small apertures, for ventilation rather than light. It was used for keeping stores and not for a habitation. The principal or entrance chamber consisted of a square room 26 feet each way, with windows on the E., S. and N., and was 20 feet in height; and round this were three small irregular chambers communicating with the main room by small circular-headed doors, and receiving their light by small windows of the same fashion. The larger windows were of subsequent date, as was also the fire-place. Attention was called to the carvings in the capitals, and to the shafts forming the recessed seats round the large angle chamber, and which indicate an early date. The arrangements

on the two higher stories corresponded with those of the main floor except as to height, and taken altogether the evidence tended to confirm the original supposition of Mr. King in his work on Castles, that the keep of Guildford was a work of Anglo-Saxon times. Mr. Godwin Austen then pointed out the area which the original castle had occupied. The walls about the mound were those which formed the inner ballium; the outer court comprised a large space, around which might be still seen the remains of the palatial buildings of several dates, erected by the series of kings who occasionally resided here. The general aspect which Guildford presented in those times was as follows:—In the east of the gorge through which the river flows was the castle keep, about half way up; and rising about 70 feet from the artificial mound, on a great platform of several acres in extent, was the residence, with the boundary walls descending to the river and inclosing the King's mills. The entrance to the town on this side passed through the castle walls. Outside the castle walls on the north was from early times a small church. The town itself was placed partly on the side of the valley opposite the castle, and was continued up the present High-street by a row of houses facing the castle, the intervening space being originally free, and used for the purpose of markets. In conclusion Mr. Godwin Austen remarked that historical and documentary evidence confirmed the view he had taken as to the date of the keep, and the earlier buildings about it. The first document dated from Guildford Castle is of the 1st of Stephen, and as Guildford is not mentioned amongst the numerous castles erected by or under the two first Norman Kings, and as the time of Henry I. was principally engaged abroad, it is necessary to look to some earlier date, and when it is borne in mind that Guildford was the patrimony of our Anglo-Saxon Kings, and that it was the spot fixed upon for the destruction of the followers of Prince Alfred under Harold or Hardicanute, it is only reasonable to suppose that some fortress at that time must have existed there.

The company afterwards visited the church of St. Mary, the architectural features of which were explained to them by Mr. Boutell. A dinner took place at the White Hart hotel; and a conversazione was held in the Public Hall, where many curiosities were assembled for exhibition. The original Loseley Manuscripts (portions of which were edited by the late Mr. Kempe and by Mr. Bray the county historian,) where shown by Mr. More Molyneux, bound in ten volumes. Mr. Evelyn exhibited a Letter from the Czar of Muscovy to King Charles the Second, written in the Russian language, in 1662; and on the following evening, when the public were gratuitously admitted, the Rev. C. Boutell gave an explanation of the brasses, armour, and encaustic tiles which were collected in the room. The same day several of those who had lingered from the day before, made an excursion to Sutton place, Newark abbey, Loseley place, and Compton church.

The Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Lovelace, attended this meeting, and in some eloquent speeches expressed his cordial approbation of the objects of the Society, and his anxiety to promote them.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Crimea. Siege of Sebastopol.—The particulars of the repulsed attack of the 18th of June are highly creditable to the bravery of the allied troops, if not to the judgment and skill of their leaders. The attack was preceded by a severe bombardment on the 17th, which appeared to have the effect of silencing the guns of the enemy, and it was originally intended to renew the fire for three hours in the morning before commencing the attack. General Pelissier, however, thinking that a Russian sortie upon the Mamelon was contemplated, sent to Lord Raglan during the night to intimate that he had decided that his attack should commence, without the preliminary bombardment, at three o'clock in the morning. The French attack was directed upon the Malakhoff Tower and the English upon the Redan. As the latter, however, is commanded by the former, the French attack was the most important. The simultaneous advance of the different divisions was necessary to success, but, unfortunately, owing to the mistake of a signal by General Mayran his division precipitated the engagement,

The weight of the enemy's fire proved much greater than had been anticipated. The divisions of Generals Mayran and Brunet, both of whom were killed, did not even reach the advanced works of the Russians, while that of General D'Autemarre, which had nearly penetrated the enceinte, was ultimately compelled to retire with severe loss, and leaving 600 prisoners.

The English attack was not to commence until some advantage had been obtained by the French, but Lord Raglan observing that the difficulties which the latter had to encounter were greater than had been anticipated ordered his troops to advance. No sooner had they left the protection of the batteries than a murderous fire of grape was opened upon them from the Redan, and so severe was their loss that they were unable to traverse half the distance before them. At the same time the 2nd brigade of the 3rd division, under Major-General Eyre, moved down the ravine which separates the left of the English from the right of the French advanced works, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's ambuscades, and making a demonstration on the head of the dockyard creek. The skirmishers advanced just as the general attack began, and, with some French on their left, rushed at the Cemetery, which was very feebly defended. They got possession of the place after a slight resistance, with small loss, and took some prisoners, but the moment the enemy retreated their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan and from the Barrack Battery. Four companies of the 18th at once rushed on out of the Cemetery towards the town, and actually succeeded in getting possession of the suburb. As the men drove the Russians out they were pelted with large stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overhangs the suburb. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. The troops entered the place about four o'clock in the morning, and could not leave it till nine o'clock in the evening. The Russians blew up many of the houses and set fire to others, and when our men retired the flames were spreading along the street. The loss of the brigade could not be but extremely severe. Major-General Eyre himself was wounded, but not very severely. The troops maintained themselves in the houses during the day and in the evening withdrew unmolested.

Admirals Lyons and Bruat, with the fleet, returned from Kertch on the 15th June, and on the night of the 16th nine English steam frigates and sloops, accompanied by several French steamers, discharged a heavy fire on the town and sea defences, whilst the Danube and the launches of the Royal Albert poured in a shower of rockets, and happily without any casualty. During the night of the 17th instant the Princess Royal and five steam frigates and sloops, accompanied by a division of French steamers and the launches as before, renewed the firing, and on this occasion there was some loss, the Princess Royal having had one man killed and two wounded; the Sidon, two men killed and eleven wounded; and Captain Lyons of the Miranda received a wound in the leg from a shell, which afterwards proved fatal.

On the afternoon of the 19th an armistice was obtained for the purpose of burying the dead. During the truce a party of Russian soldiers was marched to take possession of the cemetery which they believed to have been evacuated, and were astonished to find it guarded by English sentinels. A cannonade was afterwards opened upon it, but intrenchments were thrown up and the post maintained.

On the evening of the 28th Lord Raglan died of cholera. Lieut.-Gen. Simpson, late Chief of the Staff, has succeeded him as General commanding in Chief.

Up to the latest period to which we have received intelligence nothing further of importance has taken place in the siege. Some minor sorties have been attempted by the Russians without success. Admiral Nachimoff (the Russian commander at Sinope) has been killed.

On the 10th of July a bombardment was opened by the English upon the Redan, which continued only one day, with the object of silencing some of the enemy's guns, and enabling our approaches to be pressed further.

The French have formed a large place d'armes in front of the Mamelon, and established batteries, which will prevent the Russian ships from giving assistance to the land forces in resisting the next attack.

The Piedmontese troops have been suffering from cholera, but their health is now better.

Turkey.—A convention has been signed in London by the Ministers of England, France, and Turkey, and sent to Constantinople for the exchange of ratifications, by which England and France are to guarantee a loan of five millions sterling, to be raised by or on behalf of the Turkish government. The loan will be effected in London, and will bear interest at four per cent. per annum.

Asia Minor.—A letter from Erzeroum

of the 26th June states that Kars is threatened by a Russian force of about 36,000 men under General Mouravieff. The town is not yet invested, but the Russians are bringing up siege guns. Kars is a place of great strategical importance, and the key of Asia Minor. The Turkish force which holds it is much inferior in numbers to the Russian. Later telegraphic despatches state that Mouravieff has left Kars.

The Baltic.—Although no operation of great importance has taken place, the Allies have destroyed some forts, Government stores, and a considerable quantity of shipping. On the 4th July, H. M.'s ship Arrogant, Capt. Yelverton, destroyed the fort of Svartholm, a work of great strength, commanding the approaches to Lovisa, on the Gulf of Finland. It had been deserted by the Russians on the approach of the ship. On the 5th, Capt. Yelverton landed and destroyed the barracks and Government stores. During the night an accidental fire broke out in another part of the town, which reduced that place to ashes. On the nights of the 23rd and 24th June, near Nystadt, in the Gulf of Bothnia, the boats of the Harrier, Capt. Storey, destroyed 47 ships belonging to the enemy, varying from 700 to 200 tons each, and succeeded in bringing off one of 450 tons. Off Cronstadt a great number of infernal machines have been fished up by the boats without doing any harm: one, however, which was brought on to the quarter-deck of Adm. Seymour's vessel for examination, exploded there, and slightly injured the Admiral and several other officers and men.

France.—The French Legislative Assembly was opened on the 2nd July with a speech from the Emperor in which he enlarged on the recent failure of the negociations, and alluded in a marked manner to the disappointment of the just expectations of England and France by Austria. Russia, who had consented, in theory, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, had refused every limitation of her naval forces, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negotiations failed. He announced his intention to ask for a further loan.

In order to supply the wants of the public treasury arising from the requirements of the war, the taxes on three items are to be increased, namely:—1. The duty on alcohols, on and after the 7th of August next, from 34 f. to 50 f. the hectolitre. 2. From the same date a duty of one-tenth to be levied on the whole, in place of on the third, of the passenger receipts on railway lines, and to extend to goods conveyed by quick trains. And, 3. Another 10 per cent. to be added to the amount of indirect taxation subject to the old war 10 per cent.

On the 5th July the Legislative Corps voted the bill relative to the loan. It is offered to the public at a fixed price in the same manner as the last. The lowest tender received will be for 10 f. of rente, and subscriptions for 50 f. and under will be accepted without reduction. The total amount of the loan is 750,000,000 f. and the price fixed is 92 f. 25 c. for 4½ per cents. from March 22, and 65 f. 25 c. for 3 per cents. from June 22. The deposit is to be one-tenth, and the remainder to be paid in 18 monthly instalments, commencing Sept. 7. Those who pay the whole immediately are to have a corresponding discount allowed. Compared with the present price of the funds this will give subscribers a profit of about 3½ per cent.

Switzerland.—Chamouni, July 20. A fire broke out soon after 3 o'clock this morning and laid in ruins the half of the village. The Hotel de la Couronne is burnt down, and the Hotel de Londres much injured.

Spain.—Disturbances have taken place in Catalonia. The pretext of the rising is the question of wages. Two manufacturers were assassinated at Barcelona. The Captain-General (Zapatero) shut himself up in the citadel with the troops. The cry of the insurgents was "Viva Espartero!"

Western Africa.—On the 21st of May the steam-gun vessel Teazer, with 150 soldiers on board, left Sierra Leone by orders of Acting Governor Dougan to attack the native town of Mallaghea. On the 22nd the Teazer anchored off the town, and a body of men were landed who set fire to the house of the chief and other buildings. On the 23rd a fire of grape and shell was opened to destroy the part of the town still standing; a party of troops was again landed, but was attacked by an overwhelming force, and 72 men killed. The pretext of the destruction of the town is said to be the non-payment of a sum of money, according to a previous treaty by the chief Bamba Mimah Lahi.

Siam.—Sir J. Bowring has entered into a treaty with the Siamese government, by which the resources of that rich country will be open to all European merchants.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

June 26. A new Church at *Upper Tooting*, in the parish of Streatham, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. It has been erected from the designs of Mr. A. Salvin, in the Early English style, and presents the appearance shown in the annexed engraving. The walls are of Kentish rag-stone, with Bath-stone dressings. Both nave and chancel have aisles, and there are two porches, north and south. A tower, 84 feet high and 24 feet square, is proposed to be erected at the west end, when sufficient funds are obtained; the opinion of the committee, however, inclines in favour of a spire. The nave is 72 feet long, 44 feet high, and 25 feet wide, and the aisles 13 feet wide. The chancel is 35 feet long, 23 feet wide, and 32 feet high. The nave has an open timbered roof of deal, stained, with arched principals. The roof of the chancel is open timbered, resting on short hammer-beams, with cusped principals, supported on stone corbels: those of the aisles are lean-to. The nave is divided from the aisles by arcades, consisting of five bays; the columns are circular, with moulded capitals. Between the chancel and its aisles are arcades of two bays. The windows of the north aisle are two-light, cusped [illegible] different designs; those in [illegible] light. In the chancel there is a large window, at the east end, consisting of five lights, with circular foliated tracery in the head. The sittings are of deal, stained; the pulpit and reading-desk of oak. The church is paved throughout with red and black tiles; and the windows are glazed with glass in various patterns. The seats are for upwards of 700, one-third being free. The cost of the structure and its fittings, so far as completed, is nearly 4,000*l.* of which 1,000*l.* was contributed by the family of the first incumbent, the Rev. Edward Cree. After the ceremony of consecration the bishop and clergy, with the committee and other friends, were entertained at the house of Henry Butterworth, esq. F.S.A. one of the churchwardens.

On Friday the 13th July, Lord John Russell again resigned office as one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State. This resulted from the disclosure in the House of Commons of his Lordship having returned from Vienna in April, prepared to advocate the propositions of Count Buol for a compromise with Russia, without obtaining any further results from the present war, or accomplishing the four points upon which the recent negociations were proposed. Although his sentiments had been overruled in the Cabinet, Lord Palmerston had hitherto persuaded him to remain in

office. The seals of the Colonial Office are now entrusted to Sir William Molesworth, who is succeeded by Sir Benjamin Hall as Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

July 3. The *Asylum for Idiots*, at Earlswood, near Reigate, (the foundation of which is recorded in our vol. XL. pp. 82, 179,) was formally opened by H.R.H. Prince Albert. It is a very handsome structure, of Domestic style, erected from the designs of W. B. Moffatt, esq. at a cost of about 35,000*l*. It will accommodate 100 adult inmates, viz. 34 males and 66 females, 133 boys, 67 girls, 100 infants, and the officers of the establishment.

July 4. The foundation-stone of a new public school, to be called the *College of S. M. and S. Nicholas*, at Lancing in Sussex, near Shoreham old bridge, was laid by the Right Hon Sir John Patteson, one of the trustees, in the presence of the Bishop of Chichester, the Visitor, and a numerous assemblage of clergy and gentry, including the other Trustees, Lord Robert Cecil, A. Beresford Hope, esq. ——— Hubbard, esq. and H. Tritton, esq. A sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Canon of Canterbury. Lancing College is intended for the children of shopkeepers and artizans, to be educated on the same principles as those of the college of Hurstperpoint, but at a less rate of expense. Designs for the building were made by the late Mr. Richard Cromwell Carpenter, and it is now entrusted to Mr. William Slater.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

May 25. Moses Henry Perley, esq. to be Commissioner under the 1st and 2nd Articles of the Treaty concluded at Washington on the 5th June, 1854, between her Majesty and the United States of America.

June 26. The Rev. Alexander Ronald Grant, M.A. Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity college, Cambridge, to be an Assistant Inspector of Schools.

July 2. Capt. Thomas Edward Laws Moore, R.N. to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Falkland Islands.

July 4. Viscount Canning to be Governor-General of India.—Travers Twiss, D.C.L. to be Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford.

July 5. The following promotions in the Order of the Bath are in recognition of services during the war. To be Knights Grand Cross:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown, K.C.B., Vice-Adm. James W. D. Dundas, C.B., Lieut.-Generals H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B., Sir Richard England, K.C.B., Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., and Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart. G.C.B., (Civil division). To be Knights Commanders:—Lieut.-Generals the Earl of Lucan, Henry J. W. Bentinck, John L. Pennefather, C.B., Rear-Admirals Houston Stewart, C.B., James H. Plumridge, Major-Generals the Earl of Cardigan, Wm. John Codrington, Richard Airey, the Hon. James Y. Scarlett, Harry D. Jones, R. Eng., Arthur W. Torrens, George Buller, C.B., William Eyre, C.B., Richard J. Dacres, R. Art., Rear-Admirals the Hon. Montagu Stopford, Henry D. Chads, C.B., Michael Seymour, Henry Byam Martin, C.B.; and Capt. Stephen Lushington, R.N.; and 132 officers to be Companions. The following list is also published of those who would have been recommended for the honours of the first, second, and third classes of the Order, had they survived:—For the First Class, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B. For the Second Class, Rear-Admirals Lowry Corry, Edward Boxer, C.B., Major-Generals Estcourt, Sir John Campbell, Bart., Brig.-Generals Tylden, R. Eng., Adams, 49th Foot, Goldie, 57th Foot, and Strangways Commanding Royal Artillery. For the Third Class, sixteen officers.

Her Majesty has further nominated to be Knights Grand Cross:—Admirals Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart. K.C.B., Sir James Alex. Gordon, K.C.B., Generals Sir James M'Donell, K.C.B., and Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B. To be Knights Commanders:—Adm. Fred. W. Lord Aylmer, C.B., Gen. Edw. Nicolls, R.M., Lieut.-Gen. James Fergusson, C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Thomas W. Brotherton, C.B., Vice-Adm. Henry Hope, C.B., Vice-Adm. John Henry Cood, C.B., Rear-Adm. Maurice F. F. Berkeley, C.B., and Rear-Adm. Fairfax Moresby, C.B. To be a Companion:—William Rae, esq. M.D. Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

July 5. James Wentworth Cookney, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Clarke, retired.

July 9. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P. to be a juror for Sculpture, and Joseph Locke, M.P. to be a juror for Civil Engineering at the Paris Universal Exhibition.

July 13. The Right Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley; Robert Baynes Armstrong, esq. Q.C. Recorder of Manchester; and Gilbert Henderson, esq. Recorder of Liverpool, to be Commissioners for inquiring into an alleged disturbance of the public peace in Hyde Park and the streets adjoining thereto on Sunday, the 1st of July, and into the conduct of the Metropolitan Police in connexion therewith.—Miss Emily Cathcart (second surviving daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B.) to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Hon. Matilda Paget, resigned.

July 14. Robert Garraway Mac Hugh, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of St. Lucia.—Anselm F. Comeau, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.—William H. Marsh, esq. to be Crown Solicitor, and Nicolas Gustave Bestel, esq. to be Senior District Magistrate of Mauritius.

July 21. Sir William Molesworth, Bart. sworn one of the Secretaries of State (Colonial department).—Sir William H. Maule, Justice of the Common Pleas, sworn of the Privy Council.

July 27. Major-Gen. James Simpson to be Lieut.-General in the Army, and to have the local rank of General in the Crimea and in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and George Ferguson Bowen, esq. Secretary of the Lord High Commissioner, to be a Companion of the same.

Henry Bliss, of Brandon Park, Suffolk, and Berkeley House, Hyde Park square, esq. (in compliance with the will of his uncle, Edw. Bliss, of Brandon Park, esq.) to take the name and arms of Bliss only; and to accept the dignity of a Baron of Portugal, by the title of Baron de Bliss, conferred by Don Fernando, Regent of Portugal.

Mr. H. J. R. Gascoin, of the War Office, to be Secretary to Lord Panmure, *vice* the Earl of Gifford, and Mr. Henry R. Grenfell, *vice* Capt. F. M. Ramsay, 56th Foot.

In the household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Frederick Howard to be Private Secretary, *vice* Major Ponsonby; Mr. George Bagot to be Chamberlain, *vice* Howard; Mr. Walling Everard to be Gentleman of the Bedchamber, *vice* Bagot.

To be Queen's Counsel in England, William Bovill, esq., P. A. Pickering, esq., James J. Wilde, esq., W. Overend, esq. and C. S. Whitmore, esq.

To be Queen's Counsel in Ireland, Thomas de Moleyns, esq., Joshua Clark, esq., and Daniel Sherlock, esq.

Mr. Alderman Kennedy and Mr. Alderman Rose elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Cheltenham.—C. L. Grenville Berkeley, esq.
Evesham.—Edw. Holland, esq.
Marylebone.—Sir Benjamin Hall, *re-el.*
Norfolk (East).—Henry Josias Stracey, esq.
Southwark.—Sir William Molesworth, *re-el.*

BIRTHS.

June 8. At Shortflatt tower, Northumb. the wife of W. Dent Dent, esq. a son.——13. In Albert road, Regent's park, the wife of B. C. Brodie, esq. a dau.——17. At Milverton, Som. the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Randolph, a son. ——At Old Park house, Derbysh. Lady Anna Chandos-Pole, a dau.——19. The Countess of Durham, of twin sons.——20. In Lowndes st. Lady Blanche Dupplin, a son.——23. In Thurloe square, Lady Beaujolois Dent, a son.——In Westbourne terr. the wife of Capt. D. Bethune, R.N. a son.——24. In Upper Berkeley st. Mrs. Augustus Wellesley, a dau.——25. At Tynemouth lodge, Northumberland, the Hon. Mrs. Linskill, a son and heir.——26. At Grenofen, the wife of W. H. Chichester, esq. a dau.——At Athavallie, Lady Harriett Lynch Blosse, a dau. ——27. At Holly grove, Lady Emily Seymour, a dau.——At Potterhanworth rectory, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Henry Anson, a dau.——At Chorleywood, Herts, the wife of William Longman, esq. a dau.——28. At the rectory, Campsea Ash, Suffolk, Mrs. Jermyn Pratt, a dau.——29. At Baginton rectory, Warw. the wife of the Rev. Frederick Gooch, a son.——At Dean's court, Wimborne, Mrs. Henry Portman, a dau. ——At Hereford, the wife of the Rev. W. P. Musgrave, Canon Residentiary, a dau.——30. In Chesham st. the wife of C. H. à Court, esq. a dau.——31. At Birkenhead, the wife of H. D. Scholfield, esq. M.D. a son.

July 1. In South st. the wife of R. S. Holford, esq. M.P. a dau.——2. In Belgrave sq. Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, a dau.——4. At Torquay, the wife of the Rev. F. A. Savile, Rector of North Huish, a son.——At Bolton row, the wife of Edmund Calverley, esq. jun. a son and heir.——5. At Everingham park, the wife of Wm. Constable Maxwell, esq. a son.——7. At Windlestone hall, Durham, Lady Eden, a dau. ——At Ruperra castle, co. Glam. the wife of Sir George Walker, Bart. a son.——8. At Wellesbourne hall, Warw. the Hon. Mrs. G. H. Holland, a son.——At Malta, the Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, a dau.——9. At Wilton crescent, Mrs. Eric Carrington Smith, a dau.——10. In Old Palace yard, Westminster, the wife of the Hon. William Napier, a dau.——In Eaton sq. the wife of Capt. the Hon. F. Maude, R.N. a dau.——At Langley house, Herts. the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Askwith, R. Art. a dau.——In Southwick cresc. the wife of J. Bonham-Carter, esq. M.P. a dau.——11. At Magdalene lodge, Camb. the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, a son.——At Audmore house, Staff. the wife of William Hickin, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.——12. At the residence of her father William C. Chambers, esq. of Poulton, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. Hugh G. Robinson, Principal of the Training College, York, a dau.——At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol, a dau.——15. At Bulmershe court, Lady Catharine Wheble, a dau. ——16. At Park sq. Regent's park, Mrs. Henry Hansard, a son.——At Richmond, the wife of Dr. Hooker, F.R.S. a son.——17. At Congham, Norf. the wife of Rob. Elwes, esq. a dau.——At Southill, the Hon. Mrs. Mark Kerr (since Countess of Antrim), a son.——18. The wife of Henry Hoghton, esq. a dau.——At Croft castle, co. Heref. the wife of W. T. Kevill Davies, esq. a son.——19. In South st. Grosvenor sq. Lady Bateman, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 14. At Sydney, Philip-Edward-Collins, third son of the late Edward *Merewether*, esq. of Mere park, Wilts, to Sarah-Corbett, third dau; and Francis, youngest son of the late John *Spence*, esq. of Sunderland, to Hannah, fifth dau. of the Rev. Dr. Turnbull, Ph. Dr. of London.

May 15. At Pernambuco, Thomas *Nash*, esq. merchant, youngest son of the Rev. O. Nash, Vicar of Thornley, Kent, to Amelia-Jane, eldest dau. of James Stewart, esq. of Liverpool.

19. At St. Marylebone, W. Grenfell *Borlase*, esq. of Barnstaple, to Catherine, only surviving dau. of the late Captain Tresahar, R.N. ——At Exeter, Charles Frederick *Wilton*, esq. of Oporto, to Jane-Emily, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. J. Race Godfrey, E.I.C.S. of Northernhay house.——At Eling, near Southampton, Drummond Bond *Wingrove*, esq. only son of R. F. Wingrove, esq. of Worth, Sussex, to Emma-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Lukyn, Rector of Nursling.

21. At Trinity church, Paddington, Daniel *Hankin*, esq. of Stanstead, Herts, to Jane-Elizabeth, second dau. of John Reay, esq. of Gloucester gardens, Hyde park, and of the Gill, Cumberland.

22. At Clevedon, Alexander *Bassett*, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Alexander Bassett, of Great Cheverell house, Wilts, to Emma-Mary, eldest dau. of late John Long, esq. of Baynton house.——At Enfield, Francis, son of the late George *Withers*, esq. of Liverpool, to Fanny-Maria, fourth dau. of T. Challis, esq. M.P.——At Camberwell green chapel, the Rev. William Thomas *Price*, of Cheddar, Som. to Rebecca-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Evans, esq. of Southwark.——At Leicester, Lieut.-Com. Robert Hamilton Handfield *Mends*, R.N. son of Adm. W. B. Mends, to Emma-Maria, eldest dau. of Lieut. Thomson, late 67th Regt. ——At Widdicombe-in-the-Moor, near Ashburton, Thomas Edward *Drake*, jun. esq. son of T. E. Drake, esq. county solicitor, of Exeter, to Caroline Mason Brodrick, niece of the Rev. J. H. Mason, Vicar of Widdicombe.——At

Somersham, Hunts, the Rev. G. C. *Clements*, M.A. Curate of Sidestrand, Norf. to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of Ibbott Mason, esq.——At Canterbury, the Rev. George *Tawell*, to Elizabeth-Arabella, second dau. of the Rev. W. J. Chesshyre, Rector of St. Martin's.——At Fareham, the Rev. Richard *Parker*, Rector of Claxsby, Lincolnsh. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Robert Coffin, esq. of Catisfield.

23. At Holloway, John-Clark, youngest son of the late Sir James *Williams*, of the Gothic, Kentish Town, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late A. M. Bidgood, esq. of Vigo st.——At Llanrhydd, near Ruthin, the Rev. J. *Welsh*, of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, and government emigration chaplain, to Cordelia, only dau. of Roger Jones, esq. of Cae'rgroes, Ruthin.

24. At St. James's, Westminster, Robert George *Stapylton*, esq. to Madalina, eldest dau. of the Very Rev. George Hull Bowers, D.D. Dean of Manchester.——At Exeter, Henry *Kinneir*, esq. of Swindon, solicitor, to Harriet-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Tombs, esq. of Exeter, banker.——At Ideford, Capt. Edwin L. *Scott*, 21st Bombay N.I. third son of Robert Scott, esq. of Outlands, near Plymouth, to Matilda, youngest dau. of the Rev. E. B. St. John, Rector of Ideford, and great grand-dau of the late Lord St. John, of Bletsoe.——At Bath, the Rev. W. Jefferys *Hills*, eldest son of Walter Hills, esq. barrister-at-law, to Alicia, only dau. of Abraham Wood, esq. of Rochdale, Lanc.——At Stanton-by-Dale Abbey, the Rev. F. G. *Lugard*, Chaplain to the Hon. E.I.C.'s Madras estab. son of the late Capt. Lugard, Royal Mil. Asylum, Chelsea, to M. J. Howard, dau. of the Rev. J. G. Howard, Rector of that parish.——At St. Just in Roseland, Cornwall, Thomas, second son of Thomas *James*, esq. of the Haymarket, London, banker, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Samuel Libby, esq. R.N. of St. Mawes.——At Swindon, Glouc. Alexander *Bain*, esq. A.M. of Henrietta st. Brunswick sq. London, to Frances-Anne, eldest dau. of the late W. Denison Wilkinson, esq.——At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Henry S. *Stobart*, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Stobart, of Etherly, Durham, to Elizabeth-Rachel-Maurice, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Richards, Vicar of Icklesham, Sussex.——At Bow, Middlesex, John *Betts*, esq. of Norwich, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late John Robins, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.——At All Saints' Islington, Capt. Edwin Dinning *Cole*, 1st East Middlesex Regt. only surviving son of William George Cole, esq. Lower Clapton, to Helen-Josephine, eldest dau. of William Flower, esq. of Totteridge.

25. At Constantinople, E. C. A. *Gordon*, esq. Capt. R. Eng. to Augusta, only dau. of Col. Bolton, R. Eng.——At Trinity Church, Islington, Henry *Seeds*, esq. of Belfast, to Margaret-Peers, dau. of late Poynts Stewart, esq. M.D., E.I.C.S.

26. At Warminster, Wilts, Thomas *Colfox*, esq. of Rax house, Bridport, to Louisa, third dau.; and William *Colfox*, esq. B.A. of Bridport, to Anna-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Henry Wansey, esq. of Sambourne, Warminster.——At Woodford, Essex, Watkin *Williams*, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, esq. to Henrietta, dau. of W. H. Cary, esq. Woodford.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Alan Hyde *Gardner*, Indian Navy, second surviving son of the late Rear-Adm. the Hon. F. F. Gardner, to Lucy-Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Fred. R. Coore, esq. of Devonshire place.

29. At Wheatenhurst, Glouc. A. W. *Ball*, esq. of Bridgwater, to Julia-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Anthony Ely, Perp. Curate of Wheatenhurst.——At Deddington, Oxfordsh. Henry, youngest son of John *Churchill*, esq. of Deddington, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late B. Field, esq. of Thame.——At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Edward *Mourant*, esq. of Wadham coll. Oxford, and of Fonthill, Jersey, to Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Nicholas Le Quesne, esq. Jurat of the Royal Court.——At Brighton, Sussex, Thomas *Elden*, esq. of Leith, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Jardine, of Langholm, N.B.——At Stoke Damerel, John *Slater*, esq. of Trowbridge, Wilts, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Charles Greaves, esq. of Devonport.——At Lee, Kent, Lieut. Cardley *Maitland*, R. Art. son of the Rev. C. D. Maitland, of Brighton, to Elizabeth-Odell, eldest dau. of Thomas Baillie, esq. of Blackheath.——At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. J. T. Richardson *Fussell*, Incumb. of Chantry, Som. to Elizabeth-Catherine, dau. of the late R. W. Hall Dare, esq. M.P.——At Horningsham, Arthur Rice *Jenner*, esq. barrister-at-law, son of the late Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Bart. to Ellen, second dau. of Mr. Charles Haskell.——At Camberwell, the Rev. Walter *Brooksbank*, B.A. Rector of Lamplugh, Cumb. to Elizabeth-Jane, only surviving dau. of S. P. Denning, esq. of Dulwich.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, the Rev. William *Ager*, Curate of Overstone, Northampton, to Julia-Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Andrew van Sandau, of Great Coram st.

30. At Salisbury, Octavius, son of the late W. S. *Winstanley*, esq. of the Priory, Balham, Surrey, to Mary-Ann, third dau. of G. Pain, esq.——At Trent vale, Stoke-upon-Trent, Wm. James, son of Thomas *Dixon*, esq. of Littleton, Cheshire, to Emily, dau. of J. H. Fourdrinier, esq. of Oakhill cottage, Staff.——At Limerick, Lieut. Logie Augustus *Whymper*, R.N., H.M. ship Sanspareil, only surviving son of Capt. W. Whymper, late of Woodbridge, to Lucy-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of late R. Bourchier, esq. M.D.

31. At Milton, Kent, the Rev. Joseph *Dornford*, M.A. Rector of Plymtree, Devonshire, to Emma-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Josiah Dornford, Lieut. R.N.——At Cheltenham, the Rev. Richard *Wright*, youngest son of the Rev. G. N. Wright, M.A. of Worcester, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late John Lord, esq. of Calcutta.——At St. John's Upper Holloway, the Rev. Thomas *Pitman*, B.A. Wadham coll. Oxford, to Mary, second dau. of Thomas Bedgood, esq. of Hornsey lane, Highgate.——At All Saints' St John's wood, the Rev. Stephen Lea *Wilson*, Chaplain to the Sheriff of Sussex, youngest son of Stephen Wilson, esq. of Streatham, to Caroline, youngest dau. of late John Kelk, esq.——At St. George's Hanover square, Alexander Young *Spearman*, esq. eldest son of Sir Alex. Y. Spearman, Bart. to Mary-Anne-Bertha, youngest dau. of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart. M.P. for Breconsh.——At Hove, Sussex, Samuel Horace Clarke *Maddock*, esq. son of the Rev. John Maddock, Vicar of Ropley, Hunts, to Matilda-Bryan, youngest dau. of Simeon Warner, esq. of Brighton.——At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Garthshore Stirling *Home*, esq. Capt. 5th Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Capt. John Home, 42nd Highlanders, to Sibylla-Georgiana, third dau. of William Scott, esq. of Bryanston sq.——At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Major R. P. *Ince*, late 56th Regt. to Jemima, youngest dau. of the late E. Williams, esq. of Herringstone, Dorset.——At St. Matthew's Denmark hill, Hugh Edmonstone *Montgomerie*, esq. to Ellen-Appleyard, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Turner, esq. of Wingham, Kent.——At Blaby, Leic. Francis *Turner*, esq. of Birmingham, to Lydia-Ann, youngest dau. of William Bassett, esq. of Countesthorpe.——At Funchal, the Rev. T. Kenworthy *Brown*, Chaplain to the British Residents, Madeira, to Emily-Sarah, second dau. of the late Rev. Edw. James, Canon of Winchester, and Vicar of Alton.——At Ipswich, Meredith White *Townsend*, esq. of Serampore, son of the late Wm. Townsend, esq. of Bures, Essex, to Augusta-Mary, dau. of the late Henry Colchester, esq.

June 1. At Esher, William Ralph *Neville*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary, elder dau. of Charles John Brown, esq. —— At St. John's Paddington, F. M. *Clifford*, esq. Bengal Army, eldest surviving son of the late Col. Clifford, C.B. and K.H. to Caroline-Anne, eldest dau. of the late T. Davies, esq. of Swansea.

2. At the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, Thomas Coningsby *Norbury*, esq. Capt. Carabineers, only son of T. Norbury, esq. of Sherridge, Worcestersh. to the Hon. Gertrude O'Grady, second dau. of the late Viscount Guillamore.——At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Col. J. L. *Dennis*, 94th Regt. eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir James Dennis, K.C.B. to Jane-Amy, relict of Lieut. John Elliot, 3d West India Regt. and eldest dau. of Captain Robert Campbell, formerly of 49th Regt.——At Wolverhampton, the Rev. J. Hulbert *Glover*, M.A. Senior Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, to Maria, eldest dau. of Thomas Walker, esq.—— At St. Pancras, Thomas *Berryman*, esq. M.D. of Penzance, to Rosetta, widow of T. W. Belles, esq. of Leamington. —— At East Crompton, Lanc. the Rev. John *Cocker*, Fellow and late Tutor of St. Peter's coll. Camb. to Catherine, eldest dau. of Abram Crompton, esq.——At Croydon, Charles Crighton *Brawwell*, esq. M.D. of Nottingham, to Minnie, youngest dau. of J. S. Needham, esq. late of Hinckley, banker.

4. At Guernsey, Lieut. Oswald *Borland*, R.N. son of James Borland, esq. M.D. Inspect.-Gen. of Army Hospitals, to Julia-Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. Richard Potenger, M.A. ——At Hatfield, Yorkshire, the Rev. George F. *Gilbanks*, Curate of Holbeck, Leeds, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late John Platt, esq. Capt. R.N.——At Rothwell, near Wakefield, the Rev. John Francis *Twisden*, M.A. of the R. Military Coll. Sandhurst, to Catherine-Hester-Spence, only dau. of Parsons Ramskill, esq. of Lofthouse hall.——At Brighton, George William *King*, esq. eldest son of Wm. King, esq. M.D. to Ellen, eldest dau. of H. Pagden Tamplin, esq.

5. At St. Marylebone, John Keith *Rennie*, esq. eldest son of George Rennie, esq. of Whitehall pl. to Fanny, dau. of the late John Campbell Dick, esq.——At Hampton, John *Mills*, esq. Assist.-Surgeon Bombay Estab. to Margaret-Johnstone, second dau. of late Sam. Cochrane, esq. of Glasgow.——At Cheltenham, Henry Templeman *Speer*, esq. eldest son of William Henry Speer, esq. of Dublin, to Frances-Selwyn, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Morris, Incumb. of Wye, Kent.——At Lymington, the Rev. Benjamin *Maturin*, Minister of Lymington, to Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late Ralph Allen Daniell, esq.——At St Andrew's Holborn, Robert-John, eldest son of J. *Rodrigues*, esq. of Upper Woburn pl. to Sarah Louisa Robson, daughter-in-law of the late S. Lovejoy, esq. of Chancery lane.——At Streatham, the Rev. George *Harmer*, Curate of Limpsfield, Surrey, to Kate, only dau. of Joseph Kitching, esq.—— At Swallow street church, Piccadilly, the Rev. Ronald *Macpherson*, Minister of that church, to Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. James Harvey, and niece to H. H. Lindsay, esq. Stanhope terr. Hyde park gardens. ——At Reading, Capt. W. W. *Aubert*, Bengal Army, second surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Aubert, to Anna-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Theodore Gravenhorst, of Bremen. ——At Great Connel, co. Kildare, Geo. Ashby *Maddock*, esq. of Naseby, Lieut. 11th Hussars, to Helen, eldest dau. of Col. Hope Gibsone, of Pentland, Midlothian.

6. At St. George's Hanover sq. Sir Erskine T. *Perry*, M.P. to Miss Johnstone, dau. of Sir John V. Johnstone, Bart. M.P. and granddau. of the Archbishop of York.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. Frederick Erskine *Johnston*, R.N. son of the late Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, of Carnsulloch, Dumfriesshire, to Clementina-Frances, fourth dau. of Rear-Adm. Henry T. B. Collier.——At Southampton, the Rev. Alfred Vaughan *Walters*, B.A. third surv. son of the Rev. Charles Walters, M.A. Rector of Wyke, Winchester, to Frances-Amelia-Dodsley, second dau. of the late R. W. D. Flamsteed, esq. Rifle Brigade.——At the National Scotch church, Regent sq. Thomas *Fraser*, esq. Resident Secretary in London of the Life Association of Scotland, to Fanny-Gillanders, third dau. of the late John Moore, esq. of Calcutta. ——At Stoke Damerel, Devonport, William Biddulph *Parker*, esq. eldest son of Adm. Sir William Parker, Bart. G.C.B. Commander-in-chief, Devonport, to Jane-Constance, only dau. of the late Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart.—— At Deptford, Robert *Smith*, esq. of Whitchurch, Oxf. to Charlotte-Frances, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Powys, Rector of Fawley, Bucks.——At Christchurch, Marylebone, Edw. Frederic *Agnew*, esq. West Suffolk Militia, late 34th Foot, eldest surv. son of Major Agnew, of Portsmouth, to Julia-Tyndale, third dau. of the late Rev. Wm. H. Wilkinson, M.A. formerly Incumb. of All Saints', Portsea.——At Greenwich, Charles Taylor *Du Plat*, R. Art. only son of the late Brig.-General Du Plat, R. Eng. to Maria-Christina, eldest dau. of Sir William C. Dalyell, Bart.——At Bingley, Yorksh. Edward *Hailstone*, esq. of Horton hall, Bradford, to S.-H.-Lilla, only dau. of W. Ferrand, esq. of Harden grange, Yorksh.——At Leyton, Charles *Freeman*, esq. of Dagenham, Essex, to Mary-Ann, only child of the late Francis Buckingham, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

7. At Berrow, Samuel *Dutton*, esq. of Liverpool, to Gertrude, eldest dau. of Geo Gardiner, esq. of the Manor house, Berrow.——At Ware, Bentinck T. F. *Doyle*, esq. B.A. of Baker st. only son of the late Capt. Sir Bentinck Cavendish Doyle, R.N. to Mary-Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Jenoure, M.A. of Portland, Dorset, and granddau. of the Rev. W. Smelt, M.A. and the Lady Margaret, sister of Philip fifth Earl of Chesterfield.——At Colchester, Roger Sturley *Nunn*, esq. of Colchester, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late John Sterling Wright, esq. of Birch Holt, Essex. —— At Heavitree, Exeter, Edward Thomas *Fernandez*, esq. second son of the late Bernardino Antonio Fernandez, esq. of Binfield, Berks, to Ellen-Sophia, fourth dau. of George Coare, esq.—— At Great Chart, Walter D. *Allen*, esq. of Finn house, Kingsworth, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of George Paine, esq. of Great Chart court, Ashford, Kent. —— At Cosby, Richard Holt *Briscoe*, esq. of Oldfallows hall, Staff. second son of George Briscoe, esq. of Melbourne hall, Derb. to Agnes-Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas A Rickards, Vicar of Cosby.——At Kensington, John *Evans*, esq. surgeon, son of the late Rev. David Evans, Vicar of Llanarth, Card. to Jane-Walker, widow of James Peters, esq. of Sutton lodge, Middx.——At the Holy Trinity, Brompton, John-S.-B. youngest son of the late Captain Nevinson *de Courcy*, R.N. to Emily-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late George Edmund Bower, esq.——At Salcombe Regis, Devon, William *White*, of Argyll pl. London, architect, son of the Rev. F. H. White, of Abbot's Ann, Hants, to Ellen-Floyer, dau. of the late Rev. Geo. J. Cornish, Vicar of Kenwyn and Kea, Cornwall.——At Melrose, the Hon. and Rev. Henry *Douglas*, third son of the Earl of Morton, to Mary, eldest dau. of Geo. Baillie, esq. of Jerriswoode, and Mellerstain.——At Bentley, the Rev. Edward *Wells*, B.A. of Barrow-on-Humber, Linc. only son of the Rev. Edward C. Wells, M.A. to Kate-Rose, dau. of William Everitt, esq. of North Cove hall.—— At Wimbledon, Alexander C. *Campbell*, esq. only son. of Alex. Campbell, esq. of Tunbridge Wells, to Elizabeth-Henrietta, eldest dau. of the Rev. Jas. Drummond, Rector of Achurch,

OBITUARY.

The Marquess of Thomond.

July 3. At his residence near Bath (where he had resided for many years) in his 88th year, the Right Hon. James O'Bryen, third Marquess of Thomond (1800), sixth Earl of Inchiquin, and Baron of Burren, co. Clare (1654), twelfth Baron Inchiquin (1536), Admiral of the Red, and G.C.H.

He was the second son of Edward O'Bryen, esq. a Captain in the army, brother to the first Marquess, by Miss Mary Carrick.

He entered the navy April 17, 1783, as Captain's servant on board the Hebe, Capt. George Keppell, stationed in the Channel. From April 1786 until July 1789, he was employed on the coast of North America and in the West Indies as Midshipman in the Pegasus and Andromeda, both commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence: under whom he also served from May to Nov. 1790 in the Valiant 74. He was then promoted to a commission as Lieutenant, and in that capacity he served successively in the London 98, Artois 38, Active 38, and Brunswick 74. In the last he was present in Cornwallis's celebrated retreat, 16 and 17 June, 1795. In 1796 he was nearly seven months in the Indefatigable 44, and on the 5th Dec. was promoted to the command of the Childers sloop, in which he continued to serve in the Channel until posted, Feb. 14, 1799, into the Thisbe 28, which he paid off in the course of the same year. From the close of 1800 until 1804 he commanded the Emerald 36 on the West India station, where he captured, on the 24th June, 1803, l'Enfant Prodigue, French national schooner, of 16 guns, the whole of which were thrown overboard during a chase of 72 hours. In the same month he co-operated in the reduction of Ste. Lucie; and in the spring of 1804 he distinguished himself by his intrepidity and zeal at the capture of Surinam. He also, while in the Emerald, defeated an expedition projected by the enemy against Antigua. From the Emerald he removed, for a very brief period, into the Diadem 64. From Sept. 1813 until Nov. 1815 he served in the Channel in the Warspite 74.

Lord James O'Bryen became a Rear-Admiral in 1825, Vice-Admiral in 1837, and a full Admiral in 1847. His old friend King William the Fourth nominated him a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, May 13, 1831, and he was the senior knight of that order.

On the 21st Aug. 1846 he succeeded to the peerage of Ireland, on the demise of his elder brother William the second Marquess, and K.P. who died without male issue and whose English barony (of Tadcaster, conferred upon him in 1826,) then became extinct.

He was himself three times married: first, Nov. 25, 1800, to Eliza-Bridgeman, daughter of James Willyams, esq. of Carnanton, Cornwall; she died Feb. 14, 1802; secondly, while in the West Indies, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Ottley, esq. and widow of Valentine Horsford, esq. of Antigua; she died Sept. 8, 1843; thirdly, Jan. 5, 1847, to Anne, daughter of William Flint, esq. and widow of Rear-Adm. Francis William Fane, second son of John Fane, esq. of Wormsley, co. Oxford, and nephew to the eighth Earl of Westmoreland. The Marchioness survives him.

As he has died without issue, the marquesate and earldom are both extinct; and the barony of Inchiquin has devolved on his distant relative Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. of Dromoland, co. Clare, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of that county (descended from the younger son of Murrough first Earl of Thomond, so created by King Henry VIII.)

His Lordship married in 1837 Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of William Fitz-Gerald, esq. of Adelphi, co. Clare, and by that lady, who is deceased, has issue one son and four daughters.

The body of the deceased Marquess was deposited on the 10th July in the catacombs of St. Saviour's church, Walcot. The mourners were J. P. Hoare, esq. and Major Taylor, the Revs. Thomas and James Horsford (nephews and stepsons of the deceased), Admirals Duff and Mainwaring, and General Jarvis.

The Earl of Caledon.

June 30. At his house in Carlton terrace, in his 43d year, the Right Hon. James Dupré Alexander, third Earl of Caledon (1800), Viscount Alexander (1797), and Baron Caledon of Caledon, co. Tyrone (1789), a Representative Peer of Ireland, and Colonel of the Tyrone Militia.

His lordship was born in London on the 27th July 1812, the only child of Dupré the second Earl, by lady Catharine Freeman Yorke, second daughter of Philip third Earl of Hardwicke.

He entered the Coldstream Guards as Ensign and Lieutenant May 31, 1833; became Lieutenant and Captain July 5, 1839;

and retired in 1846. He served with his battalion in Canada during the rebellion.

At the general election of 1835, Lord Alexander was one of the three candidates (all of Conservative politics), for the county of Tyrone, Sir Hugh Stewart, one of the former members, relinquishing his seat. Mr. Lowry Corry the other (old) member was returned, with Lord Claude Hamilton, after the following poll—

Right Hon. H. T. Lowry Corry .	1030
Lord Claude Hamilton . . .	619
Viscount Alexander	470

In 1837 Lord Alexander was elected, without a contest, in the place of Lord Claude Hamilton; the latter subsequently succeeded to the representation on Lord Alexander's accession to the peerage, and has since represented that county.

Lord Alexander became Earl of Caledon by his father's demise, on the 8th April 1839. He was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland in 1841.

In the management of his property, his sole ambition seemed to be the improvement of his tenantry, and the discharge of the duties of his station with liberality and kindness. The condition of his estates, in respect to places of worship, schools, houses, mills, roads, and other conveniences, bears striking evidence to his judicious care and expenditure.

The Earl of Caledon married, Sept. 4, 1845, Lady Jane Frederica Harriet Mary Grimston, fourth daughter of Walter first Earl of Verulam; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. James, now Earl of Caledon, born in 1846; 2. the Hon. Walter-Alexander; and 3. Lady Jane-Charlotte-Elizabeth.

The body of the late Earl was conveyed for interment to the church of Caledon, co. Tyrone; where the funeral was attended by the Earl of Verulam, the Hon. R. Grimston, and other relations.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD RAGLAN, G.C.B.

June 28. In camp before Sebastopol, in his 67th year, the Right Hon. FitzRoy James Henry Somerset, Baron Raglan of Raglan, co. Monmouth, a Privy Councillor, a Field Marshal and Commander of Her Majesty's forces in the Crimea, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), a Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum, G.C.B., Knight of the orders of Maria-Theresa of Austria, St. George of Russia, Maximilian-Joseph of Bavaria, and the Tower and Sword of Portugal.

Lord Raglan was a great-uncle of the present Duke of Beaufort. He was born on the 30th Sept. 1788, the eighth and youngest and last-surviving son of Henry the fifth Duke by Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Edward Boscawen and sister to George-Evelyn 3d Viscount Falmouth. Before he had completed his sixteenth year, in June 1804, Lord FitzRoy Somerset was appointed a Cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons, and on the 30th May 1805 he was promoted to Lieutenant. On the 18th Aug. 1808 he was transferred to the Line as Captain in the 43d Foot.

In 1807 he was attached to the Hon. Sir Arthur Paget's embassy to Turkey, and in the same year he was first associated with the late Duke of Wellington, who then selected him to serve on his staff on the expedition to Copenhagen.* This connection was continued in the Peninsula, where Sir Arthur Wellesley appointed him one of his Aide-de-Camps in 1808 or 9, and his Military Secretary in 1810 or 11. It was remarked by Lord Hardinge, during the recent tribute paid to Lord Raglan's memory in the House of Peers, that he had first become acquainted with Lord FitzRoy Somerset at the battle of Vimiera, when "we of the same age were astonished at the admirable manner in which he then performed the duties of aide-de-camp, and at the great respect with which he was treated by Sir Arthur Wellesley. It was remarked on all occasions that if there was a word of advice to which that great man would listen with unusual patience, it was that which proceeded from Lord FitzRoy Somerset. During the whole period that the Duke of Wellington was in the Peninsula—with the exception, I believe, of a short time when he was in England for the benefit of his health—Lord FitzRoy Somerset was at his right hand. He was present at every one of those actions which illustrate the career of our great commander; on every occasion he was foremost in the field, and he displayed the same valour and courage which have so conspicuously marked his conduct in the Crimea."

At the siege of Badajoz his personal gallantry and intrepidity were particularly distinguished, for he was among the first to mount the breach at the storming of that fortress, and it was to him that the Governor delivered up his sword.

Lord FitzRoy Somerset was slightly wounded at the battle of Busaco. At Waterloo he lost his right arm.

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* It is related that, after the first action in which Lord FitzRoy Somerset was engaged, Sir Arthur Wellesley inquired of him, Well, FitzRoy, how did you feel under fire? "Better, Sir, than I expected," was the reply; an answer which from its frankness and modesty is said to have made a most favourable impression on his chief.

On the 25th July, 1814, he was appointed a Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in 1st Foot Guards. On the 28th Aug. 1815, an extra Aide-de-Camp to H. R. H. the Prince Regent, with the rank of Colonel in the army. At the same period he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, received the several foreign orders already enumerated, and a medal with five clasps for several of the Peninsular battles.

Lord FitzRoy Somerset was, for a short period, Secretary to the Embassy at Paris in 1814; and was Minister Plenipotentiary there, from Jan. 18 to March 20, 1815. His lordship was again Secretary of Embassy at Paris, from 1816 to 1819. He attended on the Duke of Wellington to Vienna and Verona in 1822, when the illustrious Duke went as Plenipotentiary to the congress at those places, and in 1826 proceeded with him to St. Petersburg, when he was sent to congratulate the late Emperor Nicholas on his accession to the throne. In 1823 Lord Raglan went on a special mission to Madrid, without, however, any diplomatic character. He was appointed in 1819 Secretary to the Duke of Wellington, as Master-General of the Ordnance, which situation he held up to 1827, and in August of that year he was made Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, the functions of which office he performed until Sept. 30, 1852.

He sat in the House of Commons during two parliaments, those of 1818 and 1826, for the borough of Truro. In 1820 he was also returned (by a double return), but Colonel Gossett obtained the seat.

In Nov. 1830 he was appointed Colonel of the 53d Regiment, and in Sept. 1847, a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. In Sept. 1852, his lordship was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and in the succeeding month was elevated to the House of Peers, under the title of Baron Raglan; and in the same month was sworn a Privy Councillor. While Master-General of the Ordnance, he was appointed Commander of the Forces which proceeded to Turkey on the 21st Feb. 1854, with the rank of General while so employed. On the death of Field-Marshal the Marquess of Anglesey, he was made, on the 9th of May, 1854, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and on the 5th November he was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal. The Sultan had recently conferred on him the Imperial order of the Medjidie of the First Class.

Lord Raglan's services have been characterised in the following terms by a general order issued from the Horse Guards, on the 4th of July, by Lord Hardinge, the General Commanding-in-Chief:

Her Majesty has been pleased to command that Her sentiments shall be communicated to the army, in order that the military career of so illustrious an officer shall be recorded, not only as an honourable testimony of Her Majesty's sense of his eminent services, and the respect due to his memory, but as an example worthy of imitation by all ranks of her army.

"Selected by the Duke of Wellington to be his Military Secretary and Aide-de-camp, he took part, nearly 50 years ago, in all the military achievements of our greatest commander. From him Lord Raglan adopted, as the guiding principle of his life, a constant, undeviating obedience to the call of duty.

"During a long peace, his life was most usefully employed in those unwearied attentions to the interests and welfare of the army, shown by the kindness, the impartiality, and justice with which he transacted all his duties.

"When war broke out last year, he was selected by his Sovereign to take the command of the army proceeding to the East; he never hesitated—he obeyed the summons, although he had reached an age when an officer may be disposed to retire from active duties in the field.

"At the head of the troops during the arduous operations of the campaign, he resumed the early habits of his life; by his calmness in the hottest moments of battle, and by his quick perception in taking advantage of the ground, or the movements of the enemy, he won the confidence of his army, and performed great and brilliant services.

"In the midst of a winter's campaign—in a severe climate—and surrounded by difficulties—he never despaired. The heroic army, whose fortitude amidst the severest privations is recognised by Her Majesty as beyond all praise, have shown their attachment to their commander by the deep regrets with which they now mourn his loss."

General Pelissier issued the following general order on the same occasion:

"Death has just surprised in his command Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, and has plunged the English army in grief. We share the regrets of our brave allies. Those who knew Lord Raglan, who were acquainted with the history of his noble life, so pure, so rich in services rendered to his country—those who witnessed his bravery on the fields of Alma and Inkermann, who remember the calm and stoic grandeur of his character during this severe and memorable campaign,—all men of heart, in fact, must deplore the loss of such a man.

"The sentiments which the Commander-in-Chief expresses are those of the

whole army. He himself severely feels this unforeseen blow. The public sorrow falls more heavily upon him, as he has the additional regret of being for ever separated from a companion-in-arms whose cordial spirit he loved, whose virtues he admired, and in whom he always found loyal and hearty co-operation.

"PELISSIER, Commander-in-Chief."

The subjoined remarks of The Times supply what seems to us a just estimate of Lord Raglan's character and services in the present war:—

"Although Lord Raglan did not possess the highest qualities of military genius, and although the enormous magnitude of the enterprise in which it was his fate to be engaged may have demanded a degree of energy and a vehemence of character more often found in younger men, the reputation he leaves behind him is one which the bravest might be proud to enjoy and the best might envy. Having passed a long life in the service of his country, in posts of high authority, and in the discharge of many delicate and arduous duties, he dies without an enemy, and his memory is unstained by a single act of selfishness, inhumanity, or unkindness. In early life it had been his good fortune to hold a place of trust under the most eminent of English generals, who made his headquarters and the field of arms a school of administration and of public duty. There first he learned to practise that art of conciliating and governing those subordinate to his orders or his influence by a candid appreciation of their merits and by constant consideration for their feelings. With such experience no man was better qualified to fill the office of Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, which he held under Lord Hill and the Duke of Wellington for twenty-five years. He administered the system which then governed, and still to a great extent continues to govern, that department, with uprightness, justice, and an astonishing personal knowledge of the interest and feelings of the army. His associations and his prejudices were identified with that system, and it cannot be laid to his charge as a crime that he did not foresee or carry into effect the changes which a peace of almost half a century required. Bred in the highest school of Tory politics, trained under the Duke of Wellington, and attached by birth and education to the most exclusive branch of the British aristocracy, it may justly be said of Lord Raglan that the suavity of his temper, the exquisite fascination of his manners, the moderation of his character, and the excellence of his heart mitigated the effect of opinions which might have rendered a less kindly and amiable man arrogant and unjust. Lord Raglan left England with a full consciousness of the dangers to which a man of his advanced years was exposed in war by the influence of climate, even more than by the casulties of battle. We remember to have seen at the time a private letter from him to one of his nearest relatives, in which he expressed with a soldier's piety, but with a soldier's courage, the feelings of a man who, under Providence, tenders his life for the service of his country. But, in war, which costs so many thousand lives of the young and the strong, it would ill become the leader of such a host to be chary of his own. Indeed, upon the field of battle, when the maddening excitement of the fight rises to enthusiastic contempt of danger, Lord Raglan exposed himself to excess; he dashed across the Alma in the midst of the Russian fire with the gaiety of a foxhunter; he was the first to come upon the Russian convoy on the flank march, and to ride under fire down the defile of Balaklava; at Inkerman, when he ordered the 18-pounders to be brought up which decided the fate of that bloody day, he stood under a shower of balls. Not such, however, was his end; he sank under the exhaustion of his physical powers by disease, but his life is closed by a death not less glorious than if he had fallen in battle, for he has fallen at the post of danger and of duty.

"Of all the tasks which can be imposed on a military commander that of a divided command is by far the most difficult, especially when the army so commanded, though claiming equality of rank, and having often shown equality of valour, is inferior in numbers to the forces of its ally. That task Lord Raglan performed, not always under easy circumstances, sometimes not without peril and inconvenience, but upon the whole with remarkable success; and when history hereafter relates his achievements, nothing more remarkable or more honourable can be said of him than that he was the first British general who carried on war in close alliance with the operations of a French army, and who, under circumstances of great difficulty, contributed to unite the banners of the two proudest nations in the world.

"To the observations addressed to him through the press, and to the more stringent criticisms and imputations made on him as Commander of the army in the evidence taken before the Sebastopol Committee, he, with a proper sense of the dignity and duties of his position, made no reply, though, to his honour, it may be added that he was not unwilling to take advantage of the suggestions and remarks which reached him through the chief

organs of public opinion. He, doubtless, looked to Victory to vindicate his command, but it is Death which now consigns his fame to the grateful memory of his country."

His Lordship was several days labouring under the influence of a malady which nearly resembles cholera without having all the symptoms of it, but the physicians, on the very morning of his death, had given it as their opinion that he was better, and that his state no longer caused uneasiness. His voice had regained its strength, he had been able to eat, and during the whole of the day hopes were entertained that all vestige of his indisposition would soon disappear. Lord Raglan himself said that he felt nearly well, but about half-past 6 in the evening he was seized with a sudden faintness, and, without suffering the slightest pain, gradually sank, and in two hours after this crisis resigned his soul to God with calmness and tranquillity.

Lord Raglan married, on the 6th Aug. 1814, the Hon. Emily Harriet Wellesley Pole, second daughter of William Lord Maryborough (afterwards 3d Earl of Mornington), and niece of the Duke of Wellington, by whom he leaves issue an only surving son, Richard Henry Fitzroy now Lord Raglan, born 24th May, 1817, late Secretary to His Majesty the King of Hanover, and two daughters, the Hon. Charlotte and Hon. Catharine Somerset. His eldest son, the Hon. Major Arthur William Fitzroy Somerset, was killed, after a brilliant career in India, during the first campaign in the Punjaub, while serving on the staff of General Lord Gough.

There are several portraits of Lord Raglan; but the best are a full-length by F. Grant, engraved by Henry Cousins; one by J. H. Lynch, in 1855, of which there are prints in lithography; and a third by Mr. Armitage, taken in the Crimea.

Lord Raglan's body was removed from his head-quarters on the 3d July, at 4 p.m. when it was conveyed, with all the ceremony and attendance at the disposal of the allied armies, to Kazatch Bay. The coffin, covered with a black pall fringed with white silk, and the union jack, and surmounted by the late Field Marshal's cocked hat and sword, and a garland of "immortels," placed there by General Pelissier, was carried on a platform, fixed upon a 9-pounder gun; at the wheels of which rode General Pelissier, Commander-in-Chief of the French army; his Highness Omar Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman army; General Della Marmora, Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian army; and Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commander-in-Chief of the English army.

The body was received on the wharf by Admiral Bruat and Rear-Admiral Stewart, C.B., and the launch of the British flagship, towed by men-of-war boats, conveyed it to the Caradoc, in which it was brought to England, accompanied by his personal staff, Lieut.-Col. Lord Burghersh, Lieut.-Col. Somerset, Capt. the Hon. Somerset Calthorpe, and Commander Maxse. She arrived at Bristol on the 24th; on the 25th the funeral procession passed through that city with every demonstration of sympathy on the part of the authorities and the inhabitants. The funeral was privately solemnized at Badminton on the 26th.

HON. CRAVEN BERKELEY, M.P.

July 1. At Frankfort upon Maine, aged 50, the Hon. Craven FitzHardinge Berkeley, M.P. for Cheltenham.

Mr. Craven Berkeley was born in May 1805, the seventh and youngest son of Frederick-Augustus fifth and late Earl of Berkeley, by Mary, daughter of Mr. William Cole.

In early life he was an officer in the 1st Life Guards. In politics he professed the principles of the Reform and Liberal party, to their utmost extent, and he had represented the borough of Cheltenham in parliament from its first enfranchisement in 1832, with the exception of the parliament of 1847-52. On the first occasion in 1832 he was returned unanimously, but afterwards he encountered much opposition. In 1835 he was returned by 411 votes, Mr. Wm. Penn Gaskell polling 25. In 1837 he defeated Mr. Jonathan Peel with 632 votes to 298. In 1841 Mr. Craven Berkeley had 764 votes, Mr. James Agg Gardner, 655, and Lieut.-Col. T. P. Thompson 4. At the general election of 1847 the Conservative party had a temporary triumph, returning Sir Willoughby Jones by 1015 votes, Mr. Craven Berkeley having 907, and Capt. Carrington Smith 4. On a petition this election was declared void, and upon a new election Mr. Craven Berkeley was returned by 1024 votes, 808 being given for Mr. James Agg Gardner; but a second petition unseated him, when his brother Mr. C. L. Grenville Berkeley was returned by 986 votes against 835 given for Mr. Bickham Escott. In 1852 Mr. Craven Berkeley again came forward, and defeated Sir Willoughby Jones with 969 votes to 869.

Mr. Craven Berkeley was twice married: first, on the 10th Sept. 1839, to Augusta, widow of the Hon. George Henry Talbot, and a natural daughter of the late Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart. This lady by her former husband was the mother of John Talbot esquire, sometime heir presumptive to the earldom of Shrewsbury, but who

died in his 17th year, in 1846; and of Augusta, whose escape from the toils of monachism excited so much popular sympathy some five years, and who was subsequently married to Lord Edward Howard. The mother had issue by Mr. Craven Berkeley an only surviving child, a daughter, born in 1840; and a still-born son, of whom she died in childbed, April 25, 1841. Mr. Craven Berkeley married secondly Aug. 27, 1845, Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late General Denzil Onslow, of Staughton House, co. Huntingdon, and widow of George Newton, esq. of Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire. This lady survives.

He had been in bad health for two months past, and was on his way to the German Spa waters, when he was detained by increased illness at Frankfort.

RT. HON. SIR GEO. H. ROSE, G.C.H.

June 17. At his seat, Sandhills House, near Christchurch, Hampshire, the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, G.C.H. a Privy Councillor, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of Hampshire.

He was the eldest son of the Right Hon. George Rose, sometime M.P. for Christchurch, and for many years Clerk of the Parliaments, (of whom memoirs will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxxxii. i. 246, lxxxviii. i. 82) by Theodora, daughter of John Dues of the island of Antigua.

He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and graduated as B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795. He entered parliament at an early age, as one of the members for the borough of Southampton, on the death of Sir Henry Martin, Bart. in Jan. 1795, when the candidates were Mr. Rose and Bryan Edwards, esq.; the former polling 267, and the latter 224 votes. He was rechosen in 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, and 1812, and retained his seat until after the death of his father, to whom he became successor in the office of Clerk of the Parliaments, in March 1818.

Mr. G. H. Rose had previously filled various diplomatic and other offices. From June 1792, for a year after, he did temporary duty as secretary to the embassy at the Hague, in the absence of the secretary of legation, with the sanction of Lord Grenville, the then Secretary of State. In June the following year he was sent as secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires to Berlin, remaining there till July 1794, independently of the Earl of Malmesbury's special mission.

On the 18th Feb. 1803, he received a commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the South Hants Cavalry.

In 1805 he was appointed one of the two deputies to the paymaster-general of his Majesty's land forces.

In Nov. 1807, he proceeded to the United States on an extraordinary mission on the affair of the Chesapeake, and returned to England in 1808. In Dec. 1813, he went as Minister to the Court of Munich, where he remained until Sept. 1815, when he was appointed British Minister at Berlin, which mission he resigned in March, 1823. He was made a Privy Councillor in April, 1818, and was nominated a Knight of the order of the Guelphs of Hanover the following year.

Sir George retired from the lucrative post of Clerk of the Parliaments in 1844, and for some time held the office of a Metropolitan Lunatic Commissioner.

He was the author of "A Letter on the means and importance of converting the Slaves in the West Indies to Christianity, 1823," 8vo. pp. 87; and of "Scriptural Researches, 1832," 12mo. pp. 423. The greater portion of the latter work relates to the Old Testament.

In 1831 he edited "A Selection from the Papers of the Earls of Marchmont, illustrative of events from 1685 to 1750; in three volumes 8vo. His father had been the executor of the last Earl of Marchmont.

Sir George Rose devoted much of his time to the support of religious charities. His labours for every institution established for the evangelisation of mankind, were unremitting; but, if one society engrossed more of his attention than another, it was that which advocated the cause of the house of Israel, a theme upon which he was always delighted to dwell.

Sir G. H. Rose married Jan. 6, 1796, Frances, daughter and coheir of Thomas Duncombe, esq. of Duncombe Park, Yorkshire, by his second wife the daughter of Sir Philip Jennings Clarke, of Duddleston, co. Salop. Bart. By that lady Sir George had issue six sons: George-Pitt; Charles-Philip; Hugh-Henry, Colonel unattached and C.B. Consul-general in Syria; William, clerk of the table in the House of Lords; Arthur-Roberts; Frederick-Edward; and four daughters.

Sir G. H. Rose's will has been proved in the Prerogative Court, and the personalty sworn under 70,000*l.* By a codicil he has distributed 7,000*l.* to religious and charitable institutions, as follows: Irish Society of London and Irish Church Missions (now united) 2,000*l.*; Christianity among the Jews, 1,000*l.*; Westminster Hospital, 500*l.*; Winchester Hospital, Southampton Infirmary, the Consumption Hospital, Asylum for Indigent Blind, Operative Jewish Converts Instruction, and Church Missionary Society, each 300*l.*; Protection of Irish

Converted Priests, Irish Church Education, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Sons and Orphans of the Clergy, Church Pastoral Aid Society, each 200*l.*; Vaudois and Waldenses Society, 150*l.*; Ventry and Dingle Missions, London and Southwark Scripture Readers' Society, Sunday-School Society for Ireland, and British and Foreign Bible Society, 100*l.* each; Ballinasloe Missionary School, Wesleyan Missionary Scripture Readers (Ireland), and Reformation Society, 50*l.* each.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BART.

June 18. In the assault of the Redan fort, before Sebastopol, aged 48, Major-General Sir John Campbell, the second Baronet (1831).

Sir John Campbell was born on the 14th April, 1807, the son and heir of that distinguished soldier, Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-chief of the British forces in the first Burmese war, by Helen, daughter of Macdonald, of Garth, co. Perth.

He entered the army as an Ensign in the 38th Regiment, in 1821, and proceeded to India with his father the same year. On their way out, Sir Archibald assumed the command of the 38th, at the Cape. In 1824, Sir Archibald being selected for the command of the forces sent to Burmah, his son was placed on his staff, and, though very young, his conduct during the whole of the war elicited such frequent notice in general orders that, at the conclusion of the war, in 1826, he received the thanks of the Right Hon. the Govenor-General in Council. He remained in the ceded provinces till 1829, when he returned to England, and shortly after joined the depôt of his regiment. On his father's appointment to the government of New Brunswick, in 1831, he was again placed on Sir Archibald's staff, and in 1837 returned again to England, and joined the 38th Regiment, in which he subsequently served in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and Nova Scotia, returning from the last named place in 1851, in command of the Regiment, which he retained until the opening of the present war, when he was appointed a Brigadier-General, and from the hour when he first set foot on the scene of duty he was ever at his post. He was made a Major-General by a late brevet, and placed on the list of officers receiving rewards for distinguished services.

Just before his death, Sir John Campbell had given up the command of the Fourth Division upon the arrival of Major-Gen. Bentinck. In the fatal attack on the Redan fort he seems to have displayed a courage amounting to rashness. He sent away Captain Hume and Captain Snodgrass, his aide-de-camps, just before he rushed out of the trench, as if averse to bring them into the danger he meditated, and fell in the act of cheering on his men. Endowed with an activity and energy of mind and body not often granted to younger men, his loss as a general officer is to be deeply deplored at this moment, while his career throughout every relation of life endears his memory to all who knew him, and renders his premature loss irreparable to his family and friends.

Sir John Campbell's body was interred on the evening of the 19th June at Cathcart's-hill—"his favourite resort, (writes the correspondent of the Times) where every one was sure of a kind word and a cheerful saying from the gallant Brigadier. It was but the very evening before his death that I saw him standing within a few feet of his own grave. He had come to the ground in order to attend the funeral of Captain Vaughan, an officer of his own regiment (the 38th), who died of wounds received two days previously in the trenches, and he laughingly invited one who was talking to him, to come and lunch with him next day at the Club-house of Sebastopol."

Sir John Campbell succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Aug. 1843.

He married July 21, 1841, Helen Margaret, only child of the late Colonel John Crow, of the Hon. East India Company's service, who is left his widow, with eight children. The eldest son, now Sir Archibald Ava Campbell, born Jan. 27, 1844, has succeeded to the baronetcy.

MAJOR-GEN. J. B. ESTCOURT.

June 23. In camp before Sebastopol, of cholera, in his 53d year, Major-General James Bucknall Estcourt, Adjutant-general of H.M. forces in the Crimea.

He was born on the 12th July 1802, the second son of the late Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, esq. D.C.L. of Estcourt, co. Glouc. M.P. for the university of Oxford, by Eleanor, daughter of James Sutton, esq. of New park, Wilts. His elder brother is the present Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron, esq. M.P. for North Wiltshire.

General Estcourt entered the army as Ensign on the 13th July 1820, became Lieutenant in Dec. 1824, Captain in the 43d Nov. 1825: and Major in the same regiment Oct. 21, 1836. From June 1835 to June 1837 he served in the expedition to the river Euphrates, and for his exertions in that service he was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel, March

29, 1839. He was placed on half-pay Aug. 25, 1843; and promoted to the rank of Colonel Nov. 11, 1854.

He went out last year on the staff of Lord Raglan, and served as Adjutant-general from the first landing in the Crimea, sharing the glories and dangers of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. He had enjoyed tolerably good health, and died of cholera after a brief illness.

He sat during the last parliament for Devizes, having been elected for that borough in Feb. 1848.

He married in 1837 Caroline, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, by his second wife the Hon. Caroline Anne Lyttelton, daughter of William Henry, first Lord Lyttelton.

Mrs. Estcourt had been in the Crimea, or at Constantinople, for many months before his death; and she was with her husband during his fatal attack.

REAR-ADMIRAL STRACHEY.

May 5. In London, aged 77, Rear-Admiral Christopher Strachey, Knight of St. Vladimir of Russia.

Admiral Strachey was born on the 10th Oct. 1778, the fourth son of the Ven. John Strachey, LL.D. Archdeacon of Suffolk and Chaplain to King George the Third, by Anne, daughter of John Wombwell, esq. of London; and he was nephew to Sir Henry Strachey, Bart. M.P. sometime one of the Under Secretaries of State.

He entered the navy in 1782 as Captain's servant on board the Royal Charlotte yacht. In 1794, on returning from a voyage to Lisbon in the Phaeton 38, he was received on board the Queen Charlotte 100; and in that ship, which bore the flags in the Channel of Lords Howe, and Keith, he fought in the battles of the 28th and 29th May and 1st June; on the second of which he was slightly wounded by a splinter. He continued in the Queen Charlotte until made Lieutenant, March 15, 1798, into the Hyæna 24; and he afterwards served in the Resource troop-ship; as first Lieutenant of the Heldin 28, and in the Ville de Paris 110.

On the 29th April 1802 he was made Commander, and in May appointed to the Jalouse 18; in which he made several prizes. She was paid off in May 1806. In October following he was appointed to the Dauntless praam of 22 guns, in which he proceeded to the Baltic, with the Valarous and Combatant under his orders. On the 19th May 1807, while endeavouring to force her way up the Vistula, to throw supplies into Dantzig, the Dauntless took the ground, and after nearly an hour's contest with the batteries on both sides of the river, she was forced to strike her flag. Napoleon's personal attention was directed to Capt. Strachey's defence upon this occasion, and he declared that "it was worthy of being placed on the page of history." He remained a prisoner in France to the end of the war. From some misunderstanding relative to his promotion to post-rank, it was not dated until the 28th June 1814; and he accepted the retirement in 1846. In 1820 he received permission to accept the insignia of a knight of St. Vladamir of Russia, conferred for his services before Dantzig. In 1850 he became a retired Rear-Admiral.

He married at Verdun-sur-Meuse, whilst detained in France, Marguerite, daughter of the Chevalier Philippe Henri de Roche, a Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry and Knight of St. Louis; by whom he had five sons and three daughters. His eldest son, John, died young. The second and third, Theophilus-William and Francis-Ferdinand, died in the Hon. East India Company's service in Feb. and May 1842, the one a Lieutenant in the 29th Madras Native Infantry, and the other an Ensign in the 9th Bombay Native Infantry; the former had married Rosamund only daughter of the Hon. Arthur Clifford. Leonard-Marius, the fourth, a Lieutenant in the 1st Madras Native Infantry, was obliged, by ill-health, to resign his commission; he is now resident at Bownham, Rodborough, co. Glouc. having married in 1846 his cousin-german Eliza-Margaret, only daughter of Barlow Trecothick, esq. late of Addington Park, Surrey; the youngest, Louis-Henry-Placid, is an officer in the Royal Navy. The Admiral's eldest daughter, Hyacinth, is the wife of the Baron Louis Marchand, of Etain in France; and the second, Victorine, is a nun at Amiens.

ADM. SIR WILLIAM EDW. PARRY.

July 7. At Ems, in his 65th year, Sir William Edward Parry, Knt. Rear-Admiral of the White, Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, D.C.L. Oxf., F.R.S. Lond. and Edinb. and a Member of the Imp. Acad. of Sciences at St. Petersburg.

Sir Edward Parry was born at Bath on the 19th Dec. 1790, the fourth and youngest surviving son of the late Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician in that city, by Miss Rigby, sister to the late Dr. Rigby of Norwich.

He entered the navy in 1803 as first-class volunteer on board the Ville de Paris 110, bearing the flag of the Hon. William Cornwallis in the Channel; and, after serving in the Tribune 36 and Vanguard 74, received his commission as Lieutenant, Jan. 6, 1810. He was appointed, in the following month, to the Alexander 32,

employed in affording protection to the Spitzbergen whale fishery; and during that period was much engaged in astronomical observations and in the improvement of the Admiralty charts of the Northern seas. Early in 1813 he proceeded to North America, to join La Hogue 74, then engaged in our war with the United States; and took part in the destruction of three large privateers and 24 other vessels, in the river Connecticut. In 1814 he distributed in manuscript at Halifax several copies of his "Practical Rules for observing at night by the Fixed Stars," a treatise afterwards printed. He remained on the North American station, attached in succession to several other ships, until March 1817. While still on this service, he volunteered for, and was appointed to, the famous Congo Expedition, under Capt. Tuckey, but fortunately for Arctic discovery could not join in time. Still, however, his attention was drawn towards African enterprise; and about the close of 1817 he wrote to a friend, detailing his views on the subject, and expressing a great desire to be employed in any expedition of discovery in that quarter of the globe. It was at this period that, in consequence of accounts having been received of a great disruption of ice in the Arctic regions, the Royal Society recommended the Admiralty to fit out two expeditions for Arctic discovery,—one of which was despatched under the command of Capt. Buchan and Lieut. Franklin to the North Pole, the other under the command of Sir John Ross to Baffin's Bay, with the view of penetrating through passages supposed to exist west of that Bay. Parry, happening to hear of those proposed expeditions, wrote immediately, expressing his wish to be employed,—adding, that "he was ready for hot or cold, Africa or the Polar regions." The result was, that he received a commission to join Sir John Ross's expedition, which sailed early in 1818, as Lieutenant in command of the Alexander brig.

This expedition proved a failure; but the Admiralty forthwith ordered a second expedition to be equipped, and the command was intrusted to Parry. The ships, consisting of the Hecla and Griper, sailed from the Thames on the 11th of May, 1819, and passing up Baffin's Bay, entered Lancaster Sound, and without, it may be said, meeting with a check from ice, reached Melville Island at the beginning of September. On the 4th of September, wrote the commander of the expedition, "we had the satisfaction of crossing the meridian of 110° W. from Greenwich, in the latitude of 74° 44′ 20″, by which his Majesty's ships under my orders became entitled to the sum of 5,000*l.* being the reward offered by Parliament to such of his Majesty's subjects as might succeed in penetrating thus far to the westward within the Arctic circle."

The expedition wintered at Melville Island; and it was fully believed by every officer that the remaining portion of the passage to Behring's Straits would be accomplished in the ensuing summer. But their expectations were disappointed; and, after various attempts to advance westward, they were obliged to return to England. The Hecla and Griper re-entered the Thames in Nov. 1820; and on the 4th of the following month Lieut. Parry was promoted to the rank of Commander. He also received a silver vase of the value of 500 guineas, collected by public subscription, the freedom of the city of Bath, and other public testimonials.

Arrangements were immediately formed for a new expedition. Captain Parry received a commission for the Fury bomb, dated the 30th Dec. 1820; and, accompanied by the Hecla, commanded by Capt. Geo. Fred. Lyon, he sailed from the Nore on the 8th May following. During this expedition, which extended over the years 1821-2-3, great sufferings were endured; but the vessels returned in safety, and were paid off at Deptford on the 14th Nov. 1823. During his absence, Captain Parry had been promoted to post rank on the 8th Nov. 1821. On the 1st Dec. 1823, he was appointed Acting Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

The same ships were refitted for another Arctic voyage, upon which they sailed from the Thames on the 8th May, 1824, the Hecla commanded by Captain Parry, and the Fury by Capt. Henry Parkyns Hoppner. The following winter was passed at Port Bowen, in Prince Regent's Inlet, where the two vessels remained from the 28th Sept. 1824, until the 20th July, 1828. The Fury was shortly afterwards wrecked, and the Hecla reached England in the following October with a double ship's company.

Captain Parry was then formally appointed Hydrographer to the Admiralty, which office he continued to hold until the 10th Nov. 1826. Having then proposed and obtained sanction to a plan for reaching the North Pole by means of sledges from the northern shores of Spitzbergen, he was again appointed to the Hecla. After great labour and danger, this expedition attained the latitude of 82° 45′, which is the nearest point to the North Pole that has been reached. He retraced his steps to the Hecla, which he brought home and paid off, Nov. 1, 1827.

This expedition terminated Parry's long

and arduous services in the Arctic regions. He resumed his duties as Hydrographer, and continued in the same until the 13th May, 1829, having received knighthood on the th of the same month.

He then went out to New South Wales as Commissioner to the Australian Agricultural Company, and acted in that capacity until 1834. In 1835 he was appointed Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in Norfolk; but, his health failing, he did not hold that office for quite a year. In 1837 he was appointed to organise the Packet Service, then transferred to the Admiralty; and from the 19th April, 1837, to Dec. 1846, he was Comptroller of the Steam Department of the Navy. He afterwards held the office of Captain-Superintendant of Haslar Hospital, and, more recently, that of Governor of Greenwich Hospital, which he held at the time of his decease. In 1852 he attained the rank of Rear-Admiral.

Admiral Parry, besides his several Arctic Voyages, published a small book, entitled, Thoughts on the Parental Character of God.

He married first, Oct. 23, 1826, Isabella-Louisa, fourth daughter of John Thomas first Lord Stanley of Alderley; by her, who died May 13, 1839, he had two sons and two daughters. He married secondly, June 29, 1841, Catharine-Edwards, widow of Samuel Hoare, jun. esq. of Hampstead, and daughter of the Rev. Robert Hankinson, of Walpole, co. Norfolk. By this lady he had further issue two daughters. Adm. Parry's body was brought to Greenwich for interment.

CAPT. E. M. LYONS, R.N.

June 23. In the hospital at Therapia, of a wound received in the night attack on the sea defences of Sebastopol on the 18th, aged nearly 36, Captain Edmund Moubray Lyons, commanding H. M. Ship Miranda.

Captain Lyons was born on the 27th June, 1819, the younger son of Vice-Adm. Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart. G.C.B. Commander-in-chief in the Black Sea, by Augusta, second daughter of Capt. Josias Rogers, R.N., and niece to Rear-Admiral Thomas Rogers. He entered the Royal Naval College July 10, 1829, and passed his examination in 1838. He obtained his first commission June 11, 1841, and for some years after in several ships on the Mediterranean station, (his father being then H. M. Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Athens,) being appointed in 1841, as additional to the flag-ship Howe; in March 1842, to the Rodney 92; in June 1844, as additional to the flag-ship Queen; in April 1844, to the Aigle 24; in June 1845, to the Tyne 26; and in April 1846, to the Siren 16. He was made Commander on the 9th Nov. in the last named year; and on the 7th June 1846, he was appointed to the Pilot.

Captain Lyons commanded the expedition to the White Sea last year, and inflicted severe loss on the enemy with his little force. Within the last few weeks he had penetrated far into the Sea of Azoff, and rendered good service in the destruction of the stores accumulated there. In Lord Raglan's dispatch of the 16th June, it is remarked that "the excellence of the arrangements for the bombardment of Taganrog does infinite honour to Captain Lyons, of Her Majesty's ship Miranda, and at once testifies his ability, determination, and gallantry."

He had scarcely returned to the fleet from this service when, the arrangements for the proposed assault upon the main defences of Sebastopol having been completed, his ship was one of those selected to make a simultaneous attack upon the sea forts. During this the calf of his leg was severely lacerated by a splinter from a shell, (being the only person wounded in his ship), and, in consequence of amputation not being resorted to, when he arrived at the hospital of Therapia, it was found to be too late.

His death is thus described in a letter written by one of his junior officers: "Our brave Captain is no more. His wound was mortal, and he died on Saturday night. C— was with him the whole time, and S— says his death was worthy of his life. He forgot nothing, sending messages to each of us individually, and arranging for the smallest trifles. He said to C—, 'I die as a Captain of a man-of-war ought to die.' The Navy has lost its greatest ornament; and we have lost one who, to us, was more than a friend. He was so brave, so great, so good, and so amiable, that we all loved him much more than we knew. We buried him on Monday evening, the 26th of June, with all naval honours. Crowds of people of high rank attended his funeral. The head of our figure-head, Miranda, was shot away almost at the same moment that our dear Captain received his death-wound."

The funeral took place in the little burial-ground of Therapia. The British Ambassador, the Secretary of Embassy, and most of the attachés were present, with the officers of the Belle Poule French frigate, as well as those of the Miranda. Admiral Grey himself was present with the officers attached to his department.

COLONEL YEA.

June 18. In the assault upon the Redan at Sebastopol, aged 47, Lieut.-Colonel Lacy Walter Giles Yea, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Fusileers, commanding the first brigade of the Light Division.

He was born in Park row, Bristol, on the 20th May 1808 the eldest son of Sir Walter Yea, Bart., of Pyrland Hall, Somerset, by Anne-Heckstetter, youngest daughter of General David Robert Michel, of Dewlish. He entered the army in 1825, and from that period to the present he has remained in the same regiment, the 7th Fusileers. As Lieut.-Colonel he commanded the Fusileers throughout the whole of the Crimean campaign of 1854, and it will be remembered how terribly his regiment suffered at the battle of the Alma. In December last he was made Colonel, and shortly before his death he was appointed to the command of the first brigade of the Light Division.

The advance of the Light Division on the 18th of June is thus described by the correspondent of the Times:—

"The moment they came out from the trench the enemy began to direct on their whole front a deliberate and well-aimed *mitraille*, which increased the want of order and unsteadiness caused by the mode of their advance. Poor Colonel Yea saw the consequences too clearly. Having in vain tried to obviate the evil caused by the broken formation and confusion of his men, who were falling fast around him, he exclaimed, 'This will never do? Where's the bugler to call them back?' But, alas! at that critical moment no bugler was to be found. The gallant old soldier, by voice and gesture, tried to form and compose his men, but the thunder of the enemy's guns close at hand and the gloom of early dawn frustrated his efforts; and as he rushed along the troubled mass of troops which were herding together under the rush of grape, and endeavoured to get them into order for a rush at the batteries, which was better than standing still, or retreating in a panic, a charge of the deadly missile passed, and the noble soldier fell dead in advance of his men, struck at once in head and stomach by grape shot. In the 34th Captain Shiffner and Captain Robinson were killed close by their leader, and in a few moments Captain Gwilt, Captain Jordan, Captain Warry, Lieutenant Peel, Lieutenant Alt, Lieutenant Clayton, and Lieutenant Harman, of the same regiment, fell more or less wounded to the ground. A gallant and fine young soldier, poor Hobson, the Adjutant of the 7th, fell along with his chief mortally wounded.

"Under occasional brusqueness of manner Colonel Yea concealed a most kind heart; and a more thorough soldier, one more devoted to his men, to the service, and to his country, never fell in battle. I have reason to know that he felt his great services and his arduous exertions had not been rewarded as he had a right to expect. At the Alma he never went back a step, and there were tears in his eyes on that eventful afternoon as he exclaimed to me, when the men had formed on the slope of the hill after the retreat of the enemy, 'There! look there! that's all that remains of my poor Fusileers! A colour's missing, but, thank God, no Russians have it!' Throughout the winter his attention to his regiment was exemplary. They were the first who had hospital huts. When other regiments were in need of every comfort, and almost of every necessary, the Fusileers, by the care of their colonel, had everything that could be procured by exertion and foresight. He never missed a turn of duty in the trenches, except for a short time, when his medical attendant had to use every effort to induce him to go on board ship to save his life.

"Colonel Yea's body was found near the abattis on the right of the Redan; his boots and epaulettes were gone, but otherwise his clothing was untouched. His head was greatly swollen, and his features, and a fine manly face it had been, were nearly undistinguishable."

In private life Colonel Yea was a universal favourite. In his native county, especially, his kind and affable manners had won the esteem and regard of a wide circle; while in Devonshire he was almost equally well known, and certainly equally respected. During the year 1844 a detachment of the 7th Fusileers was quartered at the Topsham Barracks, near Exeter, being under the command of (at that time) Major Yea; and since that time the regiment has been stationed at Plymouth. At both places the gallant officer was received with the utmost cordiality, and his departure was regretted by numerous friends to whom his warm heart and excellent disposition had strongly attached him.

Colonel Yea was unmarried. His next and only surviving brother is Raleigh Henry Yea, esq., born in 1817.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SHADFORTH.

June 18. In the attack on the Redan before Sebastopol, aged 51, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Shadforth, Lieut.-Colonel of the 57th Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel Shadforth's father, Colonel Thomas Shadforth, now of Sydney, New South Wales, commanded the same regiment, in which his grandfather was also an officer. The deceased obtained his ensigncy April 1825; was promoted to Lieutenant, Oct. 1826; Captain, April 1831; Major, March 1844; brevet Lieut.-Colonel, June 1854; Lieut.-Colonel of the 57th, Nov. 1854. He was highly esteemed by Lord Raglan, who more than once com-

plimented him as well on the efficiency of his regiment as upon the great anxiety he constantly manifested in providing for the comfort of his men, of whom he was the pride.

He went out in the ill-fated vessel the Prince, and, when at her destination, took charge of £200,000 of gold for the use of the army, and landed it safely with a party under his command. The weather becoming boisterous, it was found impossible to return to the vessel; thus he escaped the death which befel the whole on board.

Lord Raglan repeatedly visited Colonel Shadforth's tent, and was so much pleased with the great taste displayed, the small garden laid out with the greatest nicety, roses trained so as to form a covered approach to the poultry yard, and the whole in such good keeping, that the Commander-in-Chief was pleased to observe, "Henceforth when addressing any communication to you, I shall address you 'Colonel Shadforth, Shadforth Castle.'" On one occasion when he walked to Balaklava to make arrangements for the comforts of his men, he lost his way, and did not reach the camp until twelve o'clock at night, and he was considered to have been taken prisoner. Upon its being known that he had safely arrived, a great many of the 57th turned out, and gave three hearty cheers of welcome, to the astonishment of many in the camp.

Some years ago, he had several thousand pounds left to him, which he had set apart for purchasing his promotion. This money was deposited in the Australian Bank, which failing made him and his family wholly dependent on his profession, and rendered him incapable of purchasing; he, however, obtained his majority and lieut.-colonelcy by deaths in the regiment. By his death his widow and four daughters are deprived of their protector and supporter, and have to contend with the pecuniary difficulties consequent upon his loss.

MAJOR ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

June 24. Aged 61, Major Alexander Anderson, of Montrave, co. Fife.

He went out to India in 1810 as a cadet of the Madras Engineers. The Astell, the ship in which he sailed, in company with two other Indiamen, was attacked off the Mauritius by two French frigates. After a severe action the two other Indiamen struck their colours, but the Astell escaped, with, however, a heavy loss in killed and wounded. He was employed in 1811 on the successful expedition against the island of Java under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and at the siege of Cornelis. He was employed during the Mahratta war of 1817-18; was present at the battle of Mahidpore, and at the siege of Talneir, where he was severely wounded. He was also at the sieges of Chandas and Asseerghur in 1818. After this he returned to enjoy his family estates in Fife, where for the last twenty-five years he has constantly resided, and while devoted to improving and beautifying his property, he gave a large portion of his time to the service of the county. Many of the regulations now working well for the conduct of its public business owe their existence to his wisdom and forethought. To every department he frankly lent his able and ready hand. For a series of years he presided over the Finance Committee, again over the Police Committee, then over the County Prison Board, and Board for County Buildings. At the County Meetings a lead was often assigned to him in important questions. He was a general favourite with a very large circle of friends in and out of the county, and as a neighbour was much beloved.

He has left a widow and seven children—three of them in the East India Company's service. His remains were interred in the family burying place in Scoonie church-yard.

JOHN M'CLINTOCK, ESQ.

July 12. At Drumcar, co. Louth, aged 85, John M'Clintock, esq. a magistrate for that county, and formerly Serjeant at Arms in the Irish House of Commons.

He was born on the 14th Aug. 1770, the eldest son of John M'Clintock, esq. of Drumcar, successively M.P. for Enniskillen and Belturbet in the Irish House of Commons, by Patience, daughter of William Foster, esq. M.P. for the co. Louth, and first-cousin to the Right Hon. John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons, afterwards created Lord Oriel.

Mr. M'Clintock served the office of High Sheriff of the county Louth in the eventful year 1798, and was present in that year at the battles of Arklow and Vinegar-hill. His father died in 1799. The office of Serjeant at Arms was granted to him in 1794, in conjunction with his younger brother William Foster M'Clintock, esq. who died in 1839: and at the Union a pension of 2545*l.* was assigned to them in compensation for its loss.

In that position, remarks the Carlow Sentinel, Mr. M'Clintock was "The cotemporary of the most distinguished men at the time when the brilliancy of Irish genius was the theme of admiration throughout Europe. He was a patriot in the true sense of the term, being consistently opposed to the Union—when peerages, honours, and decorations were

lavished on those who supported the measure. He was (says Sir Jonah Barrington) the last who left the house, accompanied by the Speaker, on the night the measure passed in March, 1800; both seemed impressed with the solemnity of the occasion—when at the door they turned round and took a last view of that house which had been, as Grattan observed, the glory, the guardian, and the protection of the country."

At the general election in 1820 Mr. M'Clintock was returned to the parliament of the united kingdom as member for Athlone, but he resigned his seat in May of the same year. In 1830, during the last struggle against the Reform bill, he took the place of Mr. John Leslie Foster to withstand the attack of the great Liberal orator Mr. Shiel; and he was elected after the following poll:—

Alexander Dawson, esq. . .	296
John M'Clintock, esq. . . .	257
Richard Lalor Shiel, esq. . .	213
Richard M. Bellew, esq. . .	124

Mr. M'Clintock was twice married: first, to Jane, only daughter of William Bunbury, esq. of Moyle, M.P. for co. Carlow, and sister to the late Thomas Bunbury, esq. also M.P. for that county. By that lady, who died in 1801, by a fall from her horse, he had issue two sons: 1. John M'Clintock, esq. Major of the Louthshire militia, an unsuccessful candidate for that county in 1841: he has married Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Henry George Lefroy, M.A. of Ewsholt House, Hants, and cousin-german to the Right Hon. Baron Lefroy; 2. William-Bunbury M'Clintock-Bunbury, Capt. R.N. and now M.P. for co. Carlow; he has married Pauline-Caroline-Diana-Mary, second daughter of Sir James Mathew Stronge, Bart. of Tynan Abbey, co. Armagh; and has issue. Also one daughter, who married the Rev. George Gardiner, M.A. of Bath, and died in 1834.

He married secondly, April 15, 1805, the Lady Elizabeth le Poer Trench, third daughter of William-Poer first Earl of Clancarty; and by that lady, who survives him, he had further issue five sons and three daughters. The former were: 1. Frederick-William Pitt, a barrister-at-law, who died unmarried in 1834; 2. Charles-Alexander, a Captain in the 74th Foot, who died the same year; 3. the Rev. Robert le Poer M'Clintock, M.A. Rector of Castle Bellingham, co. Louth; 4. Henry Stanley M'Clintock, esq. of Newberry, co. Kildare, who has married his cousin Gertrude, only daughter of Robert La Touche, esq. of Harristown, M.P. for that county, by Lady Emily le Poer Trench; and 5. George-Augustus-Jocelyn, an officer in the 37th Regiment. The daughters: 1. Anne-Florence, married in 1827 to the Very Rev. Hugh Usher Tighe, D.D. Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle, and Rector of Clonmore, Louth; 2. Harriet-Elizabeth, married in 1821 to Richard Longfield, esq. of Longueville, co. Cork, M.P. for that county in 1835; and 3. Emily-Selina-Frances, married in 1841 to John Butler Clarke Southwell Wandesford, esq. of Castlecomer, nephew to Walter 17th Marquess of Ormonde.

WILLIAM JOHN BANKES, ESQ.

April 15. At Venice, William John Bankes, esq. M.A. of Kingston hall, Dorsetshire: formerly M.P. for the university of Cambridge, and for the county of Dorset.

Mr. Bankes was the second but eldest surviving son of Henry Bankes, esq. M.P. for Dorsetshire, by Frances, daughter of William Woodley, esq. Governor of the Leeward Islands. He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811. In June 1810 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Truro, for which he sat until the dissolution of 1812. In Nov. 1822, on the death of John Henry Smyth, esq. he was a candidate for the university of Cambridge, and defeated the present Earl Jermyn and the late Lord Abinger in the following poll:—

William John Bankes, esq. . .	419
Lord Hervey	281
James Scarlett, esq.	219

At the next election there were two other distinguished candidates (besides the former members Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bankes), and Mr. Bankes lost his seat, the numbers being for

Sir John S. Copley	772
Lord Viscount Palmerston . .	631
William John Bankes, esq. . .	508
Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn . . .	437

In May 1827, on Sir John Copley becoming Lord Chancellor, Mr. Bankes was again a candidate, but was defeated by the late Sir Nicholas C. Tindal, with 479 votes to 378.

In March 1829 Mr. Bankes was returned to parliament for Marlborough, on the resignation of Lord Brudenell (the present Earl of Cardigan): and he was rechosen for that borough in 1830 and 1831.

After the enactment of Reform, he was one of the three members elected (with opposition) for the county of Dorset. He was rechosen in 1832, but not in 1835.

Mr. Bankes was supposed to be the author of a review of Mr. Silk Buckingham's Travels in Palestine, which appeared in the Quarterly Review for Jan. 1822.

In a letter written to Mr. H. W. Hobhouse, which was subsequently published, he accused Mr. Buckingham of having pirated notes and drawings which he had made during his journey in Syria. Upon this charge Mr. Buckingham prosecuted him for libel, and obtained a verdict of 400*l.* in Oct. 1826.

In 1830 he translated from the Italian, and edited, the "Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Giovanni Finati, native of Ferrara, who, under the assumed name of Mahomet, made the campaigns against the Wahabees for the recovery of Mecca and Medina, and since acted as interpreter to European travellers in some of the parts least visited of Asia and Africa." 2 vols. 12mo.

For the last few years Mr. Bankes had chiefly resided at Venice.

JAMES LOCH, ESQ.

July 5. At his residence in Albemarle-street, London, aged 75, James Loch, esq. advocate and barrister-at-law, and Fellow of the Geological, Statistical, and Zoological Societies of London; formerly M.P. for the Kirkwall and Wick district of burghs.

Mr. Loch's ancestors had been seated for many generations at Drylaw, co. Edinburgh, being descended from James Loch of that place, who was Treasurer of Edinburgh in the seventeenth century. He was the eldest son of George Loch, esq. of Drylaw, by Mary, daughter of John Adam, esq. of Blair, co. Kinross, and sister of the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam. His younger brother John Loch, esq. was a Director of the East India Company, and formerly M.P. for Hythe.

Mr. Loch was born on the 7th May 1780. He was admitted an advocate at the Scotish bar in 1801; and was called to the English bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 15, 1806. He was, at one and the same time, auditor to the Duke of Sutherland, to the Earl of Carlisle, to Lord Francis Egerton (now Earl of Ellesmere), and to the trust estates of the late Earl of Dudley and the late Viscount Keith.

He was first returned to parliament in June 1827 for the Cornish borough of St. Germain's, in the place of the Rt. Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, and sat until the dissolution in 1830. In that year he was elected, without opposition, for the Wick district of burghs; re-elected in 1831, 1832, 1835, 1837, 1841 (when he had a majority of 270 to 189 over George Dempster, esq.) and 1847. At the last election in 1852 he was successfully opposed by Samuel Laing, esq. who polled 119 votes, and Mr. Loch only 80.

Mr. Loch was the author of a "Memoir of George Granville, late Duke of Sutherland, K.G." 1834, 4to pp. 83, privately printed.

His second son Granville Gower Loch, Capt. R.N. is author of "The Closing Events of the Campaign in China, 1843." 8vo.

Mr. Loch married in 1810, Ann, youngest daughter of P. Orr, esq. of Kincardineshire, and had issue a numerous family. He married secondly, Dec. 2, 1847, Elizabeth Mary, widow of Major George Macartney Greville, 38th Foot, eldest daughter of the late John Pearson, esq. of Tettenhall Wood, Staffordshire; she died on the 29th Dec. 1848.

T. G. W. CAREW, ESQ.

May 21. At Crowcombe Court, Somerset, aged 58, Thomas George Warrington Carew, Esq., of that place, Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire, and Pentrepant Hall, Salop, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Somersetshire.

This gentleman was the eldest son of George Henry Warrington, esq. of Pentrepant, who assumed the name of Carew in 1811, having married Mary, eldest daughter of John Carew, of East Anthony in Cornwall. He inherited the ancient estates of the Carew family on his mother's death in 1852.

He married, in 1827, Elizabeth Hannah, only daughter of the late John Reed Clarke, esq. of Furnham House, Chard, and by this lady he leaves three sons, the eldest of whom, George Henry Warrington Carew, Esq. late a Captain in the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, now succeeds to all the family estates.

REV. J. J. BLUNT, B.D.

June 17. At Cambridge, aged 61, the Rev. John James Blunt, B.D. the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

Mr. Blunt was born in the year 1794, at Newcastle-under-Lyme, and privately educated by his father, the Rev. John Blunt, M.A. who died Vicar of Lilleshall in Shropshire, and Perpetual Curate of Blucton in Staffordshire, in 1843 (see our vol. XX. p. 327).

He was admitted a Pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1812; elected the first Bell Scholar in 1813; and gained the prize for the Latin Ode in 1814, the subject, Germania Lipsiæ vindicata. He took his B.A. degree, as 15th Wrangler, in 1816. He obtained a Fellowship in the same year, and the First Members' Prize for a Latin Essay in 1817, the subject, Utrum Sibyllina oracula e sacris Judæorum libris compilata fuerint?

In 1818 he was appointed one of the Travelling Bachelors, and visited Italy and Sicily. In the course of this excursion he was much interested by the indications which he observed of ancient customs still prevailing in those countries; and was induced to correct and augment his notes by a second visit to Italy in 1820 and 1821. A volume recording his observations was published in 1823, under the title of "Vestiges of Ancient Manners and Customs discoverable in modern Italy and Sicily." This book was translated into German, but was not reprinted in England, and is now scarce.

He then became Curate to Reginald Heber, at Hodnet, in Shropshire, and remained with him till his departure for India, and afterwards with his successor in the living. In this curacy, and subsequently in Staffordshire, he laid the foundation of that practical knowledge of parochial ministrations, which enabled him in after years to lecture, with so much earnestness and effect, on the duties of the parish priest.

During this period he contributed several articles to the Quarterly Review, among which may be mentioned those on the subject of Bishop Heber and his Indian Journals, on the works of Paley, and on the sermons of Augustus Hare.

A Visitation Sermon preached during his residence in Staffordshire will be remembered by many, as full of spirit-stirring thoughts expressed with great force and originality.

His well-known "Sketch of the Reformation of the Church of England," published at first as one of the numbers of the Family Library, has now reached the 15th edition, and has been translated into French and German.

In the year 1828, was published "The Veracity of the Gospels and Acts," the first of a series of volumes, extending the argument from undesigned coincidences (so skilfully applied by Paley to the Epistles of St. Paul), to establish the veracity of all the historical books of the Bible. Some portions of this series (from the conclusion of the Pentateuch to the opening of the Prophets) were delivered as Hulsean lectures in 1831, and the whole were collected and re-arranged in a single volume in 1847, under the title of "Undesigned Coincidences in the Writings both of the Old and New Testament, an argument of their Veracity; with an appendix containing Undesigned Coincidences between the Gospels and Acts and Josephus." A third edition was published in 1850.

A second course of Hulsean Lectures in 1832 was published in 1833, entitled, "Principles for the proper Understanding of the Mosaic Writings."

A course of sermons which he delivered before the University in Jan. 1836, was published under the title of "A Sketch of the Church of the two first centuries after Christ, drawn from the writings of the Fathers down to Clemens Alexandrinus."

In 1834, Mr. Blunt was presented by his college to the rectory of Great Oakley, in Essex, which he held till his election, on the death of Bishop Marsh, in 1839, to the Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity. His faithful and unceasing labours in this high office, which he filled so worthily for sixteen years, have extended the influence of Professor Blunt throughout the whole Church of England. In many of our distant colonies the tidings of his departure will fall on ears that have often listened to his voice, and awaken grateful remembrances of his judicious and excellent lectures.

The Professor commenced by a course on the Early Fathers. An introductory lecture in 1840, and a second in 1843, state the purpose which he had in view, and mark out the line from which he never deviated. He desired to lead his hearers to study, next after the Holy Scriptures, the records of the Primitive Church; to read the Early Fathers, not with blind allegiance, as authorities to be followed in all things; but as the only witnesses to the state and belief of the Church immediately after the Apostolic times; and thus to see for themselves, by the evidence of these ancient records, that the Church of England is truly, as her formularies assert, based upon Scripture and primitive antiquity.

The substance of these lectures, embodying a view of the constitution, doctrines, and liturgy of the Church of the first three centuries, had been prepared by the Professor for the press, and will ere long be published.

To this course of lectures, which was continually revised, were added, in the following years, one on the Liturgy of the Church of England; and another (the most valued of all and most frequented), on the Acquirements, Principal Obligations, and Duties of the Parish Priest. These three courses were continually varied, and enriched by fresh lectures.

The Professor was frequently called upon to occupy the University pulpit. Three volumes of his discourses as select preacher have been published, in 1845, 1849, 1851; and two sermons in 1852, which will not easily be forgotten: the Ramsden sermon on the Church in the Colonies, and one in memory of the Duke of Wellington.

Few writers of the like extent have left so little that will perish. He was a scribe who brought out of his treasures things old and new; searched for himself, and took nothing at second-hand; hence the freshness and spirit with which he spoke; there was pith and body in all his discourses; his constant study of the Scriptures, and of the records of antiquity, gave a racy simplicity and homely vigour to his style; while his integrity and stedfastness of character, his humbleness of mind and goodness of heart, added weight to all his words.

On the death of the late Bishop of Salisbury, the vacant see was offered to Professor Blunt; but, acting on his constant maxim, *quid valeant humeri*, &c. and feeling that he was too far advanced in life to undertake so great a change of habits and duties, he declined the offer; and though urged by zealous friends in high quarters to reconsider his determination, his habitual steadiness of purpose enabled him to persevere.

No one has been more generally honoured and loved in the University of Cambridge. Amid the many changes and perplexities of our times, he remained unshaken; delighting to stand in the old ways, and seek for the old paths; living in communion with the Fathers of the Primitive Church, and with the great spirits of our own reformed branch of the Church Catholic. But let us listen once more to his own voice:—If I had to express in a word the general effect which I am anxious these lectures on ecclesiastical antiquity should produce, it would be this—that they may induce my readers to say Amen to that part of the declaration of the good Bishop Ken, contained in his last will—'As for my religion, I die in the communion of the Church of England, as it stands distinguished from all Papal and Puritan innovations, and as it adheres to the doctrines of the Cross."

Mr. Blunt married, on the 14th June 1836, Elizabeth-Roylance, youngest daughter of Baddeley Child, esq. of Barlaston, Staffordshire. His body was taken to the same place for interment.

J. B. ESTLIN, ESQ.

June 10. In Park-street, Bristol, aged 69, John Bishop Estlin, esq.

Mr. Estlin was born in Dec. 1785, in a large house which formerly stood at the top of St. Michael's-hill, in Bristol, where his father, Dr. Estlin, for many years the pastor of the Unitarian chapel at Lewin's-mead, conducted an academy, at which many of the first men of that day received their education. Having finished his preliminary studies, and acquired a literary taste, and the power of elegant composition, which he retained to a remarkable degree to the last, he commenced his medical course by an apprenticeship to the late Mr. Maurice, and subsequently by attendance at the Bristol Infirmary. From thence he repaired to Guy's Hospital, where Sir Astley Cooper was then commencing his career of fame as a teacher of anatomy and surgery, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, in the early part of 1806. He afterwards finished his professional studies at Edinburgh, where he remained nearly two years, and became a member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, as well as of a more private society called the Azygotic, of which Dr. Arnould, R. Hampden, and the late Dr. Prichard, were also members.

Having thus completed an unusually long course of medical instruction, he commenced to practise in Bristol, and from that time he took a station among the first surgeons of the city. Although he enjoyed a large general practice in all branches of medicine and surgery, he devoted his attention more especially to the treatment of opthalmic diseases. In 1812 he established the "Dispensary for the cure of complaints in the Eyes," in Frogmore-street, a work productive of incalculable good, at which more than sixty thousand poor people suffering from these distressing ailments have since been relieved.

Mr. Estlin married Miss Bagshot, of Langport, but the hand of death made him early a widower. One daughter survives to remember with pleasing satisfaction his innumerable excellent qualities and good deeds, unknown to others, and to feel grateful that he was allowed to complete his useful life and to pass away prepared for death, and without suffering. He was seized with a paralytic attack two years ago in London, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered, and from that time he gave up all his professional duties, which for the few previous years had been entirely restricted to opthalmic practice. The last and fatal attack came on suddenly about six-and-thirty hours before he ceased to breathe.

With great sweetness of temper and kindness of disposition Mr. Estlin evinced an inflexible firmness in advocating what he believed to be right. Through life he was the constant friend and supporter of Liberal principles and Liberal measures, not in a mere party sense, but accompanied with liberality of mind. He devoted many

years of his life to the anti-slavery cause, which he supported warmly with his voice and pen and purse, and his name as an advocate in that cause is almost better known in America than in England. Although he had ceased to practise his profession for some years, his name was held in the highest estimation by his medical brethren, with whom, as with all others, his strictness of principle, true honesty, and uniformly amiable manners, made him an especial favourite.

The following memorandum was appended to his will:—

"Anxious to mark my disapproval of the absurd waste of money that usually takes place on the occasion of a funeral, (money which in many cases can be ill-afforded to be thus squandered,) I especially direct that my funeral expenses (exclusive of any sum necessarily employed about the family vault, for a leaden coffin, or for travelling, should I die from home,) shall not exceed twenty pounds. If respect for the dead can only be shown by black feathers and black coaches, I am willing to pass to my resting-place unrespected. As, however, my object is not to save money for my estate, and as without these directions an additional sum of forty pounds would probably be expended in heartless show, I direct that this latter amount of forty pounds be distributed in charity, as follows, viz.:—Ten pounds to the Minister of St. George's Chapel, near Park-street; ten pounds to the Minister of St. Augustine's Church; ten pounds to the Minister of the parish where I was born (St. Michael's); and ten pounds to the Minister of St. Paul's Church (all in Bristol); to be distributed by them in small sums according to their discretion to the deserving poor of their respective parishes."

His body was deposited in the family vault, in the burying ground (connected with Lewin's-mead Chapel,) in Brunswick square, Bristol.—*Bristol Mirror.*

WILLIAM HENRY STOWE, ESQ.

June 22. At Balaklava, aged 30, William Henry Stowe, esq. M.A. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

Mr. Stowe was the eldest son of William Stowe, esq. surgeon, of Buckingham. He entered the university of Oxford as Commoner of Wadham College in 1844. His health having been previously delicate, he commenced his studies at a considerable disadvantage; but by his talents and perseverance, he succeeded in placing himself in the highest rank among his academical contemporaries, and in the examination for the B.A. degree in 1848, his name appears in the first class. He obtained at Easter 1851 a fellowship at Oriel College.

Shortly after the conclusion of his Oxford studies, Mr. Stowe became a contributor to the Times newspaper, principally of literary articles. In the Summer of last year he returned from a somewhat long tour in Italy and Spain, and in the month of February last he was induced to undertake the task, surrendered after some months of useful labour by Mr. Macdonald, of administering the fund for the relief of the sick and wounded in the East, the management of which was entrusted by the public to the directors of the Times. His subsequent history cannot be better told than in the language, by which that journal in a leading article of the 6th of July, showed its appreciation of his merit and his services:—

"After staying some weeks at Scutari, and making arrangements for his absence, Mr. Stowe went on to Balaklava, where the state of the hospitals at the town and the camp, the expected renewal of the assault, and the increasing ravages of disease, were likely to give room for the exercise of his mission. On his arrival he found that Mr. Russell the principal correspondent of the Times, had left with the expedition to Kertch, and he accordingly took up his quarters at Mr. Russell's vacant tent, on the heights near the camp of the Fourth Division, one of the most airy and least unhealthy spots in the ground occupied by the allies. Events of great importance were then coming on, and the long letter printed in the Times describing the brilliant affair of the 7th June was by Mr. Stowe. This was, however, his last fatal effort; as he over-exerted himself on that occasion. Exposure to the burning sun, the asperities of camp life, the want of comforts, the desertion of his servant, and the consequent necessity of being his own caterer, told quickly on a delicate frame and excitable nature, and on the 16th Mr. Stow found himself so ill that he applied through a friend for admission into one of the hospitals on the heights. Owing to the expected influx of military patients, an order had been given not to admit any civilians. Though the pressure was not likely to be so great in the hospital of the Marines, where application was made, and though, through the kind intervention of Dr. Sutherland, everything was done to save trouble to the medical staff, the order was enforced to the letter by Dr. Hall, and the result was that Mr. Stowe had to be carried down in the sun on Monday morning to the church at Balaklava, where many others were then lying in a like condition. There he received every attention that some kind hands could bestow, and at

first he appeared to rally, but the result is an announcement by the telegraph that he is no more.

"Mr. Stowe combined in a singular degree powers of application, tenacity of memory, exactness of judgment, playfulness of wit, and quickness of sympathy. At every new call he disclosed a new capacity, and it was this experience of the apparently unfailing resources of his genius that led to our invitation, which he too readily complied with. . . . Under the circumstances in which he found himself on landing in the Crimea, he would not spare himself, and the exciting novelty of the scene, the overwhelming interest of the occasion, the hardships of camp life, and other causes that have struck down so many thousand stronger men, have added one more victim to this stupendous holocaust of virtue, genius, patriotism, and valour."

JOHN BLACK, ESQ.

June ... At Birling, Kent, aged 72, John Black, esq. formerly editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Mr. Black was born in 1783, near Dunse, in Berwickshire. He was the son of a labouring cottier, resident four miles from that town. He lost his father in his infancy, and had the additional misfortune to lose his mother when he was only twelve years of age. But even before that early period he gave signs of his future ability. He was educated at the parochial school of Dunse, and had to walk four miles in, and four miles out, daily—a habit or necessity which made him a pedestrian for the remainder of his days. He was noted among his schoolfellows, and by the good people of Dunse, as a remarkably clever boy; and it was the dearest wish of his mother—and a characteristic trait of the Scotish maternal character—that the clever child should be educated for the Church. But in Black's case the dream was not to be realised. At the age of fourteen he was engaged as an errand-boy in a factor's office in his native town. Finding that sphere too limited for his energies or ambition, he went to Edinburgh in his 18th year, and found employment at a stationer's. He subsequently obtained admission to the offices of two, if not of three, Writers to the Signet, in Edinburgh. Here he made the best use of his time—taught himself the classics, and became an excellent Latin, and still better Greek scholar. He also devoted his attention to the modern languages, and learned German from an Austrian musician employed in the theatre, and Italian from another foreign musician—teaching them his English (such as it was) in return. He also acquired French, though he never spoke it with much purity.

He continued in Edinburgh in these various employments till twenty-seven years of age, when ambition prompted him to seek his fortune in London. He walked the whole distance, and arrived, not penniless, but, by his own account, with not more than three halfpence! He brought letters of introduction to Mr. Perry the proprietor and Editor of the Morning Chronicle,—one from the late Mr. Gibson, afterwards Sir James Gibson Craig. He was fortunate enough to please Mr. Perry, an admirable judge both of genius and of character, and was forthwith engaged on that journal—his employment being to translate the foreign journals, and to take his "turn" as a reporter in the gallery. Mr. Perry shortly before this time had lost the valuable services of Mr. Campbell, afterwards Attorney-General, and now the Lord Chief Justice of England, and of Mr. (afterwards Serjeant) Spankie. On Mr. Black's engagement, Mr. Charles Proby was managing conductor under Perry, and Mr. Lambert the printer and publisher. Peter Finnerty, some of the older Colliers and Dowlings, Mr. Coulson, and a majority of Scotch and Irish young men of talent and promise were Black's contemporary reporters before his promotion to the conduct of the paper. Black was considered to be a very rapid reporter; but Mr. Proby used to say that his principal merit consisted in the celerity with which he made his way from the House of Commons to the Strand. Black worried the overseer by delaying to the last moment his "copy," and by loud radical comments on the subject-matter of debate in the reporters' room. His animal spirits were overflowing, and his love of "argumentation," when young, excessive. He used to be called the "Professor of Logic" and the "Flying Scotchman."

Mr. Black was appointed principal editor of the Morning Chronicle about two years before Mr. Perry's death, which occurred in 1821. He held the office without interruption from that period until 1844, nearly one-third of a century. He was necessarily brought into social and political intercourse during that time with some of the principal men of his day. And it is but doing scanty justice to his memory to say that no one knew him who did not love him for the guilelessness of his disposition, and admire him, not only for the vast range of his learning, but for his sterling and fearless honesty of purpose, and his sincere, earnest, and successful advocacy of Liberal principles.

Mr. Black was an editor of the old school, and lived at his workshop in the

higher story of the then office, in Norfolk Street, Strand. He was twice married—first under circumstances of which little is known. His second wife, who died two or three years before him, was Miss Cromeck, sister of the artist of that name, residing in Newman-street, Oxford-street, and where Black temporarily lodged. Mrs. Black was herself a remarkable woman—something like Meg Merrilies in person. The garret habits of the couple were a frequent source of amusement to their friends. Black's rooms, including the bed-room, were so encumbered with books, both on the walls and on the floor—the gleanings of nearly half a century—that it was difficult to walk through them. At one time the pair was obliged to creep into bed at the end, the bedsides being piled up with dusty volumes of divinity and politics, and defying entrance in any other way; for it was one of the editor's peculiarities that he would not have his books moved or dusted by any hand but his own. In his walks, Mr. Black's constant attendant at one time was a large Newfoundland dog named Cato, whom he used to tug along from book-stall to book-stall, or run with to and from Blackheath and London at all hours of the night.

Mr. Perry's executors sold the Morning Chronicle in 1823 to the late Mr. Clement for £40,000, Mr. Black continuing its sole editor, and exclusively providing the leading articles, till Mr. Clement sold the copyright and types to Sir John Easthope, Mr. Simon McGillivray, and Mr. James Duncan, in 1834, for £10,000; Mr. Black being continued as editor.

Mr. Black had a very wide circle of political and literary associates, and personally knew every leading Liberal of his time. Every eminent man in the wide world of British and Irish politics sought his aid, and he kept the secrets entrusted to him with scrupulous fidelity. However loquacious on other matters, he never betrayed his contributors. The late Duke of Sussex was an active purveyor for him, especially during the illness of George III. and the Regency. His other frequent writers were Sheridan, Adair, D. Kinnaird, General Palmer, Mr. E. Dubois, the Rev. Mr. Colton, Lord Holland (very often), the late John Allen, Porson, Jekyll, "Tommy Hill," Horace Smith, and other worthies now no more. To these especially, and as more eminent political writers, may be added the names of Albany Fonblanque, James Mill, David Ricardo, C. P. Thomson (afterwards Lord Sydenham,) Mr. Mc.Culloch (one of his most steady and attached friends), and Mr. Senior. These gentlemen wrote chiefly on subjects of political economy. Mr. Chadwick, of course, provided Mr. Black with ample material on the Poor-laws. Mr. Francis Place, though a Charing-cross tailor, supplied Mr. Black, as also did Mr. Hume, with invaluable material in the discussion of the Repeal and Alteration of the Combination Laws, and the Export of Machinery, in 1824-5. Many members of the Upper House also favoured him with contributions, especially the "Jockey of Norfolk"—called the first Protestant Duke, the late Lords Erskine, Moira, Lauderdale, Durham, and Essex. Among the deceased commoners we have omitted honourable mention of the late Charles Buller, who in 1830, then a student in Mr. Coulson's chambers, first used his pen for Black in lively and brief articles. The supposed ghost of Junius also haunted the Editor's room. Sir Philip Francis was the author of the "Historical Questions" which appeared in the Chronicle; and Proby, the sub-editor, was struck by the similitude of the handwriting to the facsimiles of the Letters of Junius in the Public Ledger. Sir Philip long occasionally communicated both with Mr. Perry and Mr. Black.

Some of the living—voluntary and able contributors will not, we are sure, be offended if on this occasion we chronicle their names. Lord Brougham's handwriting was well known during the Queen's Trial, and for fully a quarter of a century afterwards. The Right Hon. Edward Ellice, the member for Coventry, was, years since, a frequent and valued correspondent. His handwriting could scarcely be deciphered by any one but Black, and occasioned no little difficulty to the compositors. Mr. Doxatt (then overseer of the Chronicle, now the manager of the Observer, under the younger Clement,) used to bring down the MS. of the right honourable member into Black's room in despair: "Sir, I wish the gentleman of the hieroglyphics would write legibly—the men can't make out his signs." Black would reply, "The asses! let them try again; no man writes a finer hand or a more rocket leader!"

Mr. Joseph Parkes was a constant contributor from 1824 to later years; and we believe that gentleman penned in Birmingham most of the leading articles in the Chronicle on Tithes, during the public agitation of that question and the Commutation Act. The same hand kept up a constant cannonade in Black's leaders on Municipal and Parliamentary and Law Reform, preceding 1831, and subsequently to the later settlement of those questions. Colonel Thompson had also his *entrée* to Black's private room, and early launched the Corn Law question, years before the

Manchester League and Sir Robert Peel "settled" it. Old Colonel Jones, in the Morning Chronicle as well as in the Times, in 1830, 31, and 32, discharged his rifle-shots into the ranks of the "corruptionists" of that day. Tom Moore deposited with Black occasional prose leaders on Irish party subjects. He also contributed poetry both to the Chronicle and the Times. Black's old friend and schoolfellow, Mr. Thomas Young, now living, was another invaluable friend of both journals, especially in the crisis of the Reform Acts, writing numerous articles for the Chronicle; and also keeping the press *au courant* in such information as Lord Melbourne (to whom Mr. Young was then Private Secretary) considered important for the right direction of public opinion. Sir Robert Peel, with all his prudery, did not think it inconsistent with his dignity to send a "communication" now and then, with "Sir Robert Peel's compliments." He also had communications from Windsor in subsequent reigns. George III. was more than suspected by Mr. Black of the perpetration of a leading article, the subject being himself; but the proof in this case was presumptive, not positive, though quite satisfactory to Mr. Black. Nor was Black's useful connection confined only to noblemen and gentlemen. He had a powerful corps of female contributors, amongst whom were the late Miss Edgeworth and Mrs. Marcet, Lady Caroline Lamb, and, subsequently, a living lady of singular talent and force of mind, wife of an eminent historian.

This notice of Mr. Black's career would be incomplete if we did not mention that he was twice engaged in what are misnamed "affairs of honour;"—the first time with a colleague on the press, for provocation arising out of a personal squabble or argumentation on politics; and the second time with Mr. Roebuck, in consequence of an article in the Chronicle, which, however, Mr. Black did not write. Both these affairs were happily bloodless.

Mr. Black retired from the management of the Morning Chronicle in 1844, under circumstances which excited some regret among the Liberal party—but on which it is not necessary for us to dwell. These circumstances compelled him to sell his valuable and unique library—one of the most singular ever formed—and the collection of which had been his only "hobby," and the great charm of his life. With the proceeds, added to a sum contributed by the proprietors of the paper which he had so long and so ably served, and other moneys raised for him among the leaders of the Liberal party, he, by the advice of his friends, bought himself a small annuity. Among the individual subscribers to this fund, the largest in amount was his attached friend and former colleague Mr. Walter Coulson, who, with a generosity as rare as it was noble, bestowed upon his less fortunate fellow-labourer a portion of that wealth with which his own genius and professional exertions had been rewarded. Lord Melbourne and Lord Campbell also contributed the sum of £100 each. The annuity thus purchased was amply sufficient for the simple tastes and moderate wants of Mr. Black; and from 1844 to his decease, his years were passed in the calm and rational enjoyment of a well-earned repose. Mr. Coulson, it should be added, gave his friend a cottage, at a nominal rent, and a piece of land to cultivate. Here the ancient editor read Greek, walked with his canine friends, fed pigs, weeded his garden, and heard afar off the roar of that great world which he had quitted for ever. It was here—at Birling, near Town Malling—that the philosopher died, bequeathing to his friend Mr. Coulson his books and papers. It is not supposed that he has left any materials that can be turned to literary account; though few were so well qualified as he was to write a contemporary history of men and literature. Mr. Black's remains were placed beside those of his late wife, in the old churchyard of Birling; Mr. Coulson and Mr. Parkes attending as chief mourners.

During his early struggles in London, Mr. Black worked for the booksellers, but never compiled or wrote an original work. His translations were as follow:—"Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain," &c., from the French of A. de Humboldt, 4 vols. 8vo. 1811-12; "Travels through Norway and Lapland," from the German of Leopold, with Notes, and a Life of the Author by Professor Jamieson, 4to, 1813; "Memoirs of Goldoni, the celebrated Italian Dramatist," written by Himself, from the French, 2 vols. 8vo. 1813; and a "Course of Lectures on the Dramatic Arts and literature," translated from the German of Schlegel, 2 vols. 8vo. 1815.

Mr. Black was a great favourite with the late Lord Melbourne when the latter was Prime Minister. His Lordship esteemed him not only for his great learning, his wonderful memory, his apt illustration of every topic of discourse by an apparently inexhaustible fund of anecdote—derived from the most recondite sources—but for his simplicity and *bonhommie*. John Black was a modern Diogenes in everything but the ill-nature. On one occasion Lord Melbourne said to him—"Mr. Black, you are the only person who comes to see me who forgets who I am." The Editor opened his eyes with astonish-

ment. "You forget that I am the Prime Minister!" Mr. Black was about to apologise; but the Premier continued, "Everybody else takes especial care to remember it; but I wish they would forget it, for they only remember it to ask me for places and favours. Now, Mr. Black," added his Lordship, "you never ask me for anything, and I wish you would; for seriously, I should be most happy to do anything in my power to serve you." "I am truly obliged," said Mr. Black, "but I don't want anything: I am Editor of the Morning Chronicle; I like my business, and I live happily on my income." "Then, by G——," said the Peer, "I envy you; and you're the only man I ever did!"

It should be noted among the characteristics of this excellent man that he had a keen eye for the discovery of youthful genius—a warm heart to appreciate—a sound head to advise—and a liberal hand to reward it. It was Mr. Black who was among the first to discover the extraordinary gifts of the young Charles Dickens, when twenty years ago he was a reporter for the Morning Chronicle, and who did his utmost to encourage and elicit it. Many other instances might be mentioned; and the writer of this faint tribute to his memory, could he cite the names of other living authors (which it is not necessary to do), might append to it the statement, that to Mr. Black's literary friendship and kind encouragement, bestowed upon them when support was most needed, they owe their first footing on the ladder of fortune.

A portrait of Mr. Black was painted by the late Mr. Worthington, for Mr. Joseph Parkes; it has been engraved, and copied in the *Illustrated London News* of the 7th July last, from which this memoir is derived.

JOHN WHITE, ESQ.

June 24, at Whixley near York, in his 91st year, John White, esq.

He was for many years in business as an eminent bookseller in Fleet-street; first with his father Mr. Benjamin White, who died March 9, 1794, in his 69th year; and afterwards with his elder brother Mr. B. White, who retired from the business to Ewelme, Oxfordshire; and died, while on a visit to a relation, at Stockwell, Surrey, May 8, 1821. Mr. White afterwards, about 1808, entered into partnership with Mr. J. G. Cochrane, and retired to his country house, at Selborne, Hampshire. The business under his partner's management became involved, and they were made bankrupts, to the total loss of Mr. White's private fortune, and to the serious regret of Mr. White's many friends. He retired into private life with very slender means, but with unsullied reputation. Mr. White took up his livery in the Company of Stationers in 1790, and was at his death the senior on their list.

Mr. John George Cochrane was an eminent bibliographer, and died secretary and librarian of the London Library in St. James's-square, in his 72nd year. See a memoir of him in Gent. Mag. for June, 1852, p. 628.

G. W. FULCHER, ESQ.

June 19. At Sudbury, Suffolk, in his 60th year, George Williams Fulcher, esq. a magistrate of that borough.

Mr. Fulcher was in business as a bookseller, stationer, and printer.

He was a poet; the author of several pamphlets; a contributor to several journals; and an effective speaker. He was the editor of the "Sudbury Pocket-Book," which he started in the year 1825. Scott, Wordsworth, Southey, Montgomery, and many other distinguished writers have borne testimony to its merit, and the public at large have proved it by requiring an annual impression of 7,000 copies. For nearly twenty years he kept up a friendly correspondence with Bernard Barton, in whose "Remains" some interesting letters addressed to Mr. Fulcher appear. "The Village Paupers" is a work which deservedly secured to him a share of public attention. Of his miscellaneous poems, "The Dying Child" is one which was universally admired.

Mr. Fulcher possessed a mind in which seemingly opposite qualities were united. Although gifted with a strong imagination, he was eminent for his business habits. On whatever subject an audience had to be addressed, he brought to it a fund of information and a hearty enthusiasm, and in conversation he greatly excelled. His vivacity had a charm that will ever linger in the memory of those who enjoyed his company. He took such a keen interest in everything, that nothing seemed common, nothing insignificant. Like his friend Bernard Barton he delighted in the perusal of Boswell's "Johnson," and some interesting anecdote or weighty aphorism of that great man was often on his lips. The works of Crabbe and Cowper he knew almost by rote, and beautiful passages from "The Tales of the Hall" and "The Task" were constantly called forth by every-day occurrences. He talked of life, death, and immortality in the solemn brevity of Dr. Young, of nature in the descriptive language of Bloomfield and Thomson—in short, he appeared a living edition of the poets. He was an intense admirer of natural scenery, and those who have enjoyed a summer's evening ramble with him, knew

well that not a plant or flower they saw, but the whole history of its structure and medical virtues, fabulous or real, were immediately called forth. A picturesque group of trees, a sunny nook, a winding stream, suggested anecdotes of Gainsborough, the Sudbury painter (whose life he was engaged in writing when death cut short his own), and he would tell you of his fellow townsman's favourite haunts, and descant on his eccentric doings, till the bat flitted across your path and warned you of evening's close.

It was no love of office that induced him to fill the mayoralty so frequently, to occupy the post of a permanent magistrate for the borough, to be governor of the court of guardians; it was no thirst for notoriety that caused him to start so many plans of local usefulness, to support so many institutions of universal philanthropy; but simply a desire to leave this world wiser and better, in his own sphere at least, than he found it. He was a very humble man. He had learned to be temperate in all things. His words and actions were purified and ennobled by an exalted piety.

His body was interred in the churchyard of St. Gregory. The inhabitants of the town testified their respect to his memory by closing their shops during the funeral procession, and the church was filled by friends of the deceased. The members of the corporation and the borough magistrates, headed by the mayor, W. R. Bevan, esq. led the procession on foot, and were followed by the hearse, and three mourning coaches containing the widow, children, and immediate friends.

MR. WILLIAM WEST.

Nov. 17, 1854. In the Charter House, in his 85th year, Mr. William West, formerly a bookseller in London and Cork.

In "The Recollections of an Old Bookseller," written by Mr. West, he has given a few personal particulars.

He was born Oct. 23, 1770, at Whaddon, in the parish of Croydon, Surrey. His family had been long settled on a small landed estate near Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, which his great-grandfather on his father's side alienated by a single dash of his pen for a faithless friend, and thus lost his farm and ruined his family. They then removed to Surrey, under the protection and in the service of John Parker, esq. of Whaddon Court, in the parish of Croydon.

Of Mr. Parker, and his son Mr. J. Dewey Parker, Mr. West gives some amusing anecdotes. On Mr. Parker's estate of 2,000 acres West's grandfather's exertions had ample scope. He lived to be more than 80, died within one day of his wife, and they were both buried together. Mr. West's family were remarkable for longevity. His maternal grandfather died at 90; his wife nearly as old. The joint ages of his grandfathers and grandmothers embraced 350 years. His father died at 76, his mother at 81; and he has departed in his 85th year. By his second marriage Mr. West says he was connected with a family, within 24 miles of London, who have lived upon their farm in uninterrupted possession for 900 years.

In 1785 young West was bound apprentice at Stationers' Hall to Robert Collis, a liveryman, for the purpose of being made free of that company, but turned over to Mr. Thomas Evans, wholesale bookseller, in Paternoster-row, who was of the company of Musicians.

Mr. West, during his apprenticeship, contracted marriage, and soon became the father of a family, having three children born before he was out of his time; and at the age of 18 he became manager for a time of Mr. Evans's large business. Both Mr. Evans and his son behaved liberally to Mr. West, who was at that time much overpowered by his family cares, and his exertions and endeavours to uphold the younger Mr. Evans's business, who unfortunately fell into expensive and dissipated habits.

After detailing rather minutely the first stage of his life to 1792, Mr. West promises further particulars; but in his "Reminiscences" goes back to the times of old John Dunton; to the history of periodical publications, and sketches of early English printers; including the origin of printing, type-founding, block or stereotype printing, lithography, &c. and thus is concluded a very miscellaneous publication of 200 pages. It contains two portraits of the author; one a lithograph by his son Mr. S. West, and the other an engraving—"The Literary Laboratory," the author seated, blowing the bellows.

This work appears to have been completed on his 60th birthday, Oct. 23, 1830, and published at Cork, where he was then a bookseller, with a large family of children and grandchildren.

We are not aware when Mr. West first settled as a bookseller at Cork, but he was there in 1808, when he published "A picturesque Description of Cork and its Environs," 12mo; and he remained in Ireland about thirty years.

In 1830 Mr. West published his most important work, "The History, Topography, and Directory of Warwickshire:" Birmingham, 8vo. 800 pp. This work, Mr. West says, occasioned him a pedes-

trian tour of 7,000 miles, for the purpose of exploring the county, &c.

In the same year, 1830, Mr. West compiled the letter-press of "Picturesque Views and Descriptions of Cities, Towns, Castles, and other objects of interesting features in Staffordshire and Shropshire;" the drawings by Mr. Frederick Calvert (Mr. West's son-in-law) and engraved by Mr. T. Radcliffe, Birmingham. 4to.

In 1837 Mr. West had returned to England, when a new edition of his "Recollections" appeared, "London, printed by and for the author."

In 1839 Mr. West become the editor of "The Aldine Magazine of Biography, Bibliography, Criticism, and the Fine Arts; Annals of Authors, Artists, Books, and Booksellers." royal 8vo. This work commenced Dec. 1, 1838, and ended in June, 1839. Eight numbers appeared weekly, when the series was altered to a monthly issue; and it was concluded in one volume.

Some of the most interesting portions of this volume are Mr. West's "Letters to his son at Rome," giving particulars of many of his contemporary booksellers in London, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Paternoster-row; among whom are the Rivingtons, Longmans and their partners, Baldwins, Robinsons, Joseph Johnson, Alderman Cadell, T. Cadell and W. Davies, &c. Into this miscellany Mr. West appears to have thrown much of the materials collected by him for the future chapters of his "Reminiscences, &c. of an Old Bookseller."

On Mr. West's return to London, we believe he did not enter into business, but was employed by the booksellers either as an assistant, or in literary occupation.

One of his daughters was married to Mr. Frederick Calvert, who made the drawings for his "Descriptions of Staffordshire and Shropshire;" she was left a widow with eight children. His son, Mr. Samuel West, is a portrait painter of considerable ability; his second grandson is an engraver on wood, and his eldest grandson an artist in zincography.

The few last years of Mr. West's life were made happy by the shelter afforded to him at the Charter House, where he had the good sense to be grateful for the favours he received; which is by no means the case with all the recipients of the founder's bounty.

MR. THOMAS FAULKNER.

May 26. In Smith-street, Chelsea, in his 79th year, Mr. Thomas Faulkner, a Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.

Mr. Faulkner was of a respectable family long resident in the western suburbs of London, some of whom have made money in the trades connected with building. He was a native of Fulham. In the churchyard of that parish is a Latin epitaph to Maria Cotton, widow, formerly of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, who died in 1727, aged 63. She was the mother of Mr. Faulkner's maternal grandfather, James Cotton, esq. who was grandson of Charles Cotton, esq. translator of Virgil and Lucian. There is also in Fulham churchyard another epitaph to Mr. Faulkner's mother, Elizabeth Charlotte Faulkner, granddaughter of the above Maria Cotton, who died Dec. 13, 1802, aged 59. Mr. Faulkner's father in 1810, to 1813, resided at Walham Green. Other relatives appear in his lists of subscribers,—Mr. J. Faulkner, who in 1810 was of Jermyn-street, and bricklayer to the Princess Charlotte of Wales; Mr. John Faulkner, of Fulham; and Mr. W. Faulkner, merchant of Guernsey.

Mr. Faulkner was himself in business as a bookseller, stationer, &c. and for many years occupied the corner shop of Paradise row, at the western end of the footpath in front of Chelsea Hospital. Although neither a person of much ability or judgment, nor blessed by the advantages of education, he pursued the studies both of languages and antiquities with great assiduity and perseverance, and he even ventured to become a professor of French and Spanish. The former at least he had sufficiently mastered to obtain some employment as a translator: but his antiquarian labours were never benefited by his gaining a knowledge of even record-Latin.

As a topographer he contributed in the number of his works more than any other person to the illustration of the history and antiquities of the western parts of Middlesex; and had his powers of combination and comparison been equal to his industry and perseverance, his labours would have been truly valuable. He began his literary career in October or November, 1797, by communications to the Gentleman's Magazine, to which, for more than half-a-century, he occasionally contributed essays and reviews. His contributions also occasionally appeared in various volumes of the early series of the New Monthly Magazine. The following is, we believe, a correct list of the various publications of which Mr. Faulkner was either the author or editor:

1. Historical Account of Gibraltar. 12mo. plate. 1804.
2. Historical Description of Chelsea Hospital. 12mo. plate. 1805.
3. Historical and Topographical De-

scription of Chelsea and its Environs, interspersed with biographical anecdotes of illustrious and eminent persons who have resided in Chelsea during the three preceding centuries, 1810. 8vo. This work was dedicated by permission to Dr. North, Bishop of Winchester, who then had an official house at Chelsea. Although the first of Mr Faulkner's historical efforts, this was decidedly the best; which may be attributed principally to the assistance and advice which he received from the Rev. Weeden Butler, jun. a schoolmaster resident in the place.

4. Historical and Topographical Account of Fulham, including the hamlet of Hammersmith. 1813. 8vo. and 4to. Dedicated to Dr. Randolph, Bishop of London.

5. History and Antiquities of Kensington, interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes of Royal and Distinguished Personages; and a descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures in the Palace, from a survey taken by the late B. West, P.R.A. by command of his Majesty. 4to. 1820. Dedicated by permission to King George the Fourth. The plates in this volume are, in general, very inferior to the taste of the time in which it was published. Mr. Robert Banks published some Etchings, in illustration of Mr. Faulkner's work, in a better style of art, from original drawings in the possession of W. Simonds Higgs, esq. F.S.A. then resident at Kensington. And in 1831 Eight Views of Kensington Gardens were published, from drawings by Mr. J. Sargeant, beautifully engraved by Henry Waller and John Rogers.

6. A new edition of the History of Chelsea and its Environs. 2 vols. 8vo. 1829. This edition is dedicated to the Hon. George Cadogan, R.N. &c.

7. Account of the Ashantee War. 8vo. plates. From Major Ricketts's papers.

8. England: by the Duke de Levis. Translated from the French.

9. Ten Years' Residence at Tripoli. 4to. and 8vo. plates. From Miss Dornbush's papers.

10. An Abridgment from Capt. Parry's last Northern Voyage. 8vo. plates.

11. Three Essays in the Alchymist:—1. On Roman Newspapers. 2. On Roman Coins. 3. History of the Druids.

12. Essays on Ecclesiastical History, in Vols. I. and II. of The Christian's Magazine.

13. History and Antiquities of the parish of Hammersmith, interspersed with biographical anecdotes of illustrious and eminent persons who have been born or have resided in the parish during the three preceding centuries. Dedicated to the Queen's Most Gracious Majesty. 8vo. 1839.

14. The History and Antiquities of Brentford, Chiswick, and Ealing; interspersed with historical notices of persons who have been born or resided there during the three preceding centuries. 8vo. 1845. This volume is dedicated to the Earl of Ilchester.

There is an expressive 8vo. portrait of Mr. Faulkner, with his coat of arms—on a bend three falcons; crest, a falcon; and motto, "Infessus agendo;" and a second, in quarto, in lithography, "J. Holmes ad vivum del."

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

1854, *March* 9. At Calcutta, aged 29, Edward, son of the late Henry Rogers, esq. of Kingston, Sussex.

May ... At the gold diggings, Australia, aged 46, Mr. Geo. Philip Scholfield, son of the late John Scholfield, esq. of Faxfleet Hall, co. York.

Dec. 29. At Southampton, Lieut.-Gen. Archibald Maclachlan (1854). At the suppresion of of the mutiny at Vellore in 1806 he was the senior officer present, and severely wounded, and his conduct was honourably mentioned in Col. Gillespie's despatch.

1855, *Jan.* 10. At his residence, near Maritzburgh, S. Africa, aged 45, Edmund Isham, late Capt. 51st Regt. He was the fourth and youngest son of the Rev. Vere Isham, Rector of Lamport, co. Northampton, by Anne, dau. of John Chambers, esq. and niece to Sir Wm. Chambers, Knt.

Jan. 14. At Plymouth, aged 50, Major-Gen. Henry Robert Milner, late Lieut.-Colonel of the 94th Regt. He had his commission of ensign 1822, Lieut. 1825, Captain 1826, Major 1833, and Lieut.-Colonel 1841.

Feb. 2. Off the island of New Zealand, John-Francis, eldest son of the Rev. J. C. Blathwayt, of Leiston, Suffolk.

Feb. 5. Rear-Adm. John Gedge, late of Southtown, Great Yarmouth. He entered the navy in 1790, and served for 23 years on full-pay. He was made Lieutenant 1798, and Commander in 1811 in reward for his conduct in an engagement with the enemy's flotilla near Calais, when in command of the Locust gun-brig. From June 1814 to Dec. 1818 he commanded the Cadmus 10 on the North Sea station. He became Post Captain 1821, and a retired Rear-Admiral 185-.

March 4. At his residence, near Salisbury, Adelaide county, South Australia, aged 57, Chas. Rumley, esq. J.P. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Rumley, of Sidmouth.

March 12. At Singapore, aged 30, Lieut. Charles Farmer Coventry, H. M. S. Rapid, third son of John Coventry, esq. of Burgate House, Hants.

March 20. At Melbourne, Australia, aged 33, Richard Oxley Parker, esq. C.E. eldest surviving son of Thomas Parker, esq. of Gillingham, Norfolk.

March 31. At Melbourne, Australia, aged 28, Frederick-Robert, the only son of Robert Cantwell, esq. of Wimpole-st.

April 2. At Melbourne, aged 25, George Foster Bull, youngest son of the late Captain Bull, H.M.P. Marlborough, Falmouth.

April 26. At Trefusis House, Exmouth, in his 88th year, General Charles Dallas, formerly Governor of St. Helena. He received the local rank of Brigadier-General at St. Helena and eastward of the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 14, 1828.

At Park-terrace, Victoria Park, aged 68, William Mayhew, esq. formerly M.P. for Colchester. He was an unsuccessful candidate for that borough in 1830, was elected in April 1831, defeating Sir William Curtis, Bart.; again in 1831; but after

the Reform Act in 1832 was defeated by Richard Sanderson, esq. although his politics were Liberal, and Mr. Sanderson a Conservative.

May ... On board the Alfred, aged 20, Arthur Hooker Carlyon, midshipman, fifth son of the late Major-Gen. Carlyon, of Tregrehan, Cornwall.

May 3. Aged 60, Capt. Robert Simpson, on board the Odessa packet, on his passage from Constantinople to the Crimea.

May 4. At Tutticorin, East Indies, aged 26, Alex. Fullerton, esq. only son of the late Hugh Fullerton, esq. Sheriff Substitute of Kircardineshire.

May 5. At Aboo, India, Louisa-Latham, wife of Arthur G. St. John Mildmay, esq. 2nd Eur. Reg. and Deputy Bheel Agent, eldest dau. of the late Harry Gough Ord, esq. of Bexley, Kent, Capt. R.A.

May 7. At Bangalore, Selina-Frances, widow of Thomas Frederick Nicolay, Medical Staff, sister to the late Sir Wm. Burroughs, Bart.

May 13. In camp, one march from Rawal Pindee, on his return from commanding a detachment at Fort Attok, aged 30, Capt. Edward Tierney Smalley, 51st Bengal N. Inf. second son of the Rev. G. Smalley, Vicar of Debenham, Suffolk.

May 14. On his passage from Calcutta, aged 20, Lieut. John Rolle Prideaux, 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, only surviving son of Sir Edm. S. Prideaux, Bt.

May 21. At Basseterre, St. Kitt's, aged 6, Hugh-Turenne, second son of the Ven. Archdeacon Jermyn.

May 26. At Guayaquil, aged 48, Horatio H. Cox, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at that port.

May 27. At Douglas, aged 57, Lucy-Anna, the wife of the Rev. W. Inchbald.

May 29. At Paddington, Judith, wife of John Gilbert, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset-house.

At Yenikalé, in the Crimea, aged 21, William Brook Northey, Lieut. 71st Reg. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Northey, late Coldstream Guards.

May 31. Before Sebastopol, of intermittent fever, Walter Simpson, esq. M.D. 17th Foot.

May 30. Aged 52, after a reign of 18 years, Si Ehmed, Bey of Tunis. His successor and cousin, Si Imhamed Bey, ascended the throne without obstacle.

June 2. In the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 21, Lieut. J. H. S. Carter, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Rear-Adm. Carter.

June 3. At Brome, Suffolk, Maria, youngest dau. of the late Stephen Cooke, esq.

At Stirling, aged 24, Mary, wife of John Pinhorn, esq. dau. of E. W. Morris, esq. of Upper Norwood.

June 4. On board the Derwentwater, on his passage to England, John Aldridge, esq. late of Hobart Town.

At Brahan Castle, Mrs. Petre, of Westwick Hall, Norfolk.

June 5. At Cheltenham, at an advanced age, Frances, relict of John Folliott, esq. of Hollybrook House, co. Sligo, and Lickhill Hall, Worc.

At Ballindalloch Castle, Lady Macpherson Grant, widow of Sir John Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Mungo Nutter Campbell, esq. of Ballimore, co. Argyll, and was left a widow in 1850.

Before Sebastopol, of cholera, aged 22, Charles Moreton Hunt, Sub-superintendent of the Land Transport Corps, eldest son of Mr. Chas. Hunt, auctioneer, Wootton Bassett.

June 6. At Bath, aged 37, William Orcher English, third son of the late John English, esq. and grandson of Thos. Huddleston, esq. of Milton, Camb.

At Thetford, Gregory Faux, esq. solicitor.

Aged 67, Sarah, wife of Frederick Hill, esq. of the Elms, near Southampton, formerly Capt. 1st Life Guards.

In Camden Town, aged 26, John Thomas Schuler, esq.

At Gloucester, Charles Smith Williamson, esq. of Bedfont, Middlesex, late of the Royal Navy, and son of the late Mrs. Reed, of Bedfont.

June 7. Aged 25, at Edinburgh, Richard Henry England, eldest son of the late John England, esq. of Seavington Abbat's, Somersetshire.

At Great Marlow, Bucks, aged 56, Robert Hammond, esq.

At Beachwood, Westm. aged 66, Thomas Rodick, Esq. of Gateacre, J.P. and Dep.-Lieut. for co. Lancaster.

At his son's, in St. Augustine's, Norwich, aged 73, Mr. James Taylor, formerly organist of the Catholic Chapel, St. John's Maddermarket. Mr. Taylor was born blind, yet was probably one of the most profound counterpuntists of his day. He was the author of one or more articles in the Quarterly Musical Review, and has composed several masses and anthems (dedicated to the Dowager Lady Bedingfield), glees, and various other compositions. He dictated some years ago a Treatise on Harmony, which want of means prevented him from publishing. He composed in the following manner: he had a board made with five raised rows, representing the stave, in these were holes for the reception of pegs, the tops of which were cut flat and nicked, and accordingly as they were turned represented the nature of the note. When he composed he placed his pegs, and when the board was full it was copied from his dictation.

At Alcester, Catherine-Barbara, wife of George Wyman, esq.

Before Sebastopol, in the attack and defence of the Quarries:

Brevet-Major Edward Bayley, the senior Captain of the 88th Foot (1847).

Lieut. William Bellew, 1st Royals, fourth son of Sir M. D. Bellew, Bt.

Aged 30, Capt. Edmund Corbett, 88th Foot (1854), fifth son of Uvedale Corbett, esq. of Aston Hall, Salop.

Aged 28, George Frederick Dawson, R. Eng. last surviving son of the late Hon. Lionel Dawson (son of John, 1st Earl of Portarlington) by Lady Elizabeth Nugent, eldest dau. of George-Frederick 7th Earl of Westmeath.

William Francis Dickson, Major 62nd Reg. (1854), eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B.

Aged 32, Capt. John Burton Forster, senior Capt. 62nd Foot (1848), youngest son of the late Col. Thomas Watkin Forster, 24th Foot, of the Manor House, Holt, Wilts.

Lieut. Hector Maclean Lawrence, 34th Foot (1854).

Lieut. Thomas Graves Lowry, R. Eng. (1854).

Lieut. James Marshall, 68th Regt. (1854).

Capt. Bingham Henry Edward Muller, 2nd batt. 1st Royals (1855), Lieut. 1851.

Lieut. Richard John Thorley Stone, 55th Foot (1854), son of E. G. Stone, esq. of Chambers Court, Longdon, Worc. A meeting of his friends was held at Longdon on the 13th July, W. Dowdeswell, esq. in the chair, at which it was determined to erect a monument by subscription to this amiable and high-spirited youth, who obtained his certificate at Sandhurst on the 29th July last year, having volunteered for examination six months before his time.

Capt. Jackson Wray, 88th Foot (1854).

June 8. At the Hague, aged 67, William Frederick Christian Bentinck, a Count of the Empire, and Chamberlain to the King of Holland, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. John Charles Bentinck, by Lady Jemima de Ginkle, eldest dau. of Frederick 6th Earl of Athlone.

Aged 18, George-Cardew, youngest son of the Rev. H. Nicholls, Vicar of Rockbeare.

At Southampton, Margaret, relict of the Rev. P. R. Rideout, M.A., eldest daughter of the late Robert Radcliffe, esq. of Foxdenton-hall, and Ordsall Manor, Lanc.

In the attack upon the Quarries, before Sebastopol, Lieut. Edward Henry Webb, 88th Regt. second son of Richard Webb, esq. of Donnington-hall, Herefordshire.

June 9. At Balaklava, from cholera, aged 19, Lieut. Edward Alfred Ball, 93d Highlanders, son of the late Francis Leeson Ball, esq.

At Crediton, aged 18, Albert, youngest son of William Carling, esq. S.G., Examiner of the Inland Revenue.

At Killenure Castle, near Cashel, Major William Chadwick, late of Brighton.

At Dalston, aged 21, Beverley Dickinson, of Natal, third son of the late R. W. Dickinson, esq. of Ilfracombe.

At Biddeston, Wilts, aged 107, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, for very many years a faithful servant in the family of Mr. T. Little.

At Brook-green, Hammersmith, aged 29, John Henry Roby, esq. solicitor.

June 10. At Thorpe House, Norwich, the residence of her son-in-law Henry Willett, esq. aged 57, Madame Veuve Beauvisage.

At Dunkerque, aged 85, John Blunt, esq. late of Brussels, and formerly of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, and of Woodford, Essex.

At St. Neot's, aged 78, Eliza, relict of William Day, esq.

Alicia, wife of William John Robinson, esq. second dau. of the late Robert Shearman, esq. of Grange House, Kilkenny.

At Weymouth, aged 66, Roper Weston, esq.

June 11. At Nonsuch Park, Surrey, Lady Frances-Selina, wife of Sir Henry R. Calder, Bart. She was the fourth dau. of Edmund-Henry first Earl of Limerick, by Alice-Mary, only dau. and heir of Henry Ormsby, esq. of Cloghene, co. Mayo. She was married in 1819, and leaves issue. Her body was interred in Kensal Green cemetery on the 18th June, attended by her husband and son, Lord Monteagle, Sir Peter Pole, Bart. Count John Delafield, Mr. George Russell, &c.

At Southtown, aged 64, David Cooper Coll, esq. R.N.

At Mesenich, on the Mosel, Prussia (to the poignant grief of their uncle, Commander C. E. Wilmot, R.N., with whom their widowed mother is residing), drowned in each other's arms whilst bathing, Bowes, aged 12¾, Vesey, 10½, and Albert, 9 years, the three youngest sons of the late Peter Nugent Daly, esq. Kinsale, co. Cork.

In the Crimea, Mr. William Gavin, veterinary surgeon, formerly of New Malton. He never recovered from the shock of his brother's death, who was shot by mischance in passing a revolver pistol from one to the other. (See his memoir in our June Obituary, p. 653.) He was the last of the three sons of Mr. Gavin, of Edinburgh, all of whom have fallen on foreign service, the first having died at Madras about three years ago.

In Oxford-st. John Goldie, esq. of Baker-st. late of the Madras Medical Service.

Aged 65, Anne, wife of William Hine, esq. of Doughty-st. and Charterhouse-sq.

At Brandon rectory, Suffolk, aged 57, William Hosken, esq.

In Woburn-pl. Julia, fifth dau. of Laurence Levy, esq.

In Cambridge-sq. Charlotte-Katharine, dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir John Louis, Bart. of Cadwell, Torquay.

At Boxford, Suffolk, George Lungley, esq. late of Hong-Kong, China.

At Hunstanworth, Durham, aged 23, Joseph, youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Payne, incumbent of that parish.

Aged 22, William-Henry, son of the late Wm. Savage, esq. of the Hotwells, Bristol.

At Paston Hall, Peterborough, aged 80, Fenwick Skrimshire, esq. M.D.

At Islington, aged 68, Jane, widow of Francis Trezire, esq. R.N.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. Mary-James, widow of John Weir, esq. dau. of the late John Sims, esq. of Walthamstow.

At Norwood Hall, near Sheffield, aged 76, James Wheat, esq.

June 12. At Broadclist, aged 68, Beatrice, widow of the Rev. Robert Anlezark, Perp. Curate of Castle Church and St. Chad's, Stafford.

Aged 36, Anne, wife of William Barton, esq. of Chale Abbey Farm, I.W. and dau. of B. Barton, esq. of Barnsley, in the same island.

At Exeter, aged 67, Mary, relict of Charles Coldridge, esq.

In Addison-road North, James Henry Mandeville, esq. only son of Mr. Mandeville, formerly Minister Plenip. at Constantinople and at Buenos Ayres.

At Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, aged 48, Fred. Priest, esq. surgeon.

At East Cowes, aged 55, Katherine, eldest dau. of the late George Shedden, esq.

At Bath, aged 85, Christian Frederick Sorenson, esq.

In the Crimea, aged 25, Capt. J. Cortlandt Trotter, Land Transport Corps.

In Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Walter, 95th Regt.

June 13. At Maida-hill, aged 55, Charles Ware Brietzche, esq. Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.

At Southampton, Alice, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Cathcart.

At Little Durnford House, Wilts, aged 75, Edward Hinxman, esq.

At Burton-crescent, aged 40, Thomas Layton, esq. formerly of Great Yarmouth.

In Percy-st. Rathbone-pl. aged 79, R. Lindley, esq. the eminent professor of the violincello.

At Southampton, aged 45, Sarah, widow of the Rev. James Morris.

At Brompton, aged 57, Henrietta-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Granville Penn, esq. of Stoke Park, Bucks.

At Winchester, aged 66, Mary, relict of Henry Priestley, esq. of Haugh End, near Halifax.

At Newcastle, aged 55, Isabella, wife of Thomas Rochester, esq. of Whalton.

At Fordham, Suffolk, aged 68, Mr. Philip Smith, merchant. His attainments in science were of no mean order, and he possessed probably the best and most extensive chemical apparatus in the county. He also devoted much of his time and means to the promotion of education.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Walter Watson, esq. late of Dunchurch.

June 14. Aged 79, Maria, sister of the late John Barmby, esq. solicitor, Yoxford.

At Deal, aged 51, Sophia, relict of James Bull, esq. solicitor.

At Edinburgh, Emma, wife of John Archibald Campbell, C.S. and dau. of the late Col. Legh, of Lyme Hall, Cheshire.

Of cholera, Richard Percy Chapman, Surgeon R.N. of the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol.

In Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 27, Georgiana-Mary, wife of Henry Walpole Dashwood, Capt. R. Art.

At Ripon, aged 78, Hannah, relict of Mr. T. Fourness, iron-merchant, youngest and last surviving child of the late Wm. Carr, esq. of Swinegate, Leeds.

At Old Broyle, Chichester, aged 67, Richard Fuller, esq.

At Husband's Bosworth, Leic. suddenly, aged 84, William Holditch, gentleman; on the 30th September last, at the same age, Mary, his wife. They lived together 62 years in uninterrupted happiness and good health to the time of their death.

At the house of her brother-in-law, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, aged 40, Elizabeth, wife of J. Lane, esq. dau. of the late Capt. Horsburgh, F.R.S. Hydrographer to the Hon. E.I. Co.

In Claremont-sq. Lieut.-Col. William Johnstone, late of 65th Regt. last surviving son of General Johnstone, R.E.

At Chertsey, Rebecca, relict of the Rev. Thos. Charles May, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Breamore, Hants.

At Leamington, aged 47, Anne, widow of H. I. R. Mitford, esq.

At Redruth, Cornwall, aged 46, William Richards, esq. surgeon.

At Norwich, aged 86, Mr. Richard Sewell, for upwards of forty years Dean's verger at the Cathedral.

At Barnsley, aged 38, Edward Pearson Tee, of the firm of Charles Tee and Son, manufacturers.

At Middlesborough, Yorkshire, aged 18, John Vaughan, youngest son of John Vaughan, esq.

June 15. At Holloway, Barbara-Ednell, wife of the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, D.D.

At Scarborough, aged 69, Frances, widow of John Bury, esq.

At Netherexe House, Devon, aged 89, Francis Hill, esq.

At Anglesea, near Gosport, aged 37, Thomas Henry Holberton, esq. of Hampton, Middlesex.

At Fareham, aged 72, Anne-Barney, widow of Dr. William Maxton.

Aged 55, Alfred Newman, esq. of Hatton-garden, late of Queen Anne st. Cavendish-square.

At Upton Park, Slough, aged 65, Lillias, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Rose, K.C.B. of Holme, Inverness-shire, N.B. dau. of the late Colonel Fraser, of Culduthell, in the same county.

At Constantinople, of cholera, Major Henry Edward Sorell, 81st Foot, of which he was formerly Adjutant.

At Down House, Kent, aged 70, Mary, widow of Samuel Nevil Ward, esq.

June 16. At Southsea, aged 55, William Annand, esq.

At Worthing, Louisa, relict of William Brodie, esq. of South Malling, Sussex.

At Chestnut Lodge, Horsham, Sussex, aged 76, Benjamin Fox, esq.

At Cambridge, aged 66, Col. John Octavius Glover, formerly of the Royal Scots, elder son of the late Col. Glover, of Bath.

At Brand-st. Blandford-sq. aged 75, Capt. Thomas Gould, late of the Dorset Militia.

At Woodhead, near Dinsdale, aged 64, Harriett Kennicott, dau. of the late Rev. Benj. Kennicott, Vicar of Woodhorn, Northumberland.

At Weymouth, Elizabeth-Frances-Popham, wife of Ricardo Linter, esq. and dau. of the late Major George Augustus Eliot Del'Hoste.

At the Murragh, Wicklow, aged 79, Susan, widow of John M'Dowell, esq. of Marlton, co. Wicklow.

At Cheshunt, Herts, aged 86, Mrs. Rebecca Mary Ann Mayo.

At Oaklands, Midhurst, Sussex, aged 84, John Mellersh, esq.

At his brother's house, Penge, Surrey, aged 34, William Richardson, esq. of Denmark-hill, Surrey, and St. Helen's-place.

In London, aged 51, James Brown Simpson, esq. Coroner and Town Clerk of Richmond, Yorkshire.

Before Sebastopol, of wounds received the previous day, aged 25, John Crosby Vaughan, 38th Regt. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Edward Vaughan, 98th Regt.

Emily, wife of Samuel Westwood, esq. of Goldsmiths, Langdon-hills.

June 17. In St. George's Hospital, from being thrown from his horse in Hyde-park the day before, aged 28, George Nathaniel Curzon, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, by Sophia, 2d dau. of Robert Holden, esq. of Nuttall Temple, Notts; and heir presumptive to the Barony of Scarsdale.

Aged 78, Isaac Flower, esq. of Butler's Coombe, Warminster, formerly of Knook.

At Whitchurch, Dorset, aged 68, Joseph Fowler, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 81, Mrs. Catherine MacMorrine, niece of the late Sir Israel and Lady Pellew.

At Burch House, Rosherville, Joseph Moore, esq. M.D. late of Saville-row.

At Ladbroke-villas, Notting-hill, Emily, wife of Samuel Parmeter, esq. late of Aylsham, Norfolk.

Accidentally drowned, by the upsetting of a boat in Chelsea-reach, aged 20, Mr. George Pegg, second son of Wm. Pegg, esq. of Birchgrove-pl. near Swansea.

At Barton, near Nottingham, aged 78, Richard Stevenson, esq.

At Denmark-hill, aged 36, Henrietta-Stringe, second dau. of the late Charles Wrench, esq.

June 18. At Biarritz, near Bayonne, aged 26, George Don Anderson, formerly of 72d Highlanders, son of Warren Hastings Anderson, esq.

At Brighton, aged 75, William Hulme Rodley, esq. M.D.

In Upper Charlotte-st. Major John Browne, late of the 100th Regt., in which he attained the rank of Captain in 1813, and was placed on half-pay in 1818.

At Bungay, aged 78, Mr. John Browne, organist at St. Mary's church 52 years.

In Eaton-terrace, aged 68, Lady Georgiana-Laura Fitzroy, eldest surviving daughter of the late Duke of Grafton, and granddaughter of Maria Duchess of Gloucester: having only a few weeks survived her eldest sister, Lady Maria Oglander.

In Dorset-square, aged 61, James Hampson, esq.

At Gravesend, aged 81, Miss Leathly.

At Kensington, aged 87, Mrs. Alice Roberts Simpson.

At Brighton, aged 41, John W. Wing, esq. County Court Judge, of Brackley, Northamptonshire. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn Nov. 19, 1838.

In the assault on the forts of Sebastopol:

In his 31st year, Capt. the Hon. Charles Welbore Herbert Agar, the 44th Foot, youngest son of the present Earl of Normanton, by Lady Diana Herbert, daughter of George-Augustus 11th Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. Both his legs were carried off by a round shot.

Aged 19, Henry Daniel Alt, Lieut. 34th Foot, eldest son of the late Lieut. Daniel Alt, 63d Regt.

Lieut. James Collins Ashwin, 57th Foot (1854).

Lieut. Valentine Bennett, 33d Foot. He was third son of the late Valentine Bennett, esq. of Thomastown, King's county, by Elizabeth-Helen, dau. of George Ryan, esq. of Inch, co. Tipperary.

Aged 29, Capt. Francis Wm. Thomas Caulfield, 44th Foot. He was the eldest son of Lieut.-Col. John Caulfield of Bloomfield, co. Westmeath, by Anne-Lovell, dau. of James Bury, esq. of Nasing. He entered the army in 1845, was made Lieut. 1849, and Captain 1854.

Aged 21, Lieut. Owen Gwyn Saunders Davies, 38th Foot, second son of David Arthur Saunders Davies, esq. of Pentre, M.P. for Carmarthenshire, by Elizabeth-Maria, only dau. of Col. Owen Phillips, of Williamston, co. Pembroke.

Aged 34, Capt. Bowes Fenwick, 44th Regt. son of the late Percival Fenwick, esq. of Newcastle, and nephew of the late Col. Fenwick, a Peninsular officer, and Governor of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall. Capt. Fenwick had been in the army thirteen years.

Aged 33, Capt. Edward Rowland Forman, 2nd batt. Rifle Brigade, only son of the late Edward Forman, esq. and nephew of Rowland Fothergill, esq. of Hensol castle, co. Glam.

In his 25th year, Lieut. Thomas Molyneux Graves, R. Eng. eldest son of J. S. Graves, esq. of Bath. He fell, pierced with three balls, close to the ditch of the Redan.

Aged 17, Lieut. Langford Heyland, 33d Foot, son of Alex. Charles Heyland, esq. Bengal civil service. He fell close to the Redan, pierced with six wounds.

Aged 28, Lieut. and Adjutant James St. Clair Hobson, 7th Fusiliers. He was the youngest son of the late Edw. Hobson, esq. Alderman of Waterford, and grandson of the late General Doyle. He exchanged from the 30th Foot in 1854, and was wounded at the Alma.

In his 23d year, Lieut. Francis Richard Hurt, 34th Regt. eldest son of Francis Hurt, esq. of

Alderwasley, co. Derby, by Cecilia, dau. of Richard Norman, esq. of Melton Mowbray, and the Lady Elizabeth Manners, sister to the Duke of Rutland. He is supposed to have fallen, though his body was not found. His next brother, Henry, was killed at the battle of Inkerman.

Aged 33, Capt. William Howard Jesse, R. Eng. He served in the Kafir war of 1851-2, for part of the time as Dep. Assistant Adjutant-gen.

Lieut. John William Meurant, 18th Foot. He entered the service in Aug. 1851.

In his 26th year, Lieut. James Murray, R. Eng. eldest son of Rear-Adm. James Arthur Murray, of Reading, by his first wife Harriet, youngest dau. of Wm. Coupland, esq.

Aged 29, Capt. John Robinson, 34th Regt. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Robinson, Precentor of Christ church, Dublin, and Rector of Bovenagh; and grandson of the Rev. John Robinson, Bart. of Rokeby hall, co. Louth.

Capt. John Shiffner, 34th Foot. He was the second son of the Rev. George Shiffner, Preb. of Chichester, by Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Croxton Johnson, of Winslow; and grandson of Sir George Shiffner the first Baronet. His first commission bore date 1841.

Aged 28, Capt. Frederick Smith, 9th Foot, fifth son of the late Major Smith, of Weston-super-Mare. He was struck by a grapeshot in the back as he was in the act of getting Capt. Armstrong, of the 18th, into a litter with the assistance of Capt. Gaynor. He died the next day.

June 19. Robert Burgess, esq. of High Holborn.

In University-st. aged 68, Miss Sarah Cree.

Aged 75, Thos. Augustus Gale, esq. of Queen's-sq. Bloomsbury.

At Coldharbour parsonage, near Dorking, aged 38, Frances-Maria, wife of the Rev. G. W. Hillyar, Incumbent of Coldharbour.

At Wrexham, Francisca Ann Kenyon, of the Lodge, Overton, Flintshire, dau. of the late George Kenyon, esq. of Cefn, Denbighshire.

At Chester, aged 63, James Pownall, esq.

At the rectory, Caundle Marsh, Dorset, Caroline, second dau. of the late Rev. John Smith, Vicar of Wednesborough and Chart Sutton, Kent.

At Crockham-hill, Kent, aged 11, Fanny, only dau. of George Murton Tracy. esq.

June 20. In Westbourne-park-terrace, aged 89, Miss Ablett.

At Brussels, Anastasia-Jessie, relict of Thomas Bonar, esq. of Camden and Elmstead, Kent, dau. of the late Matthew Guthrie, esq. of Hawkerton.

At Mayville, Ayrshire, aged 78, James Burnett, esq. of Burns, Peebleshire.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 14, Flora-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Sir Alex. Downie, M.D.

Aged 25, Albert-David, eldest son of David Gadsden, esq. of Stoke Newington.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 57, John Hill, esq.

In Bloomsbury-sq. Mary, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Young Knight, esq. of Chandos-st. Cavendish-sq.

At Barton-mills, aged 35, Sarah-Jane, wife of the Rev. James Richardson.

At Kelso, aged 25, Alice-Henderson, wife of the Rev. John G. Wright, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Southampton.

June 21. In Harley-st. Jas. Newell Atkins, esq.

At Long Marston, aged 33, John, youngest son of the late George Bennett, esq. of Ullington, Glouc.

In Gt. Portland-st. aged 78, John Church, esq.

Jemima-Ovensby, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robt. Hunter, D.D. Rector of Okeford Fitzpayne, Dorset.

At Guisborough, Yorkshire, aged 36, Maria, wife of George Selwyn Morris, esq. surgeon, and late Superintendent of the Derby Diocesan Training College.

At Great Brington, aged 40, Frances, wife of the Rev. W. Wales, Chancellor of Peterborough, and Vicar of All Saints, Northampton: seventh dau. of the late Lancelot Haslope, esq. of Highbury Lodge, Middx.

June 22. At Sandown, Isle of Wight, aged 17, Mary, eldest child of the Rev. Robert Durant Buttemer, Rector of Easton, near Winchester.

At Ripon, aged 79, Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Fourness, esq. of Wood Hall, near Womersley.

In Southampton-pl. Euston-sq. aged 51, Richard Goodwin, esq.

Before Sebastopol, while serving with the 79th Highlanders, Lieut. Andrew Hill, 22nd Regt. son of Ninian Hill, M.D. of Greenock.

At Woolwich, aged 61, Thomas Marsh, esq. for 44 years in the department of the Quartermaster-Gen. Horse Guards.

Before Sebastopol, of cholera, aged 26, Capt. John Morris Savage, R. Art.

At Poole, aged 75, Mrs. Stephenson, relict of Major George Stephenson, Surgeon R.N.

In Blackheath-road, aged 81, Lieut. Joseph Tindale, R.N.

At Leghorn, William de Yongh, esq.

June 23. At Runswick House, near Farnham, Surrey, aged 33, George, second son of Harwood Austwick, esq. of Walbrook, London.

At West Drayton, Middlesex, Silas, youngest son of the late William Batt, esq.

At Sturminster Newton, Georgina, wife of Wm. Cheesewright, esq. surgeon, youngest dau. of John Goodridge, esq. of the same place.

At Reigate, aged 66, William Henry Cotterill, of Throgmorton-st. solicitor.

At Rose Ash, aged 23, R. C. Davy, esq.

At Brighton, aged 5, Charles, eldest son of Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Chas. Grey, and nephew to Earl Grey.

At Kensington, aged 82, Robert Lugar, esq.

At Rusko House, Kirkcudbrightsh. aged 47, Michael M'Chlery, esq. of Finsbury-circus, London.

At the house of his son-in-law, at East Sheen, Surrey, Kenneth Mathieson, esq. of Glasgow.

At Constantinople, Captain Milligan, of the Turkish Contingent.

At Maismore-sq. aged 58, Joseph Moule, esq. Serjeant-at-Arms in Her Majesty's Household, and late Superintending Resident of the General Post-office, Edinburgh.

Suddenly, the Right Rev. Lawrence O'Donnell, the titular Bishop of Galway.

At Norton, near Malton, aged 77, Mr. George Skelton, surgeon.

At Grice House, Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex, aged 57, George Spitty, esq.

June 24. At Scarborough, aged 31, John Audus Beecroft, esq. of the firm of Beecroft, Butler, and Co. Leeds.

At Fressingfield, aged 67, Miss Lucy Chappell.

At the Vicarage, Chippenham, the residence of her nephew, aged 81, Mrs. Sarah Clarke, sister of the late Mrs. Purbrick.

At G. C. Glyn's, esq. M.P. Upper Eccleston-st. Belgrave-sq. Louisa, second dau. of the late Basil Henry Cooper, esq. of Reading.

At Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, aged 23, Lieut. William Gandy, of the 28th Regt. son of John Gandy, esq. of Oakland, Windermere.

In the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 21, Hans Stephenson St. Vincent Marsh, Lieut. and Adj. 33d Regt. second son of Capt. Digby Marsh, R.N. of Dorking. In the very last dispatch written by Lord Raglan his loss is lamented as that of "a young officer who had served throughout the campaign, and was distinguished for his gallantry and devotion to the service: and his conduct on a former occasion I had the honour to bring under your Lordship's notice."

Aged 76, Margaret, widow of William Metcalfe, esq. of Austinfriars, and dau. of the late William Beckwith, of Stockton-on-Tees.

At Exeter, William Anthony Munton, Lieut. R.N. late of H.M.S. Ajax, only surviving son of the late Rev. William Munton, Rector of Preston and Dunkerton, Som.

In Dublin, Col. Reynolds Palmer, R.A. eldest son of the late Very Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel.

In Dover-st. Mary-Catharine, wife of Dr. Paris.

In Eaton-sq. aged 45, the Lady Caroline Sophia Scott, fourth dau. of the late Earl of Clonmel.

Aged 32, Edward Sheppard, esq. late of Melbourne, formerly of Southampton, third son of the late James Sheppard, esq. of the Elms, Upton.

At Sandwich, aged 27, William, grandson of Edward White, esq. of Margate.

In Dover-st. Southwark, aged 68, Thomas Wood, esq. Chief Clerk to the Guildhall Police-court. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Wood, miller, Billericay. For many years he carried on business in the city as a solicitor, and in 18.. he was elected Alderman for the ward of Cordwainers. He served Sheriff in 183–, but having been several years passed over in the election of Lord Mayor, resigned his gown in 1848.

At Clapham-rise, aged 77, Cuthbert Woodstock, esq.

June 25. Aged 42, George Buck, esq. of Stony Stratford.

At Churchill House, Northamptonshire, Anna-Maria, wife of Edmund Singer Burton, esq. leaving 16 children to mourn their loss.

At Southwell, aged 79, Jemima, dau. of the late William Clay, esq. of Burgage-hill, Southwell.

At Paignton, Devon, aged 40, George D. K. Drake, esq. eldest son of the late George Drake, esq. Ipplepen House, Ipplepen, and of Grenofen House, Tavistock.

At Parson's-green, near Fulham, aged 72, Simon Ewart, esq. formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Aged 79, Amelia, wife of Henry Lawson, esq. of Bath.

At Malahide Castle, near Dublin, Patrick Murray, esq. of Arthurstone, Perthshire.

George Mushet, esq. of Dalkeith.

At Hailsham, Sussex, aged 67, Pearson, second surviving son of the late Rev. Mathias Slye, Rector of Carlton, Northamptonshire.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, William Browne Ponsonby, esq. Capt. 7th Lancashire Rifles, formerly of the Bombay Army. He was the eldest son of the late Captain Ponsonby, R.N. of Springfield, Cumberland.

At Ashford, Charlotte, youngest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Charles Stoddart, Rector of Newchurch, Kent.

At Rayne, Essex, Clement Tabor, esq.

June 26. At Highgate, aged 55, Matthew John Buswell, esq.

At Netherby, Dorset, aged 19, Maria-Tilsore, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. H. Chowne, of Wheatleigh Lodge, Taunton.

Aged 30, Maria-Louisa-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Cobbold, M.A. Rector of Long Melford, Suffolk.

Before Sebastopol, aged 25, Thomas Mapleson Fitzpatrick, Ensign 20th Regt. son of the late Capt. Fitzpatrick, 88th Connaught Rangers.

At Prato, Tuscany, aged 37, Thomas-Mark, elder surviving son of the late John Rawlinson Harris, esq. M.P. of Winchester House, Southwark.

At Bideford, aged 37, Mary-Elizabeth-Faussett, second dau. of the late F. W. Pridham, esq. R.N.

At Sutton, aged 89, Mrs. Stubbs.

June 27. At Ayston, Rutland, aged 82, the Lady Mary Fludyer, aunt to the Earl of Westmoreland. She was the youngest and last surviving dau. of John, the 9th Earl, by Augusta, dau. of Lord Montagu Bertie, son of Robert Duke of Ancaster. She was married in 1792 to George Fludyer, esq. of Aystone, co. Rutland, brother to Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. and was left his widow in 1837.

At the Cave, Battersea, Surrey, aged 76, Miss Elizabeth Ann Long.

At Easby, aged 10, Mary-Isabella-Victoria, dau. of the late L. W. Metcalfe, esq. of Muker.

At Edinburgh, aged 84, Mrs. Agnes Scott, relict of Adam Stavert, esq. of Hoscoat.

At Pontefract, aged 26, Chas. Edward Stainforth, esq. Capt. West York Rifles.

At Beverley, aged 40, Caroline, wife of the Rev. John Cambage Thompson, chaplain of the East-Riding House of Correction.

At Broad Hinton, Wilts, aged 43, Anne, wife of the Rev. John Thomson, Curate of the parish.

June 28. At Hill's-court, Exeter, aged 63, Robert Armstrong, M.D. F.R.C.S. Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

At the house of her son-in-law, Brunswick-sq. Mary, relict of Thomas Cobham, esq. of Uckfield, Sussex.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Emily-Frances, wife of Alfred Crocker, esq. Surgeon 1st Royals, dau. of late John Gough, esq. Public Treasurer of British Honduras.

At Staplegrove, near Taunton, Edward Carey Grojan, esq. formerly solicitor, of Golden-sq.

At the rectory, Heslerton, Yorkshire, Julia, wife of the Rev. C. W. Knyvett.

At Sebastopol, of wounds received on the 18th, Capt. Wm. Henry Mansfield, 44th Regt. son of the late Alex. Mansfield, esq. of Morristown Lattin, co. Kildare.

William Neve, esq. of Doctors'-commons, youngest son of the late Rev. F. H. Neve.

At Wanlip rectory, Leic. aged 15, Catherine-Sarah, second dau. of the Rev. Chas. Archdale Palmer; and on the 29th, aged 16, Harriet-Mary, his eldest daughter.

Aged 36, R. R. Perry, esq. surgeon, Hampstead.

At Kilburn, Miss Mary-Bristow Saunderson.

June 29. At Frogmore, Guernsey, aged 81, John Carey, M.D.

At Longfleet, Poole, aged 74, John Hatchett, esq. late of Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly.

At Bath, aged 62, William Hudlestone, esq. of the Civil Service, Madras, eldest surviving son of the late John Hudlestone, esq. formerly a Member of Council at the same Presidency.

At Woolpit, aged 68, George Jackson, esq.

At St. Margaret's, Rochester, aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of John Jenner, esq.

In the trenches before Sebastopol, in his 21st year, Lieut. William Owen, 23rd R. W. Fusileers, 3rd son of Sir John Owen, Bart. M.P.

At Plaistow, aged 66, Miss Margaret McPherson.

At Mirehouse, Cumberland, aged 21, Edward, eldest son of T. S. Spedding, esq.

June 30. At Chester, aged 46, Lieut.-Col. Charles Dupré Egerton, late of the Rifle Brigade, second son of the late Rev. Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Cheshire, Bart. by Rebecca, dau. of Josias Dupré, esq. of Wilton-park.

At Exeter, aged 73, John Harris, esq. surgeon.

At Paisley, at the house of her son-in-law the Rev. Alexander Rennison, aged 75, Alice, relict of Mr. David Henderson, of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

At Clapham-common, aged 87, Mrs. Hutton, widow of the Rev. Henry Hutton, Rector of Beaumont, Essex, dau. of the late Sir William Pepperall, Bart.

At Christ Church, Oxford, aged 10, Grace-Matilda, dau. of the Rev. W. Jacobson, D.D.

At Uckfield, Sussex, aged 58, Jean, third dau. of the late Thomas Kilgour, esq. of Bethalnie, Aberdeenshire.

In Wilton-st. Grosvenor-place, aged 85, William Knowles, esq.

At Brighton, aged 61, Bertrand William Laroche, esq. of Camden-square.

Before Sebastopol, of a wound received on the 18th, Capt. G. H. Norman, 57th Regt. eldest son of G. W. Norman, esq. of Bromley, Kent.

At Penshurst, Kent, Mary, relict of Walter Minto, esq. of Water Valley, Jamaica.

At Islington, aged 74, Joseph Wickham, esq. formerly Ensign in H.M.'s 40th Foot, and late of the War Office.

In the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 18, Edmund Samuel Grimshaw Woodford, Lieut. 2d batt. Rifle Brig., only son of Lieut.-Col. Woodford, of the Cliff, Preston, Lanc. and formerly of the same regiment.

Lately. Aged 38, Mr. George Eldridge, of Lynn. When about 15 years of age he had the misfortune

to lose both his legs by an accident at the steam mill; but after his recovery he turned his attention to engraving, in which he became, as an amateur, tolerably successful. He then devoted much time to mechanics, and constructed a stool upon which he could move about with comparative ease; so much so that on his visit to the Exhibition of 1851 he was invited to construct one for a gentleman labouring under a similar misfortune to himself, whose family had noticed the manner in which he traversed the different parts of that building. Fond of music, he formed a brass band, and became one of its performers—an engagement which led to his early death from consumption.

In the Orsett Union House, aged 78, James Hymas. He was one of the three men cast for death for the mutiny at the Nore, with Admiral Parker, and had the rope actually placed round his neck ready to swing off. After that he was taken prisoner during the war with France, and was many years in prison, making his escape only a few days prior to peace being proclaimed, and had an accumulation of wages, prize money, &c., amounting to upwards of 800*l.* to take on his arrival in London; but such were his abandoned habits that in a few months he was again obliged to go to sea. At length he was obliged to seek shelter in the union workhouse, where for several years past he has dragged out a painful existence in affliction and sorrow.

In Wales, Mr. Richard Roberts, the celebrated Welsh harpist, who for upwards of fifty years enjoyed the proud title of "Prince of Song," and the distinction of being the chaired monarch of harpists.

July 1. In Albion-st. Hyde Park, William Allfrey, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's-inn. He was called to the bar July 7, 1829, and practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer.

In Craven-st. aged 78, Sarah, widow of John Dangerfield, esq. of Dagenham.

Aged 51, John Daveney, esq. of Colton, co. Stafford. A few weeks since an organ was presented by him to the church of his native village, to which he has now left a munificent endowment.

In Lowndes-sq. aged 4 years and 11 months, Trevor, eldest son of Harvie and the Hon. Mrs. Farquhar.

Aged 84, Marie-Adelaide, widow of James French, esq. of St. Vincent's.

At Fishbourne-house, near Wootton, Isle of Wight, aged 80, Charles Hawker, esq. He formerly held an official appointment in H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.

At the residence of her son, R. G. Latham, esq. M.D. Upper Southwark-st. London, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Thomas Latham, Vicar of Billingborough and Sempringham, Linc.

At Sutton Veney, Wilts, aged 15, Stephen, only son of Stephen Neale, esq.

At Dieppe, aged 75, Maria-Mary, relict of George Stucky, esq. of Langport, Somerset.

July 2. Aged 71, John Cannon, esq. late of Orchard-st. Portman-sq. and formerly of Edinb.

At Clapham, Margaret-Ann, wife of Charles L. Crafer, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Griffiths, D.D. of St. Margaret's, Rochester.

At Dromonby House, Cleveland, Margaret, third surviving dau. of the late Christr. Dobson, esq.

At Canterbury, aged 78, Sarah, relict of John Friend, esq. late of Alexandria in Egypt, and Harbledown, Kent.

At Wadbury House, Frome, aged 71, Thomas Fussell, esq.

At Laverstock, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. Daniel Lancaster, Rector of Patney.

In Lowndes-st. aged 11, Horace-John, second son of the Hon. Henry Spencer Law.

Aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Baily Rose, esq. of Chearsley and Dinton, Bucks.

Accidentally drowned whilst bathing, aged 25, Stephen-Vesey, youngest son of the late John Walter, esq. of Gore, Upchurch.

In Pimlico, aged 81, Thomas Weaver, esq. F.R.S. F.G.S. M.R.I.A. &c.

Accidentally drowned whilst bathing, aged 21, William-Murton, son of George Webb, esq. of Hartlip.

At the Pentre, near Abergavenny, Robert Wheeley, esq.

At Leeds, aged 67, Mrs. Mary Wright, last surviving sister of the late Griffith Wright, esq. of the Harehills.

July 3. At Redcar, aged 30, Mark, eldest son of John Booth, esq. of Killerby, near Catterick.

At the Lodge, Rugby, aged 21, Lucy, fourth dau. of Thomas Caldecott, esq. of Rugby.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 40, Joseph Hanby Holmes, esq. Town Clerk of that borough, second surviving son of the late Timothy Richard Holmes, esq. of the same place, and grandson of the late Rev. Edward Holmes, M.A. of Scorton, Yorkshire. His remains were conveyed to the family vault in St. Mary's Churchyard, followed by the mayor and corporation and a large body of private friends.

At Sudbury, aged 68, Emily, youngest and last surviving dau. of the late R. Hodge, esq. town clerk of Sudbury.

At East Harling, aged 36, Thomas W. Houchen, esq. second son of John Houchen, esq. of Wereham Hall, Norfolk.

In Russell-sq. aged 45, Jane White Hutchins, eldest dau. of the late Rev. James Toll Hutchins, Rector of St. Alphage, London Wall.

At Halton, in Cheshire, aged 17, Richard, fourth son of the late William Hutchings, esq. of Thorverton, drowned while bathing in the river Mersey.

At Sea-st. Herne, the wife of Henry Loud, esq.

At the rectory, Therfield, Herts, Esther-Eleanor, wife of the Ven. Thomas Robinson, D.D. Master of the Temple and Rector of Therfield.

At Bexley, aged 89, Rachel, relict of John Towill Rutt, esq.

In Beaumont-st. Portland-pl. aged 80, the Hon. John Apsley Sidney.

July 4. At Ealing, Sarah-Howard, wife of the Rev. James Back.

At York, aged 66, William Clayton, esq. late of Langcliffe-place.

At Lowestoft, aged 71, Henry Wm. Hodges, esq.

At Wakefield, James Micklethwaite, esq. late manufacturer, and an alderman of that borough.

At Hampstead, aged 43, Eliza, wife of John Joseph Mundell, esq.

Aged 20, Henry-Revell, fourth and youngest son of Revell Phillips, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, Fitzroy-sq. aged 24, Isabella, wife of George Sant, esq. of Keston, Kent.

At Camberwell, Mary, widow of Peter Wedd, esq. of Hazeleigh, Essex.

July 5. At Wellow, aged 71, Thomas Penfold Clement, esq.

At Fyne Court, near Bridgewater, Somersetsh. aged 71, Andrew Crosse, the electrician.

In Dover-st. in his 3d year, Robert-Henry-Locke, son of the Hon. Locke King, M.P.

Whilst bathing in the Wimbledon Park Waters, aged 24, Mr. James Paxton, nephew of Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P. leaving a widow to mourn his loss.

At Dover, aged 59, Margaret, wife of Lewis Stride, esq. eldest dau. of the late Thomas Bischoff, esq. of Leeds.

In Weymouth-st. aged 87, William Andrew Weguelin, esq.

At Bush House, Spreyton, the residence of Dr. John Battishill, aged 54, Miss Elizabeth Yealland.

July 6. At Greenwich, aged 73, Amelia, widow of Capt. William Dudman, of Blackheath, and last surviving daughter of the late John Annesley Shee, esq. of Grosvenor-pl. Hyde Park.

Aged 20, W. N. Horsfall, son of the Rev. Thos. Horsfall, of Ripon.

At Bath, aged 70, George Warde, esq. late of the Bengal C.S.

July 7. At Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees, aged

87, Catherine, youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Bowker, esq. formerly of Deckham Hall, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Weens House, Roxburghshire, George Cleghorn, esq. of Weens.

At Wickselme House, Berkeley, William Joyner Ellis, esq. Clerk of the Peace for Gloucestershire.

At Newport, I.W. aged 86, Mr. William Malley, of Dublin, formerly vicar-choral in St. Patrick's and Christchurch Cathedrals.

At Hornsey, aged 68, Mary, widow of Joseph Brook Hunt, esq. of Sherbourne-lane, London, and Woodford, Essex.

At Saltash, aged 81, Catherine-Bayard, relict of Henry Raye, esq. dau. of the late Col. Boulter Johnstone, 65th Regt. great-granddau. of Charles-Thomas 8th Lord Blayney.

At Hull, aged 17, Ellen-Esther, only dau. of the late Giles Shadforth, esq. and cousin of the late Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, who fell at Sebastopol on the 18th ult.

At Weymouth, aged 64, Thomas Edward Washbourne, esq. of Maida Hill West.

July 8. At Leicester, aged 78, Thomas Boden, esq. late of Derby.

At Streatham Park, aged 65, John Gray, esq.

At Topsham, aged 61, Eliza-Hubbard, wife of James Leakey, esq. of Southernhay, Exeter.

At Naughton, Fife, aged 21, Adam Alexander Duncan Morrison, esq. of Naughton, only son of the late Hon. Sir Hen. Duncan, R.N., K.C.H., and C.B.

At Plymouth, aged 85, Thomas Rowland, esq.

At Leamington, aged 51, Miss Sarah Senhouse.

At Ramsgate, aged 76, Thomas Smith, esq. late of Tovil, near Maidstone.

At Hammersmith, aged 62, Wm. Speck, esq.

At Saddington, aged 31, Fanny, wife of Joseph Whattoff, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Wm. Hill, esq. of Melton Lodge.

At Clapham-park, aged 69, Joseph Wilson, esq. for many years a magistrate for the counties of Oxford and Surrey.

July 9. At Gatley, near Cheadle, Cheshire, aged 79, Thomas Baxter, esq.

At the rectory, Burton Latimer, aged 37, Agnes, wife of the Rev. D. Barclay Bevan, and third dau. of the Rev. W. Carus Wilson, of Casterton Hall.

In Dublin, at the Under-Secretary's Lodge, Phœnix Park, Lady D'Aguilar, widow of Lt.-Gen. Sir G. C. D'Aguilar, who died on the 21st May (see p. 94).

At Knightwick rectory, near Worcester, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. A. Newman, D.D. late Dean of Cape Town.

At Devonport, Agnes, only surviving child of Major J. Richardson, late of 11th Foot.

At Hemingford-villas, Barnsbury-park, Phœbe-Beck, relict of William Walton, esq. of Bartholomew-close.

At Ramsgate, aged 72, Humphrey Wightwick, esq.

July 10. At Camberwell, aged 58, Richard Heaton Charles Fidler, esq.

At Parc Behan, Cornwall, aged 69, John Gwatkin, esq. late of Madras Civil Service.

In Manchester-st. Manchester-sq. aged 67, the Hon. Geo. Fred. Street, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick.

At Stanford Rivers rectory, Essex, Eliza-Ann, wife of Archdeacon Tattam.

At Kensington, aged 66, Lieut.-Colonel Thew, formerly of the Bombay Artillery.

July 11. At Camden-road Villas, aged 52, William Collisson, esq. deputy and clerk of assize for 30 years on the Midland Circuit.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered									Births Registered.
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
June 23 .	522	175	196	143	34	5	1075	548	527	1751
,, 30 .	579	212	220	197	26	37	1271	668	603	1732
July 7 .	450	140	167	138	29	2	926	493	433	1356
,, 14 .	473	116	165	138	37	16	945	517	428	1370
,, 21 .	462	150	151	119	23	8	913	475	438	1522

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JULY 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
75 11	34 7	28 8	44 8	45 11	42 4

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 23.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JULY 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 23.	
Mutton	3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Beasts	3,098 Calves 360
Veal	4*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	24,870 Pigs 755
Pork	3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*		

COAL MARKET, JULY 20.

Walls Ends, &c. 15*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 15*s.* 3*d.* to 18*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 55*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 55*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, to July 25, 1833, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	Highest.	Lowest. Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	Highest.	Lowest. Night.	Barom.	Weather.
June	°	°	°		in. pts.		July	°	°	°		in. pts.	
26	62	72	63		30. 30	fair	11	55	60	60		29. 53	heavy rain
27	63	74	63		. 35	do.	12	63	70	68		. 81	cloudy, heavy rain
28	63	73	64		. 25	do.	13	61	76	67		. 97	cloudy, fine
29	63	73	56		. 3	do. cloudy	14	61	71	61		. 86	rain, fine
30	63	73	60		. 63	do. do.	15	61	73	66		. 93	fine, cloudy, rain
J 1	62	74	63		. 17	do. do. rain	16	56	67	54		. 56	rain, fair
2	67	72	67		. 19	do. do. shower	17	60	71	56		. 75	cloudy, fair
3	67	73	57		. 18	do.	18	63	72	61		. 73	do. do. lightg.
4	57	71	56		. 11	do.	19	56	60	56		. 59	fair, cloudy, rain
5	57	71	56		. 9	do.	20	56	66	53		. 93	fair
6	60	73	63		. 7	do.	21	60	73	60	30.	8	do.
7	56	66	56		. 8	do.	22	66	73	66		. 17	do.
8	64	73	63	25.	53	do.	23	66	73	64	29.	90	cloudy
9	63	73	63		. 73	do. do. heavy rain.	24	64	63	62		. 73	very rain, fair
10	63	79	63		. 82	do. do. do.	25	60	66	57		. 73	cloudy, do. rain, do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June and July	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28	[illegible]	92[illegible]	—	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	30 pm.	[illegible] pm.
29	[illegible]	92[illegible]	—	92[illegible]	—	—	—	29 37 pm.	20 1 pm.
30	[illegible]	92	—	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	30 1[illegible] pm.	[illegible] 1 pm.
2	—	[illegible]	—	92[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible] pm.	[illegible] pm.
3	[illegible]	92	—	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	33 pm.	[illegible] pm.
4	[illegible]	92[illegible]	—	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible] pm.
5	[illegible]	92[illegible]	—	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	32 35 pm.	[illegible] pm.
6	[illegible]	92[illegible]	[illegible]	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible] 1 pm.
7	[illegible]	92	[illegible]	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible] pm.
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible] pm.
9	[illegible]	92	[illegible]	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible] 37 pm.	[illegible] pm.
10	[illegible]	92[illegible]	[illegible]	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible] 37 pm.	[illegible] pm.
11	[illegible]	92	[illegible]	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible] 37 pm.	[illegible] 1 pm.
12	[illegible]	92	[illegible]	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible] pm.	[illegible] pm.
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	92[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	37 pm.	[illegible] pm.
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	90[illegible]	92[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible] pm.
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	33 37 pm.	[illegible] pm.
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible] 36 pm.	[illegible] pm.
17	[illegible]	90[illegible]	[illegible]	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	30 pm.	[illegible] 1 pm.
18	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	92[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	35 pm.	[illegible] pm.
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	92[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	31 33 pm.	[illegible] pm.
20	[illegible]	90[illegible]	[illegible]	92[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	30 pm.	[illegible] pm.
21	[illegible]	92	[illegible]	92[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	30 37 pm.	[illegible] pm.
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	90[illegible]	92[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible] pm.	[illegible] pm.
23	[illegible]	90[illegible]	[illegible]	92[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible] pm.	[illegible] pm.
24	[illegible]	90[illegible]	[illegible]	92[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible] pm.	[illegible] pm.
25	[illegible]	90[illegible]	[illegible]	92[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible] pm.	[illegible] pm.

[illegible] Stock and Share Broker
[illegible] Lombard Chambers, Exch. Court,
Threadneedle Street, London.

[illegible], PRINTERS, [illegible] STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1855.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In reference to the note of Mr. Thompson Cooper in p. 114, W. remarks, "The French practised dimidiation as well as ourselves: an example occurs as late as the seal of Anne of Britany, Queen of Chas. VIII. I cannot find they used the term, or had any technical term for it; I take the term *dimidiation* to be comparatively modern with us, not used I think till the seventeenth century. The arms of Margaret of France, second Queen of Edw. I. are found dimidiated on one of her seals, but there were earlier examples in this country. Menestrier speaks of it as an ancient practice in France. *Accolé* has been variously used by the French; sometimes answering to impaled, and more commonly and correctly applied to two escutcheons placed side by side in contact. Beside dimidiation there was a practice, both here and abroad, of placing one escutcheon over half the other, so as to dimidiate only one. I could never find any specific name for this. Early French blazon is rare: I know nothing in French heraldry like our Rolls of Arms. There is one dimidiated coat in Segoing, *viz.* Goulaines, which is England and France dimidiated, and he has blazoned it thus, "Party moitié des armes d'Angleterre, et moitié de celles de France." An edition of Menestrier's Methode du Blazon, in 1689, blazons the same coat thus, "Parti de la premiere moitié d'Angleterre, de gueules a trois demi leopards d'or, l'un sur l'autre, et de la seconde moitié de France, d'azur a une fleur de lys d'or et une demie mouvante de la partition." Had there been any technical term, one of these writers, we may be assured, would have known it, and Menestrier would hardly have used such a wordy blazon. Several dimidiated coats will be found in De Wrée's "Genealogia Flandrica."

J. T. M. asks, What is the origin of the expression *A Bubble Boy*, which is used in Pope's *Bathos* by metonymy for "a tweezer-case?" In Sprange's Tunbridge Wells Guide, 1801, the father of Mrs. Chenevix (the toy-shop keeper) is called "the well-known and original Mr. Deard, or Bubble Boy," about the period of 1725—1734 (p. 304).

Henry Clifford, the first Earl of Cumberland, married 1st, Margaret Talbot, and then, 2ndly, Margaret Percy. A Correspondent inquires, From which of these marriages sprang Maud, who married a Conyers?

Mr. F. C. Brooks inquires, "In what month, and on what day of the month, did the feast of SS. John and James fall in the 19th of Rich. II.?" In the Calendar of Saints' Days in Sir N. H. Nicolas's Chronology of History, we do not see any feast of St. John and St. James assigned to the same day. Two saints, John and Paul, martyrs, were commemorated together on the 26th of June.

In Sidney Smith's Life, vol. i. p. 84, there is "An Ode on Buying a New Bonnet," which is ascribed to Miss Berry. It is a very clever and spirited burlesque, in imitation of Gray; but it was not the production of Miss Berry. Everybody acquainted with that literary society which dined and talked together so agreeably at the commencement of the present century would remember that the poem was written by Miss Catherine Fanshawe. It formed part of a letter to Mrs. (afterwards Lady Louisa) Clinton.—W. H. (*in the Examiner.*)

The readers of the Biography of Sidney Smith in our present number may be glad to be referred to a copious review of his writings which appeared in our Magazine for October, 1842.

Those who are interested in the controversy respecting the site of Anderida should also turn to the historical notices of that Roman city—supposing it to be identical with Pevensey, which can scarcely be doubted—by Mr. Thomas Wright in our Magazine for Aug. 1852, pp. 133—137, reprinted in the agreeable handbook by that gentleman, entitled "Wanderings of an Antiquary."

Errata. — Page 45, first line, for "father" *read* grandfather. Page 164, line 27, for "se" *read* si. Page 155, last line, for "proprietor," *read* proprætor; second column, line 6 from foot, for "Semicus" *read* Sennius; line 4 from foot, *read* the Viducasses. The thickness of the wall at the station of Bremenium is 16½ feet, not 12½ feet, as has been stated in some accounts recently published.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE DISCOVERY OF MADEIRA.

IN a recent French volume is a notice of the Portuguese navigator, Alcaforado. It seems to us of the very highest interest, on account of the long extract from the French translation of a Portuguese book with which it concludes. We translate the article as containing a fresher and more living picture of the discovery of Madeira than we have found in any English work. The glowing yet perfectly natural colours which distinguished those olden narratives, seem like some secrets in the arts and sciences of the Middle Ages to be irrecoverably lost. The two notes are by the French author and not by the translator.

Francis Alcaforado lived toward the end of the fourteenth and at the beginning of the fifteenth century. Equerry of the Infanta, Dom Henry, he took part in one of those expeditions which served as a prelude to the discovery of America. He was on board the vessel which discovered in 1420 the island of Madeira, and published in Portuguese a narrative of the event. This narrative was translated into French under the title of *Relation historique de la découverte de l'isle de Madère*. Paris, 1671, in 12mo. This translation is almost as rare as the original. Encouraged by John Gonsalvo Zarco, who had discovered the island of Porto Santo, when trying to find Cape Bojador, and influenced by the accounts sufficiently romantic of some Christian slaves who had long been prisoners at Morocco, and especially of John de Moralès, Dom Henry caused a flotilla to be fitted out to go in search of the islands of the West, of which even the ancients appear to have had some knowledge. This little fleet commanded by John Gonsalvo Zarco consisted of two vessels, and set sail in the beginning of June in the year 1420. The subject is sufficiently important for us to reproduce here in print the textual details, in which we follow the French translation. (We have not been able to procure the Portuguese original.)*

"A report was spread among the Portuguese who inhabited the island of Porto Santo, for which Gonsalvo was then setting sail, that there appeared in the sea to the north-east of that island a continual and compact dimness from the sea to the sky, which never diminished, and which seemed as if it were naturally guarded by a strange noise, which was sometimes

---

* Some bibliographers doubt even the existence of this exceedingly rare book. Yet the translator says positively that he had had in his hands this printed book, and not merely the manuscript. "Dom Francis Manuel preserved the original manuscript thereof with care: it is to him that we are indebted for its publication in his own language, and it is from the Portuguese book that I have made this translation." (*Preface of the Translator*). A general remark is, that Portuguese and Spanish books relating to geographical discoveries published in the sixteenth century, and even in the seventeenth, are for the most part so rare that we are with some reason tempted to believe that they have been destroyed from a selfish calculation. Fortunately other nations, and particularly the French, took care to translate those books at the time that they appeared, and thus prevented their irreparable loss.

heard at Porto Santo itself; and because at that time navigation was only carried on within sight of land, for want of the astrolabe and of other instruments which have been since invented, it was judged impossible or miraculous to return to the island when once it had been lost sight of. This ignorance of the sea and of its secrets was the cause that the situation of the dimness aforesaid was generally deemed and called an abyss; the other confused and uncertain conjectures that were made regarding this distant shadow were that it was the mouth of hell; those who held this opinion were confirmed therein by some theologians, who, as simple as they were timid, tried to prove by arguments and authorities that the thing could be so. The historians, who pretended to be more learned, thought that it was the ancient island of Cipango, which God kept mysteriously concealed, and whither it was supposed the Spanish and Portuguese bishops and Christians had retired at the time they were oppressed by the Moors and the Saracens; that it would be openly to sin against Divine Providence to seek to ascertain this truth, and that it was not yet his pleasure to manifest this secret by the signs which were to precede this discovery, and which are indicated in the ancient prophecies which speak of this marvel. Gonsalvo meanwhile had been softly borne towards the island of Porto Santo by a calm peculiar to the season, and suitable for his design; but lest he should pass during the darkness of the night any land without seeing it, he caused the sails at night to be hauled in to avoid passing beyond the most recent point of land which he had seen. Notwithstanding he was not long in arriving at Porto Santo, whence he observed, along with those of the island, that terrible shadow which John de Moralès judged to be the commencement of the land which they were seeking. Consultation was held thereupon, and it was resolved to remain in this island during all the quarter of the present moon, in order to ascertain if this shadow changed its place or diminished with the moon. But the shadow appeared to them always in the same place, and of the same size, which caused them much more fear than hope.

The pilot, John de Moralès, unwavering in his opinions, maintained that the hidden land could not be very far off, certifying to Gonzalvo that the rays of the sun never dried up the earth there, by reason of the height and thickness of the trees; that thence there proceeded a great humidity, which caused the vapours with which the sky was covered, and that this formed the vast dimness which was seen. He gave it as his opinion that he and his companions should straightway proceed towards this immense cloud, and avowed his conviction that beneath this cloud would be found the land which was sought, or at least assured marks that it was not very far away. All were of an opinion contrary to that of Moralès, and said tumultuously that as a Castilian, and consequently the enemy of the Portuguese, he took pleasure in exposing them to an evident peril; that men did enough in combating against other men without fighting with the elements; that it was only profane persons that could wish and dare to penetrate into the secrets of God; that nothing else was to be expected from this shadow but death, and that it would be tempting God to advance in search of it without any other hope; that the Infanta would be badly served if the lives of his servants were thus exposed, and the king still worse served, as regarded the lives of his subjects, which it would be better to spare for more glorious enterprises. All these clamours did not make the captain desist from his resolution. He listened quietly; and, as he had alone more courage than all the others together, he determined in himself to surmount all sorts of perils and difficulties, of which the greatest was in his opinion the will of his soldiers, which he experienced to be so contrary to his own. After therefore having listened to them, he replied with the best reasonings in his power; and, without communicating his design to any one but John de Moralès, he one morning set sail again, and, leaving the island of Porto Santo, turned the prow of his vessel toward the place where he saw that great shadow, and went all sails set, in order that light might not fail him for reconnoitring all that he could of the land which he expected

easily to find. The fear of all increased as they came nearer to the shadowy shape, because the more they advanced the more it appeared high and dense, till at last it became altogether horrible. Toward noon frightful roarings of the sea were heard, which resounded all over the horizon; but no sign of land was seen, because the thick cloud into which they had entered covered the sea and the sky. The sight of a confusion so strange, and the neighbourhood of a peril so great, now excited a universal outcry; and they urgently begged Gonsalvo to steer away from the danger, and not incur guilt by the destruction of so many people; but the captain held right on, and wished to ascertain with what sort of enemy he had to do.

The weather was calm and the sea so rapid, that to prevent the current from sweeping the vessels away, Gonsalvo ordered out two long-boats to tow them, and entrusted them to the charge of Antony Gago and Gonsalvo Louis, men of known valour and experience, under the guidance of whom the vessels skirted the edge of the cloud:—the noise of the sea served to direct their course, for according as that noise diminished or increased they approached or retreated from it. The voyage continued for a season thus, and the cloud appeared to have less extent and was in effect less thick in the direction of the east: but frightfully did the waves still roar when through the shadowy mass was seen something yet blacker than itself. The distance prevented any one from discerning what it was. Some affirmed that they had seen armed giants of a prodigious size: but it was afterwards found that the rocks with which the shores of these regions are covered gave birth to such fancies. Already the sea appeared clear and the water more broken, a true indication that the coast was near, which a short time after they distinctly discovered with a surprise the more agreeable in proportion to the feebleness of their hope. The first thing which offered itself to their view was a point of land of no great elevation to which Gonsalvo immediately gave the name of *Point of Saint Laurence.* After having doubled this point they discovered in a southern direction a lofty table land covered with very thick wood, which extended from the mountain peaks to the very brink of the shore. The cloud at this place had withdrawn a little, so that it did nothing more than form a crown to the mountains. It was here that pleasure took entire possession of the souls of our voyagers, and that those who had feared perils the most regarded them the least. Their apprehension and their distrust were altogether banished, when they discovered that what they saw before them was a veritable and substantial land. They embraced each other with joy, and rendered thanks first to God, then to their captain, for having encouraged them to arrive at so glorious a termination of their toils, and even to the pilot who had been their guide with and to so much good fortune.

After having caused some utterance of pious gratitude to be made, John Gonsalvo landed with all possible solemnity, taking possession of this place for and in the name of the king Dom John of Portugal, and of the Infanta Dom Henry, order, guild, and knighthood of Christ. The water was blessed by two monks, and with it the air and the earth purified by invocation of the name of God. They afterwards raised an altar in the very place where Robert and Ann* had formerly erected one, and the ceremony of consecration was performed on Saint Elizabeth's day. And as Gonsalvo wished to neglect nothing that could give him a perfect

* It is stated that before this expedition the island of Madeira had already been discovered by an English gentleman, Robert Machin, who after having carried away Ann D'Arfet, escaped with her from Bristol in a ship, and reached at the end of thirteen days' sailing to the west of Morocco, an island covered with wood (hence the name of *Madeira*, from the Portuguese *Madeiro*), wood. Ann died there some time after, and her lover soon followed her to the tomb. Their vessel was wrecked on the coast of Morocco, and their companions were carried as slaves to Fez. It is there that John de Moralès, who was likewise in slavery, obtained from them the information which induced the king of Portugal to undertake this memorable expedition of discoveries.

knowledge of this place, he commanded a tour to be made through all the parts already discovered, and that all the roads and paths should be followed as far as they permitted, to see if any habitations were to be met with, or some traces of men or of cattle, with order to the explorers to bring dead or alive any one who might be discovered. Those who were sent out found nothing except numerous birds of different kinds and of different colours, which allowed themselves to be taken by the hand and did not make the employment either of trouble or address needful. John Gonsalvo, rich with what seemed to him an easy prey, returned on board, where having called into counsel with him the most notable of his companions, it was resolved not to depart till this land had been more closely and extensively examined as there was leisure; and because the sea which beat on that shore was full of rocks, John de Moralès considered that there might also be many rocks under the water: wherefore he deemed it prudent to continue their discovery in long-boats, as they commenced it, rather than in the vessels, in order to avoid the reefs and currents which might be encountered on this unknown coast: which was accordingly done, John Gonsalvo taking the long-boat of his vessel for himself and his company, and entrusting the care of the other to Captain Alvarez Alphonso: they passed in this order a point which was towards the west, and saw four beautiful rivers which flowed together into the sea, and of which the water was very pure. Gonsalvo filled some bottles with it to convey them to the Infanta.

Advancing still further, they discovered a valley which another river agreeably divided. This valley some soldiers were sent to reconnoitre, who found it abundant in nothing but fountains. Another valley, covered with trees, was traversed: the captain ordered some of those that had fallen to be used in the construction and erection of a cross; hence that place received the name of Holy Cross. As they continued to follow the coast, there rushed from a tongue of land which advanced into the sea more than the others, such a great quantity of jays, that the men in the longboats did not think themselves safe, from their hunger and their multitude; which was the cause that that point received the name of Punta dos Gralhos, which it still at present retains. Another tongue of land was perceived about two leagues further on, which formed, along with that which they had just left, a very beautiful gulf, surrounded by land less elevated than the rest, to which a wood of equal height served as a crown, above which crown rose very lofty cedars. They passed from this gulf of cedars to another valley, from which issued a sort of lake, which, entering into the sea, formed a very large basin, extremely suitable for disembarking. The beauty of the place induced Gonsalvo to land a good number of soldiers, with Gonsalvo Ayres at their head, to penetrate still further into the land than had been done, and to bring back respecting it all possible information. But he soon returned without any other information than that of having seen that the sea surrounded all this land, which sufficed as a proof that it was an island, and not a point of the continent of Africa, as some had up to that moment believed. The captain was not yet satisfied, imagining that there might be some habitation or other in the remoter regions. Therefore, continuing to skirt the coast from point to point, he discovered a large space free from the trees which grew so thickly everywhere else, and which was entirely covered with very beautiful fennel (in Portuguese called *funcho*), from the abundance whereof the town which was afterwards built there took the name of Funchal, the metropolitan as to temporal affairs, and formerly of all the West as to matters spiritual. The Portuguese, without being ambitious, like other nations that have made discoveries, to give grand names to their colonies, have contented themselves with preserving those which the colonies already had, or with giving them such as nature offered when they had no names already. Three large rivers issuing from this valley of Funchal mingled into one as they entered the sea, and formed two little islands, which it seemed as if Nature had placed there to serve as a mole to a place so agreeable. At these islands Gonsalvo an-

chored his vessels, and took in the wood and water he required. This captain, notwithstanding the apparent tranquillity and security, did not suffer any of his people to sleep on the land till this had been perfectly reconnoitred. The day after, as he continued to follow the same route, he arrived at that same point which he had seen in the direction of the South, and he caused a large cross to be erected there.

Having doubled this point he saw a shore which he called *Praya Hermosa*, or beautiful shore, on account of its broad and beautiful waters, the waves thereof gently breaking on the beach. Passing still on, they encountered between two points a furious torrent, the waters of which, however, were so clear that they stimulated the curiosity of some to ask leave to go and have a nearer view of them: the captain granted leave to two soldiers of Lagos, whom he much esteemed, who, despising the ford, and their life still more, wished to swim across this torrent: but, as if angry at their temerity, the torrent carried them away with so much rapidity that they would have perished if they had not been promptly succoured by their companions. This adventure gave to that torrent the name *Dos Soccorridos*, more fortunately than that *Dos Agravados* to another flowing into the sea of Arabia, of which our historians make mention. A little further on was seen a pointed rock which rose above the others, and which was surrounded by an arm of the sea which formed between this rock and a neighbouring stretch of land a sort of port into which Gonsalvo entered with his long-boats, imagining that this place might unveil to them greater secrets than the others, because they saw all the shore covered with traces of animals, which they had not yet chanced upon at any other spot: but they were soon undeceived, when they saw rushing into the sea with a very loud noise an immense troop of sea wolves that suddenly sprang from a cavern which had been hollowed out at the foot of the mountain by the water of the sea, and which seemed a sort of large chamber, which these animals used as a retreat, from which chamber of wolves, *Camara Dos Lobos*, Gonsalvo afterwards took an addition to his name, as Germanicus and the Scipios from the provinces which they had conquered to the Roman empire; and this same name he transmitted to his family. The cloud began at this place to assume such density both by sea and land, the rocks rose so high, and the noise of the waters increased in such a manner, that they thought that they would be acting with more rashness than they so far had been guilty of, if they ran the risk of losing by a disaster all the successes which they had that day had. Therefore the captain having taken his resolution and knowing all that the island contained, returned to the little islands where he had left his vessels; and having in a few days prepared water, wood, birds, herbs, plants of the land and everything which he thought would be likely to be agreeable to the Infanta, he put on board all these things and began his voyage back to Portugal, where he arrived without accident at the end of August of the same year, 1420. Learning that the Infanta was waiting for him at the court, he took, without sojourning at the province of Algarve, the road to Lisbon, into the harbour of which he entered without having lost a single man in his whole voyage; but, on the contrary, having gained to this kingdom the best island of all the western ocean."

Such is a portion of the narrative, extremely rare, which Alcaforado has given of the discovery of the island of Madeira, which preceded by seventy-two years that of America. We possess no other detail of the life of this navigator, who deserves to be drawn from oblivion.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF SWIFT TO MR. MOTTE.

Bristol Road, Edgbaston.

Mr. Urban,—I have much pleasure in forwarding copies of several unpublished letters from Dean Swift to Mr. Benjamin Motte. They form, as you will perceive, part of a series, which has been broken by the alienation of others printed in your Magazines for February and March, 1855.

I hope shortly to furnish you with a copy of the agreement between Swift, Pope, and Motte for the publication of the Miscellanies. The originals, with many letters of Pope to my grandfather, the late Charles Bathurst, esq. on the same subject, have been preserved in my family for a century and a quarter, and are now in my possession. Yours truly,

Charles Bathurst Woodman.

I.

"To Mr. Benjamin Motte, bookseller, at the Middle Temple Gate, in Fleet Street, London."

"*December 9th*, 1732.

"Sr,—I thank you for your packet, and I suppose shall hear of it as soon as it comes. I am not at all satisfyd with the last Miscellany: I believe I told you so in a former letter.* My part (which in the verses is seven-eighths†) is very incorrect. I can assure you I had no advantage by any one of the four volumes, as I once hinted to you, and desire it may be a secret always. Neither do I in the least understand the reasons for printing this. I believe I told you formerly ‡ that booksellers here have no property, and I have cause to believe that some of our printers will collect all they think to be mine, and print them by subscription, which I will neither encourage nor oppose. But as to the writings I have had long by me, I intend to leave them to certain friends,§ and that you shall be the publisher. I must tell you plainly I have now done with writing: verse grows troublesome, and hard to be got, and not worth my time, since they will neither entertain myself nor be of publick use.

If you think the Letter‖ you mention will do any service against that destructive design now on foot, I shall leave the matter to your discretion; and if the same wicked project shall be attempted here, I shall so far suspend my laziness as to oppose it to the utmost. I believe in both Kingdoms, those who by their function, their conscience, their honor, their oaths, and the interest of their community are most bound to obstruct such a ruin to the Church, will be the great advocates for it: for which, if I shall pray God to forgive them, His divine justice will not suffer Him.

"My health is tolerable, and, although I feel my lameness, they tell me I do not limp. I hope your family is well. I desire my service to Mrs. Lancelot: tell her to refresh a certain person's memory whenever I write to a certain lady.

"I am, with great sincerity, your assured friend

"And most humble servt,

"J. S.

"If you print that piece, I am content you should say, '*Written many years ago* by," &c., and name the Author, and get some short preface to show the reasons for printing it now by itself.

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* The letter printed in our March number, p. 259.

† It is remarkable that Swift's calculation in this respect increases in each letter. In Dec. 1727 he says, "As to the poetical volumes of Miscellany I believe five parts in six at least are mine." (Gent. Mag. Feb. 1855, p. 151.) In Nov. 1732, of the last Miscellany (Vol. V.) he claims "almost six-sevenths of the whole verse part of the book" (Gent. Mag. March, 1855, p. 259); and now he says "seven-eighths."

‡ See in March, p. 259, Swift's remarks on the disregard, or non-existence, of copyright in Dublin.

§ He had before (in July) mentioned Mr. Pope: see in March number, p. 258.

‖ This appears to relate to Swift's Letter against the proposed repeal of the Sacramental Test Act, originally written in 1708, and printed in the Miscellany in 1711. See the postscript to the present letter. Swift wrote in 1732 and 1733 several other papers on this subject, and the proposed repeal was again defeated.

II.

"To Mr. Benjamin Motte, bookseller, at the Middle Temple Gate, in Fleet Street, London.

"*Dublin, Feb. 1st*, 1732-3.

"S^r^,—I received your last short letter, with an inclosed from Mr. Ewen.* What that Ewen is, I know not, but he appears to be a very odd sort of man. I have a letter of his dated last July, which I believe I told you of in one of mine to you. He there says some very silly things, and reflects on Mr. Davys, who left him all he had. I wonder what calling or character the man is of. You can tell him I acknowledged the 4*l.* 15*s.* since you received it. I have advanced it all to the poor sister† who would needs have it. In his letter of July, he says he *has several letters of mine to Mr. Davys, and a few to his widow; that he hath been importuned to lend them, and has often resisted it.* Common sense and honesty would have directed him to burn them, or send them to me to do it. In the letter you sent me from him to you, he desires to know what I would have him do with them. Mrs. Davys hath been dead above 35 years. The letters were common letters of friendship among young people, and I believe I writ to her four or five after she was a widow and at Cambridge, and generally some present was mentioned. This Ewen must be a rascal, and has a mind to print them because he thinks they will bring money. Pray desire him to restore them to you to burn them; and, if he will not, let him do what he pleases, for they can be of no consequence, being only the common amusements of young people. I then lived in England, and he was a man I loved very well, but married very indiscreetly.

"We have had the poem upon the Use of Riches, which our people here, for want of knowing London, think a little obscure. I desire my love to Mrs. Launcelot. I will answer her letter soon.

"I find the business of the Test is quite dropt, and am very glad of it. But Satan was the adviser to a general Excise, or at least the greatest enemy that he could stir up against the Crown.

"I am y^r^ most humble serv^t^,

"J. S.

"My service to Mr. Pilkington, when you see him; I hope he continues to please my Ld Mayor and the city.‡

"I had your packet of papers from Mrs. Hyde, and kindly thank you for them.

"I had a letter lately from one Grace Barmby, who says she lives at the King's Arms and Two Bishops, behind St. Clement's church. I suppose she is the widow of one Barmby, who made my gown in the late Queen's time, when I lived in London. I am very confident I owe her not a farthing, and so I told her or somebody from her when I was last in London. It is against my constant practice to leave a place without paying my debts. Looking at her letter again, I find her demand is for the year 1726, which was the first time I went to England since the Queen's death, which confirms me that I owe her nothing. Her demands are 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Pray call at your leisure, and tell her what I say. Perhaps she may be poor. But it is impossible I should be in her debt, for I wanted not money, and the bill is exorbitant, being near 11*l.* for one gown and cassock, more by a third than ever I used to pay. However, out of perfect charity, please to let her have 2 guineas, with a full acquittance for all accounts. I am sorry to give you so much trouble."

III.

"To Mr. Benjamin Motte, bookseller, at the Middle Temple Gate, in Fleet Street, London.

"*Dublin, Oct.* 25, 1735.

"S^r^,—Yours of the fourth instant § I had not till very lately. Here lives one Mr. Hatch, who is a manager for

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* Ewen, of Cambridge: see in March, p. 259.

† Rhoda Staunton: see in March, p. 260.

‡ As chaplain: see in March, p. 260.

§ This letter of Mr. Motte's is printed among Swift's Correspondence in the several editions of his Works, including Sir Walter Scott's. It states that he had "punctually paid" the annuity which Swift allowed to Mrs. Fenton—who was his sister. Her marriage, which had deeply offended him, took place at the beginning of the

the Temple family. He came lately to the Deanery, and talked with great melancholy of Mrs. Fenton not having received any money from me in a long time; whereupon I paid him ten guineas for her use, and took his Receit: for, to say the truth, having not heard of you in a long time, nor caring one straw whether that woman had received one peny, or what became of her who had during her whole life disobliged me in the most circumstances of her conduct, I did not employ one thought upon her, except to her disadvantage; and I heartily wish you had demanded your money of me as you payd it, because then it would not have been such a load upon me as now it will. I desire therefore you will please to let me know how far I am got in your debt, and I will discharge it as fast as I can get any money in, which is almost as impossible to find here as honesty, so that I am hardly able to subsist for want of receiving any rents or interest. I desire therefore you will pay her no more, but only send me how her account lyes including the ten guineas I sent by Mr. Hatch, who was to send her a bill. It is not above three weeks ago. I would much rather assist my poor cousin Launcelot,* if it was in my power, for she was always kind and obliging to me. I did not know Mrs. Fenton had a son, nor will ever believe such a breed had either worth or honor.† My service and love to Mrs. Launcelot. I hope you and your family are well. As to my own health, it is very indifferent, and fretting myself in vain about the villainy of others.

"I am, with great truth, Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"J. S.

We have before published, in our Magazines for February, March, and July in the present year, three portions of the Correspondence of Dr. Jonathan Swift with his London publisher, Mr. Benjamin Motte, to whose charge he committed his most popular work, the Travels of Lemuel Gulliver.

The first letter, opening the correspondence, was written by Swift under the pseudonyme of Richard Sympson, and dated the 8th August, 1726. The next, dated the 3rd Jan. 1726[-7],‡ was written under the name of his friend Mr. Charles Ford, or by Mr. Ford himself at Swift's dictation, and inclosed corrections to Gulliver, of which the first edition had then been published.

In April, 1727, Swift still communicated with Motte under the name of Richard Sympson;§ but in December following he had thrown off his disguise, and wrote freely to him, not only respecting the proposed "cuts" in illustration of Gulliver,‖ but also respecting the Miscellany, in which Swift's minor pieces were published with those of Pope and Gay, and on other topics.

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century. "During this period of Swift's life (writes Sir Walter Scott) his sister contracted an imprudent marriage with a person called Fenton, to his very high and avowed displeasure, which, as Lord Orrery has informed us, was solely owing to his ambition being outraged by her matching with a tradesman. This, however, was by no means the case. Fenton was a worthless character, and upon the eve of bankruptcy, when Swift's sister, against his warm remonstrances, chose to unite her fate to his. And although he retained his resentment against her imprudence, Lord Orrery ought not to have omitted that, out of his moderate income, Swift allowed Mrs. Fenton what was adequate to her comfortable support, amid the ruin in which that imprudence had involved her."

* "There is an honest man, whose name is Launcelot: he has been long a servant to my Lord Sussex: he married a relation of mine, a widow, with a tolerable jointure, which, depending upon a lease which the Duke of Grafton suffered to expire about three years ago, sunk half his little fortune." Letter of Swift to the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Steward, Nov. 10, 1730; in which he proceeds to ask for some office for Mr. Launcelot, who had been disappointed in his expectations from the Duke of Dorset whilst his grace held that office. The Earl refused the request, on the 15th December: see his letter, and what Sir Walter Scott terms Swift's "most admirable answer," in Swift's Correspondence.

† Motte had written that "Mr. Fenton, her son, who receives it, is a man of worth and honour, and I am persuaded will return me the money, should it be paid him from any other quarter."

‡ Magazine for Feb. p. 148.

§ July, 1855, p. 36.

‖ Feb. 1855, p. 150.

Subsequently, Swift employed Motte as his London agent in many matters of private business, as the letters written in the years 1732 and 1735, with copies of which we were favoured by Mr. Preston of Norwich,* have already shown. We are now enabled, by favour of C. B. Woodman, esq., to add a portion of the letters which were not so alienated from the possession of the family. In order to understand these letters fully, we must request the reader to take up our magazines for February and March, and follow the sequence of the subjects to which they refer.

A note upon the several volumes and editions of "The Miscellany:" the joint production of Swift, Pope, and Gay, will be found in our February number, p. 152; and it was there mentioned that the third Miscellany, published in 1727, was in its title-page called "The Last Volume." When, in 1732, Pope resolved to publish another volume, Motte, as Pope relates, "deliberately refused." He therefore offered it to another publisher, Mr. Lawton Gilliver, who at once undertook it. Motte soon saw his error, and applied to Pope on the matter, probably backing his solicitation with a friendly word from Swift. Pope replied: "All I can do were to speak to Mr. Gilliver, as you requested, to give you the share you w^d have in ye property, and to set aside my obligation and covenant with him, so far to gratify the Dean and yourself. You cannot object, I think, to the terms which he pays, and which at the first word he agreed to." This, though called "the third volume" of the Miscellanies, was really the fourth.

We copy this statement from a recent writer (P. A. B.) in "Notes and Queries," July 28.

JACQUES DE LELAING;

THE GOOD KNIGHT, WITHOUT FEAR AND WITHOUT DOUBT.

"Faites silence; je vais parler de *lui!*"—BOILEAU.

BETWEEN the city of Namur and the quaint old town of Dinant, there is as much matter of interest for the historian as of beauty for the traveller and artist. War has been the most terrible scourge of the two localities on the Meuse which I have just named. Namur has a present reputation for cutlery, and an old one for "slashing blades" of another description. Don John, the great victor at Lepanto, lies entombed in the city, victim of the poison and the jealousy of his brother Philip. There the great Louis proved himself a better soldier than Boileau did a poet, when he attempted to put the royal soldier's deeds into rhyme. Who too can stand at St. Nicholas's gate without thinking of "my uncle Toby" and the Frenchman, for whose dying he cared so little, on the glacis of Namur? At present the place, it is true, has but a dull and dreamy aspect. Indeed, it may be said of the inhabitants, as of Molly Carew's lovers, that "It's dhrames and not sleep that comes into their heads." Such at least would seem to be the case, if I may draw a conclusion from what I saw a few days ago at the bookseller's stall at the Namur station, where there were more copies of a work professing to interpret dreams than of any other production, whether grave or *gaillard.*

Dinant, a curious old town, the high limestone rocks behind which seem to be pushing it from off its narrow standing-ground into the Meuse, has even bloodier reminiscences than Namur; but of these I will not now speak. Between the two cities, at the most picturesque part of the stream, and on the loftiest cliff which rises above it, stands the vast ruin of the old *titanic* castle of Poilvache, the once rather noisy home of the turbulent household of those terrible brothers known in chivalrous history as the "Four Sons of Aymon." During one of the few fine evenings of the present summer, I was looking up at this height from the opposite bank, while around me stood in groups a number of those brilliant-eyed, soft-voiced, ready-witted Walloons, who are said to be the descendants of a Roman legion whose members colonised the country and married the ladies in it! A Walloon priest, or one at least who spoke the dialect perfectly, but who had a strong

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* Gent. Mag. March, 1855.

French accent was so pleasing to me an observation in French remained during the period of my observation close at my side. "Are these people," said I to him, "a contented people?" He looked over to a cheerful looking old man, and presuming that he was contented with the dispensation that had appointed him to be a labourer, inquired of him which part of his labour he loved most? After pausing for a minute, the old peasant replied in very fair French, "I think the sweetest task I have is when I mow that meadow up at Bel-passant yonder for the wild thyme in it enchants the very air." "But your winter-time," said I, "must be a dark and dreary time?" "Neither dark nor dreary," was the remark of a tidy woman, his wife, who was at the moment on her knees, sewing up the ragged rents in the outer-skin of a Walloon beggar. "Neither dark nor dreary. In winter-time at home we don't want light to get the children about us to teach them their Catechism." The priest smiled. "And as for spring-time," said her husband, "you should be here to enjoy it, for the fields are then all flowers, and the sky is one song." "There is poetry in their expression," said I to the priest. "There is better than that," said he, "there is love in their hearts;" and, turning to the woman who was mending the raiment of the passive mendicant, he asked her if she were not afraid of infection. "Why should I fear?" was her remark; "I am doing but little: Christ did more. He washed the feet of beggars: and we must risk something if we would gain Paradise." The particular beggar to whom she was thus extending most practical charity was by no means a picturesque bedesman: but, not to be behind-hand in *zeal* towards him, I expressed compassion for his lot. "My lot is not so deplorable," said he, uncovering his head; "I have God for my hope, and the charity of humane people for my succour." As he said this, my eye turned from him to a shepherd who had just joined our group, and who was waiting to be ferried over to the little village of Houx. I knew him by name, and knew something of the solitariness of his life, and I observed to him, "Jacques, you at least have a dull life of it; and you even no— weary with the four hours you have been spelling [illegible]." "Alas!" he exclaimed, in a tyrant tone, "I am never alone, and never weary. How should I be either when my days are passed in the company of [illegible] [illegible] and there is given me to think [illegible]!" The priest smiled even more approvingly than before, and I remarked to him, "We are here in Arcadia." "But not without human ties," said he, [illegible] a woman at a distance, who was in the employ of the farmer's wife, he [illegible] the latter [illegible] she would still have anything to do with a well-known thief. "Eh, father," was the immediate of a woman whom John Howard would have kissed, "starving her in illness would not cure her of pilfering; and, between working and being well-watched, she will soon lose her evil habits." "You are a good Christian," I said to her. "[illegible] what community you may." "She is a good Catholic," added the priest. "I am what the good God has made me," was the simple reply of the Walloon wife: "and my religion is this, to go on my knees when all the house is asleep, and then pray for the whole world." "Aye, aye," was the chorus of those around her. "that is true religion." "It is a part of true religion," interposed the priest: but I could not help thinking that he would have done as well had he left Marie Justine's text without his comment. We walked together down to the bank of the river, opposite the chateau of the young Count de Lalaing, the proprietor and burgomaster of Houx. I looked up from the modern chateau to the ruins of the vast castle where the sons of Aymon once held barbaric state, maintained continual war, and inflicted a reverence for the mother of Him who was the Prince of Peace. The good priest seemed to guess my thoughts, for he remarked, "We live now in better times: the church is less splendid, and chivalry less glorious, if not extinct: but there is a closer brotherhood of all men,—at least," he added hesitatingly, "at least I hope so." "I cannot remember," said I, "a single virtue possessed by either Aymon or his sons, except brute-courage and a rude sort of generosity, not based on ple, br[illegible] also. It is a

pity that Belgium cannot boast of more perfect chevaliers than the old proprietors of Poilvache, and that you have not a hero to match with Bayard." "Belgium," was his answer, "can make such boast, and had a hero who had finished his heroic career long before Bayard was born. Have you never heard of the good knight without fear and without doubt?" "I have heard of one without fear and without reproach." "That title," he remarked, "was but a plagiarism from the one conferred on Jacques de Lelaing by his contemporaries." And then he sketched the outline of the good knight's career, and directed me to sources where I might gather more detailed intelligence. I was interested in what I learned, and it is because I hope also to interest readers at home that I venture to place before them, however imperfectly rendered, the sketch of the career of a brave man before the time of Bayard, one who illustrates the old saying that—

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnonem.

Jacques de Lelaing, the good knight, without fear and without doubt, was born in the chateau of Lelaing, in the first quarter of the fifteenth century. The precise year is not known, but it was full a half century before the birth of Bayard. He came of a noble race,—that is, of a race the male portion of which saw more honour in slaughter than science. His mother was celebrated for her beauty as well as nobility. She was wise, courteous, and *debonnaire;* well-mannered, and full of all good virtues. So at least, or in nearly similar terms, wrote Georges Chastellan of her, just two centuries ago.

Jacques de Lelaing was as precocious a boy as the eccentric Phillip Wharton himself. At the age of seven a priestly tutor had perfected him in French and Latin; and the good man had so imbued him with literary tastes, that in after-life the good knight found time to cultivate the acquaintance of Captain Pen as well as of Captain Sword, and specimens of his handiwork are yet said to exist in the libraries of Flanders and Brabant.

Jacques, however, was never a mere student "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." He loved manly sports; and he was yet but a blooming youth when the "damoiseau of Cleves," nephew of that great duke whom men, for no earthly reason, called Philip *the Good*, carried off his young friend from the castle of Lelaing, and made of him a squire, not of dames but of knights, in the turbulent court of the ducal Philip with the benevolent qualification to his name.

The youth entered upon his career with a paternal provision which bespoke at once the liberality and the wisdom of his father, stout William de Lelaing. The sire bestowed upon his son four splendid horses, a well-skilled groom, and a "gentleman of service," which in common phrase means a valet, or "gentleman's gentleman." But the young soldier had more than this in his train—namely, a well-lettered cleric, commissioned to be for ever expounding and instructing, with a special object to boot, that Jacques should not forget his Latin! Excellent sire thus to care for his son. If modern fathers only might send into barracks with their sons, when the latter first join their regiments, reverend clerks, whose office it should be to keep their pupils well up in their catechism, the Eton grammar, and English orthography, what a blessing it would be to the young gentlemen and to all acquainted with them! As it is, we have officers worse instructed and less intelligent than the sons of the artists who make their uniforms.

When Jacques went forth into the world, his sire gave him as good advice as Polonius threw away on his son Laertes. The sum of it was according to the old French maxim, "Noblesse oblige."—"Inasmuch," said the old man, "as you are more noble than others by birth, so," said he, "should you be more noble than they by virtue." The hearty old father added an assurance that "few great men gained renown for prowess and virtue, who did not entertain love for some dame or demoiselle." This last, however, was but an equivocal assurance, for by counselling Jacques to fall in love with "some dame or demoiselle," he simply advised him to do so with any man's wife or daughter. But it was advice commonly given to young gentlemen in arms, and is to this day commonly followed by them. Jacques bettered the paternal instructions, by falling in

love with two ladies at the same time. As ambitious youths were wont to do, he passed by the white and pink young ladies whom he met, and paid his addresses, with remarkable success, to two married duchesses. Neither of them suspected that the smooth-chinned young "squire" was swearing eternal fidelity to the other, or that this lightly-mailed Macheath wooed his mediæval Polly with his pockets full of "favours" just bestowed on him by an unsuspecting Lucy. Thus has love ever been made by officers and highwaymen.

But if Jacques loved two, there was not a lady at the court of Burgundy who did not love *him*. The most virtuous of them sighingly expressed a wish that their husbands, *or their lovers*, were only like him. The men hated him, while they affected to admire his grace, his bearing, and his irresistible bravery. Jacques very complacently accepted the love of the women and the envy of the men; and, feeling that he had something to be thankful for, he repaired to the shrine of the Virgin at Hal, and thanked "Our Lady" accordingly.

Now Philip the Good was good only just as Nicholas the Czar was "good." He had a fair face and a black heart. Philip, like Nicholas, joined an outward display of conjugal decency with some private but very crapulous indecency; and the Duke, like the Czar, was *the* appalling liar of his day. Philip had increased the ducal territory of Burgundy by such means as secured Finland to Muscovy, by treachery of the most fiendish quality; and in 1442, affecting to think that Luxembourg was in the sick condition which Nicholas described as the condition of Turkey,—when the imperial felon thought he was making a confederate of Sir Hamilton Seymour, the duke resolved to seize on the territory in question, and young Jacques de Lelaing was in an ecstacy of delight at being permitted to join in this most rascally of expeditions.

Within a year, desolation was spread throughout a wide district. Fire and sword did their devastating work, and the earth was swept of the crops, dwellings, and human beings, which lay between the invaders and Luxembourg. The city was ultimately taken by surprise, and the good Philip delivered it up to pillage;—then ensued a scene which hell itself could not equal; and the duke and his followers having enacted horrors from which devils would have recoiled, they returned to Brussels, where they were received with ten times more delight than if they had come back from an expedition that had been undertaken for the benefit of humanity.

What was called *peace* now followed, and Jacques de Lelaing, having fleshed his maiden sword and gained the praise of brave men, and the love of fair women, resolved to commence a series of provincial excursions for his own especial benefit. As, in modern times, professors without scholars, and actors without engagements, wander from town to town and give lectures at the "King's Arms," so Jacques de Lelaing went forth upon his way, offering to fight all comers in presence of kings themselves.

His first appearance on this provincial tour was at Nancy, in 1445, where a brilliant French court was holding joyous festival while awaiting the coming of Suffolk, who was commissioned to escort to England a royal bride, in the person of Margaret of Anjou. The French knights made light of the soldier of Burgundy, but Jacques, when announcing that he was the holder of the tournament, added that no French knight should unhorse him, unless God and his good lady decreed otherwise.

The latter was not likely, and he felt himself secure; doubly so, for he rode into the lists decorated with favours, gold embroidery, and rich jewels, the gifts of the Duchesses of Orleans and Calabria, each of whom fondly believed that she was the sole fair one by whose bright eyes Jacques de Lelaing swore his prettiest oath. Accordingly there was not a cavalier who rode against him in that passage of arms who left the field otherwise than with broken or bruised bones. "What manner of man will this be?" cried they, "if even as a lad he lays on so lustily?"

The lad at the subsequent banquet, to which he was borne in triumph, again proved that he had the capacity of a man. He was fresh as a rose just blown; gay as a lark in early spring. The queens of France and Sicily conversed with him by the half hour, while ladies of lower degree gazed at him till

they sighed, and sighed, knowing full well *why*, and caring very much wherefore. Charles VII. too, treated him with especial distinction, and conferred upon him the rich prizes he had won as victor in the rough tourney of the day. But there were other guerdons awarded him that night which he more highly prized. Jacques visited the Duchess of Orleans in her bower, and carried away with him, on leaving, the richest diamond she had to bestow. He then passed to the pavilion of the Duchess of Calabria,—a lady who, among other gifts willingly made by her, placed upon his finger a brilliant ruby set in a gorgeous golden ring. He went to his own bed that night as impudently happy as a modern life-guardsman who is successfully fooling two ladies' maids. His *cleric* had left him, and Jacques had ceased to care for the keeping-up of his Latin—except, perhaps, the conjugation of the imperative mood of *amo*. "Amemus," *let us love*, was the favourite part of the mood, and the most frequently repeated by him and his brace of duchesses.

Some time after this very successful first appearance, and towards the end of 1445, our doughty squire was traversing the cathedral of Nôtre Dame of Antwerp, and was on the point of cursing the singers for their bad voices, just as one might be almost justified in doing now—so execrable are they; he was there and thus engaged, when a Sicilian knight, named Bonifazio, came jingling his spurs along the transept, and looking jauntily and impertinently as he passed by. Jacques looked boldly at this "pretty fellow" of the time, and remarked that he wore a golden fetter ring on his left leg, held up by a chain of the same metal, fastened to a circlet above his knee. His shield bore the device, "Who has fair lady, let him look to her well!" "It is an impertinent device," said Jacques, touching the shield, by way of token that he would fight the bearer for carrying it. "Thou art but a poor squire, albeit a bold man," said the Sicilian, with the air of one who was half inclined to chastise the Hainaulter for his insolence.

Toison d'Or, the herald, whispered in the ear of the Hainaulter; thereupon Jacques exclaimed, "If my master, Duke Philip, will give me permission to fight, thou darest not deny me on his grace's territory." Bonifazio bowed, by way of assent. The permission was gained, and the encounter came off at Ghent. The first day's combat was a species of preliminary struggle on horseback, in which Jacques showed himself so worthy of the spurs he did not yet wear, that Philip fastened them to his heels the next day, and dubbed him knight in solemn form. As the combatants strode into the lists on the second day, the Duke of Orleans remarked to his duchess that Jacques was not so "gent as the Sicilian." The duchess smiled, as Guinever smiled when she looked on Sir Launcelot, while her husband King Arthur commented upon him; and she said, in phrase known to all who read Spenser, "he loves a lady gent;" and she added, with more of the smile and less of the blush, "he is a better man than the Sicilian, and to my thinking he will this day prove it."

"We shall see," remarked the duke carelessly.

"We shall see," re-echoed the duchess, with the sunniest of smiles.

Jacques, like the chivalric "gent." that he was, did honour to the testimony of the duchess. The combatants went at it like stout men; Jacques belaboured his antagonist with a staff, the Sicilian answered by thrusting a javelin at his adversary's uncovered face. They then flung away their arms and their shields, and hewed at each other with their battle-axes. Having spoiled the edges of these and loosened them from their handles by battering at each others' skulls, they finally drew their lusty and well-tempered swords, and fought so fiercely that the gleaming of their swiftly manœuvred blades made them seem as if they were smiting each other with lightning. Jacques had well nigh dealt a mortal thrust at the Sicilian when, at the intervention of the Duke of Orleans, Philip the Good flung his truncheon into the lists, and so saved the foreign knight, by ending the fray. The duchess reproved her consort for being over-intrusive, but she smiled more gleesomely than before. "Whither away, Sire Jacques," asked she, as the latter modestly bowed

on passing her, the multitude the while rending the welkin with their approving shout. "To the chapel in the wood," replied Jacques, "to render thanks for the aid vouchsafed to me by Our Lady." "Marry," murmured the duchess, "we will be there too." She thought it not less edifying to see the knight at his devotions than to behold him in the duello. "I am grateful to the Lady of Good Succour," said Jacques. "And thou doest right loyally," was the comment of the duchess.

The victory of the Belgian cavalier over the Sicilian gained for him the distinctive name which he never lost, that of "The Good Knight." To maintain it, he proceeded to travel from court to court, as pugilists itinerate it from fair to fair, to exhibit prowess and to gather praise. The modern pugilist looks to pence as well as praise; and the ancient knight had an eye to profit also—he invariably carried off the horse, armour, and jewels of the vanquished. As Sire Jacques deemed himself invincible, he looked to the realization of a lucrative tour. "Go on thy way, with God's blessing," exclaimed his sire. "Go on thy way, Jacques," murmured his mother, through her tears, "thou wilt find ointment in thy valise to cure all bruises. Heaven send thee a surgeon an thou break thy bones."

Across the French frontier merrily rode Sire Jacques, followed by his squire, and attended by his page. From his left arm hung a splendidly wrought helmet by a chain of gold, the prize offered by him to any one who could overcome him in single combat; and Jacques announced that, in addition, he would give a diamond to any lady or demoiselle indicated to him by his conqueror; he stipulated that which ever combatant first dropped his axe, he should bestow a bracelet upon his adversary; and he would only fight upon the condition that neither knight should be fastened in his saddle—a regulation which I should never think of seeing insisted upon anywhere, except by equestrian aldermen, when they amble on Mr. Batty's horses to meet the sovereign at Temple Bar. For the rest, Jacques put his trust in God, and relied upon the strength given him in the love of "the fair lady who had more power over him than aught besides throughout the entire world." A hundred ladies fair, matrons and maids, who heard of this well-advertised confidence, did not hesitate to exclaim: "Delicious fellow! He means *me!*"

It was the proud boast of Jacques that he traversed the capital and the provincial cities of France without meeting with a knight who would accept his defiance. It would be more correct to say—a knight who *could* take up his challenge. Charles VII. forbade his chivalry from encountering the fierce Hainaulter anywhere but at the festive board. In the south of France, then held by the English, he met with the same civility; and he rode fairly into Spain, his lance in rest, before his onward career was checked by the presence of an adversary. That adversary was Don Diego de Guzman, grand-master of Calatrava, and, although he knew it not, ancestor to a future empress of the French. The Don met the Belgian on the borders of Castile, and accepted his published challenge, out of mere love, as the one silly fellow said to the other, out of mere love for his "très aimée dame." The "dames" of those days enjoyed nothing so much as seeing the gentlemen thwack each other; and, considering what a worthless set these latter for the most part were, the ladies had logically comic reasons to support their argument.

It was necessary, however, for Don Diego to obtain the consent of his sovereign to encounter in mortal combat a knight of the household of Burgundy, then in alliance with Spain. The sovereign was absent from the country, and while an answer was being expected from him to the application duly made, Jacques, at the head of a most splendid retinue, trotted leisurely into Portugal, to tempt the Lusitanian knights to set their lances against him. He rode forward to the capital, greeted by the way as though he had been as illustrious a monarch as his ducal master. It was one ovation from the frontier to Lisbon, where he was welcomed by the most crowded of royal balls, at which the king (Alfonso V.), taking his consort by the hand, led her to Sire Jacques, and bade him tread a measure with her. Messire Jacques con-

sented, and there was more than enough of dancing and feasting, and but little fighting. Lisbon was as dull to the Belgian as Donnybrook Fair without a scrimmage used to be to all its lively habitués. "I have had a turn with the queen," said Jacques, "let me now have a tourney with your captains." "Burgundy is my good friend," answered the king—and he was right in a double sense, for burgundy was as dear to him as champagne is to the Czar's valet, Frederick William, who presides at Berlin. "Burgundy is our good friend," answered Alfonzo, "and Heaven forbid that a knight from such a court should be roughly treated by any knights at mine." "By St. George! I defy them!" exclaimed Jacques. "And even so let it rest," said the monarch, "ride back to Castile, and do thy worst upon the hard ribs of the Guzman." Jacques adopted the suggestion; and on the third of February, 1447, there was not a bed in Valladolid to be had "for love or money," so crowded was that strong-smelling city with stronger smelling Spaniards, whose curiosity was even stronger than the odours they distilled, to witness the "set-to" between the Belgian chicken and the Castile shaver!

I will not detail the preliminary ceremonies, the processions to the field, the entry of the sovereigns, the flutterings of the ladies, the excitement of the knights, and the eagerness of the countless multitude. Jacques was on the ground by ten o'clock, where Guzman kept him waiting till three; and then the latter came with an axe, so much longer than that wielded by the Belgian, that even the Spanish umpires forbade its being employed. Don Diego's own "godfather" for the occasion was almost minded to thump him with the handle; and there was all the trouble in the world to induce him to select another. This being effected, each knight was conducted to his tent, with the understanding that he was not to issue therefrom until the clarions had thrice sounded by way of signal. At the very first blast, however, out rushed the Guzman, looking as ferocious as a stage Richard who has killed five false Richmonds and is anxiously inquiring for the real one, wherewith to finish the half dozen. The too volatile Don was beckoned back by the chief herald as haughtily as the late evergreen Widdicombe used to point out with his whip some obvious duty to be performed by Mr. Merryman. Diego retired muttering, but he again appeared in front of his tent, at the second note of summons from the trumpet, and only withdrew after the king had assailed him "with an ugly word." At the third flourish, the two champions flew at each other, battle-axe in hand. With this weapon they hammered at each other's head, until there was little sense left in either of them. At length Diego was disarmed; then ensued a contest made up partly of wrestling and partly of boxing; finally, they had recourse to their swords, when the king, perceiving that murder was likely to ensue to one or both, threw his bâton into the lists, put an end to the combat, and refused permission to the adversaries to continue the struggle on horseback. The antagonists shook hands, and the people shouted. The Spanish knight is deemed, by Belgian chroniclers, as having come off "second best" in the struggle; but it is also clear that Diego de Guzman was by far the "toughest customer" that ever confronted Jacques de Lelaing. There was some jealousy on the part of the Iberian, but his behaviour was, altogether, marked by generosity. He praised the prowess of Jacques, and presented him with an Andalusian horse covered with the richest trappings; and de Lelaing, as unwilling to be outdone in liberality as in fight, sent to Guzman, by a herald, a magnificent charger, with covering of blue velvet embroidered in gold, and a saddle of violet velvet, to be seated on which was of itself a luxury. Much dancing at court followed; and finally the good knight left Valladolid loaded with gifts from the king, praises from men, and love from the ladies, who made surrender of more hearts than he had time to accept.

In Navarre and in Arragon he challenged all comers, but in vain. Swords slept in scabbards, battle-axes hung quietly from saddle-bows, and there was more feasting than fighting. At length Jacques, after passing through Perpignan and Narbonne, arrived at Montpelier, where he became the guest of the famous Jacques Cœur,

the silversmith and banker of Charles VII. Old Cœur was a hearty old host, for he offered the knight any amount of money he would honour him by accepting; and he intimated that if de Lelaing, in the course of his travels, had found it necessary to pawn any of his plate or jewellery, *he* (Jacques Cœur) would redeem it free of expense. "My good master, the Duke of Burgundy," replied the errant chevalier, "provides all that is necessary for me, and allows me to want for nothing," and thereupon he went on his way to the court of Burgundy, where he was received with more honour than if he had been executing a mission for the especial benefit of humanity.

But these honours were little, compared with the rejoicings which took place when the "good knight" revisited his native chateau, and the parents who therein resided. His sire hugged him till his armour was warm again; and his lady mother walked about the halls in a state of ecstasy and thanksgiving. Finally, the rafters shook at the efforts of the joyous dancers, and many a judicious matron instructed her daughter how Jacques, who subdued the stoutest knights, might be himself subdued by the very gentlest of ladies. The instruction was given in vain. The good chevalier made love alike to young widows, wives, and daughters, and having broken more hearts than he ever broke lances, he suddenly left home in search of new adventures.

Great was the astonishment, but that altogether of a pleasurable sort, when the herald Charolais appeared at the Scotish court, in July 1449, and delivered a challenge from Jacques to the whole of the Douglases. It was accepted in their name by James Douglas, the brother of the lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and in December of the year last named, Jacques, with a retinue of fighting uncles, cousins, and friends, embarked at Ecluse, and set sail for Caledonia. The party were more battered about by the sea than ever they had been by enemy on land; and when they arrived at Leith they looked so "shaky," were so pale and haggard, had so little of a "slashing" look, wrapped up as they were in surcoats and comforters, that the Scottish cavaliers, observing the draggled condition of the strangers, and of the plumes, which seemed to be moulting from their helmets, fairly asked them what motive induced them to come so far in so sorry a plight, for the mere sake of getting bruised by knights ashore after having been tossed about, sick and sorry, during whole nights at sea. When the northern cavaliers heard that honour and not profit had moved the Belgian company, they marvelled much thereat, but prepared themselves, nevertheless, to meet the new comers, in dread encounter, at Stirling.

James II. presided at the bloody fray, in which three fought against three. What the Scotish chroniclers say of the struggle I cannot learn, but the Belgian historians describe their champions as having been eminently victorious with every arm; and, according to them, the Douglases were not only soundly drubbed, but took their beating with considerable sulkiness. But there is much poetry in Belgian history, and probably the doughty Douglas party may not have been so thoroughly worsted as the pleasant chroniclers in question describe them to have been. No doubt the conquerors behaved well, as we know "les braves Belges" have never failed to do, if history may be credited. However this may be, Jacques and his friends hurried from Scotland, appeared at London before the meek Lancastrian King, Henry VI. and, as the latter would not licence his knights to meet the Burgundians in the lists, the foreign fighting gentlemen had their passports *visé*, and, taking passage in the fast sailer "Flower of Hainault," duly arrived at home, where they were hailed with enthusiasm.

Jacques had short space wherein to breathe. An English knight, named Thomas Karr, speedily appeared at the court of Philip the Duke, and challenged de Lelaing, for the honour of old England. This affair caused a great sensation, and the lists were dressed in a field near Bruges. The English knight was the heavier man in flesh and armour, but Jacques, of course, was the favourite. Dire was the conflict. The adversaries strove to fell each other with their axes, as butchers do oxen. Karr paralysed, if

he did not break, Jacques' arm, but the Belgian, dropping his axe, closed with his foe, and after a struggle fell with and upon him. Karr was required, as a defeated man, to carry the gauntlet of the victor to the lady pointed out by him. But obstinate Tom Karr protested against this, as he had only fallen on his elbow. The umpires declared he had had a full fall, "head, belly, arms, and legs;" Jacques, however, was generous and would not insist. On the contrary, adverting to the fact that he had himself been the first to drop his own axe, he presented Karr with a rich diamond as the forfeit due by him who first lost a weapon in the combat.

Karr had terribly wounded Jacques, and the wound of the latter took long to cure. The Duke Philip hastened his convalescence by naming him counsellor and chamberlain; and as soon as the man so honoured by his master had recovered from his wounds, he repaired to Chalons-on-Saone, where he opened a "tourney" which was talked of in the country for many a long year afterwards. Jacques had vowed that he would appear in the closed lists thirty times before he had attained his thirtieth year; and this tournay at Chalons was held by him against all comers, in order the better to enable him to fulfil his vow. The details would be tedious; suffice it to say that the affair was of barbarian magnificence, and that knights smashed one another's limbs, for personal honour, ladies' love, and the glory of Our Lady of Tears! Rich prizes were awarded to the victors, as rich forfeits exacted from the vanquished, and there was not only a sea of good blood spilt in this splendidly atrocious fray but as much bad blood made as there was good blood shed. But then there was empty honour acquired, a frail sort of affection gained, and an impalpable glory added to the non-existent crown of an imaginary Venus Victrix, decorated with the name of "Our Lady of Tears." What more could true knights desire? Chivalry was satisfied; and common-place men, with only common sense to direct them, had to look on in admiring silence, or risk being cudgelled if they dared to speak out.

Jacques was now at the height of his renown. He was "the good knight without fear and without doubt," and Duke Philip placed the last rose in his chaplet of honour, by creating him a Knight of the illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece. Thus distinguished, he rode about Europe, inviting adversaries to measure swords with him, and meeting with none willing to accept the invitation. In 1451, he was the ambassador of Burgundy at Rome, charged to negotiate a project of crusade against the Turks. M. Alexander Henne, the author of the best compendium, gathered from the chronicles, of the deeds of Jacques de Lelaing, says that, after the knight's mission to Rome, he appeared at a passage of arms held in the park at Brussels in honour of the Duke of Burgundy's son, the Count of Charolais, then eighteen years of age, and about to make his first appearance in the lists. The duchess, tender of her son as the dowager Czarina who keeps her boys at home, and has not a tear for other mothers whose children have been bloodily sacrificed to the savage ambition of Nicholas,—the duchess, careful of the young count, was desirous that he should make essay before he appeared in the lists. Jacques de Lelaing was accordingly selected to run a lance with him.

Three days before the fête, the duke, the duchess, and the court repaired to the park in Brussels, where the trial was to be made. In the first onset, the Count de Charolais shattered his lance against the shield of Jacques, who raised his own weapon, and passed without touching his adversary. The duke perceived that the good knight had spared his young adversary, was displeased thereat, and sent him word that if he intended to continue the same course, he would do well to meddle no further in the matter. Other lances were then brought, and Jacques, running straight against the count, both lances flew into splinters. At this incident the duchess, in her turn, gave expression to her discontent, but the duke only laughed; and thus mother and father were of different opinions, the one desiring a fair trial, the other security for her son.

On the day of the great tourney there were assembled with the multitude in the great square at Brussels not

[illegible]

... the many ... other armies, but many an innocent man on either side was condemned to suffer undeservedly for the ... of others. The greatest efforts were made against the people of the district and city of Ghent, but all Flanders sympathised with them in

[illegible]

The remembrance of Jacques de Lalaing ... He did well at all events not to defer it any longer, for he was soon in the threshold of that world where faith ceases and assurance begins. He was engaged, although badly wounded, in inspecting the siege works in front of the château of Poucques, that Flemish castle of the Duke ... in England. It was on a fine afternoon of the year 1453 that Jacques, with a crowd of nobles ... surrounding him, rode out, in spite of the protest of his doctor, because, as he said, if he were to remain doing nothing he should certainly die, in order that he might have *something* to do. There was a famous piece of artillery on the Burgundian side, which was sorely troublesome to the stout little band that defended Poucques. It was called the *Shepherdess*, but never did shepherdess speak with so thundering, unlovely a voice, or fling

her favours about her with such dire destruction to those upon whom they were showered. Jacques drew up behind the *manteau* of this cannon, to watch (like our gallant seamen at Sebastopol) the effects of the shot discharged from it. At the same moment a stone projectile, discharged from a culverin by the hand of a young artilleryman of Ghent, who was known as the son of Henry the Blindman, struck Jacques on the forehead, carried away the upper part of his head, and stretched him dead upon the field. A Carmelite brother rushed up to him to offer the succour and consolation of religion, but it was too late. Jacques had sighed out his last breath, and the friar decently folded the dead warrior's arms over his breast. A mournful troop carried the body back to the camp.

The hero of his day died in harness. He had virtues that fitted him for a more refined, a more honest, in short a more Christian period. These he exercised whenever he could find opportunity, but such opportunity was rare. He lived at a period when, as M. de Sismondi has remarked, "Knights thought of nothing but equalling the Rolands and Olivers of the days of Charlemagne, by the destruction of the vile canaille." The noble comrades of Jacques, as M. Henne observes, acknowledged but one species of supreme pleasure and glory, which consisted in making flow abundantly the blood of villains, or, as they are now called, the lower orders.

For a knight, Jacques was really a respectable man, and so disgusted with his butcher-like occupation, that just before his death he had resolved to surrender his estate to a younger brother, and, since fate had made of him a licensed murderer, to henceforth murder none but Eastern infidels—to slay whom was held to be more of a virtue than a sin. Let us add of him that he was too noble of soul ever to allow of the modern Russian practice of killing the wounded. He was too honest to earn a reputation by being compassionate to half a dozen helpless foes, after directing his men to slaughter a score of the mutilated and defenceless enemy. Such a practice was left for the Christian Muscovites of later times, for Nachimoff to follow, and De Berg to approve. Jacques de Lelaing would sooner have sent his dagger, up to the hilt, in his own heart, than have violated the safeguard of a flag of truce.

Jacques de Lelaing, however, it must not be forgotten, fell in a most unworthy cause, that of a despot armed against free people. His excellent master swore to avenge him, and he kept his word. When the Chateau de Pouckes was compelled to surrender, Philip the Good ordered every one found alive in it to be hung from the walls. He made exception only of a priest or two, one soldier afflicted with what was called *leprosy*, but which has now another name in the catalogue of avenging maladies, and a couple of boys. It was precisely one of these lads who had, by his well-laid shot, slain the good knight without fear and without doubt; but Philip was not aware of this till the lad was far beyond his reach, and in safety at Ghent.

Those who may be curious to know the course taken by the war until it was terminated by the treaty of Lille, are recommended to study the chronicles of De Lettenhooe, of Olivier de la Marche, of Chastellain, and Du Clerry. I had no intention, at setting out, to paint a battle-piece, but simply to sketch a single figure. My task is done, however imperfectly, and, as old chroniclers were wont to say, may Heaven bless the gentle reader, and send pistoles and abounding grace to the unworthy author, J. Doran.

Chateau de Bloquemont
sur Meuse.

HYMN TO IGNORANCE.

I.

Spirit of Peace! Whose ebon sceptre sways
Thought's shadowy realms and visionary maze,
Be mine, though shamed on earth, to hymn thy slighted praise.

II.

Thou hast endured through Time's extended span;
E're states or empires were thy power began,
So dim-remote thy birth, coeval e'en with man.

III.

Akin to shade thou shunn'st the garish light,
Mak'st Darkness thy companion and delight,
Dozing in fitful dreams beneath the wings of Night.

IV.

The World records thee midst her deadliest foes;
Man reddens at thy name, and feebly knows
How passing fair thy gifts, what bliss to thee he owes!

V.

Had our first sires, at young Creation's dawn,
Worshipp'd, as Heaven had will'd, thy mystic horn,
Woe had been but a name, and rebel Sin unborn.

VI.

And Woe's best solace still art thou on earth;
To thee Indifference owes her envied birth,
And merriest Laughter loud, and unreflecting Mirth.

VII.

The Vain, the Dull, thy favouring shelter claim,
The emptiest Fool by thee affects a name,
And self-admir'd prates on, unconscious of his shame.

VIII.

Thou know'st nor doubt, nor soul-corroding care;
Assurance bold is thine, the will to dare,
And where thou art Content and bright-eyed Hope appear.

IX.

Youth, led by thee, contemns Sin's fell array,
Gathers each flower on life's beleaguer'd way,
Nor heeds the hideous Fiends that mark him for their prey.

X.

As bends the Mother o'er her infant Boy,
Thy gentle power destroys Truth's dread alloy,
Gilds the sad dream of life, and prompts her tears of joy.

XI.

Thou giv'st to Love the triumphs of his day;
Without thee e'en his spells would pass away,
Fond admiration cease, and confidence decay.

XII.

Bland varnisher of earth's philosophy!
From thy dominion Sage nor Saint are free,
And intellectual pride begins and ends in thee.

XIII.

By thee Religion's altars kindled were,
Faith's ecstacy of soul, th' entrancing fear,
Thine too, o'er half the world, Devotion's warmest prayer.

XIV.

Yet not unbounded is thy vast domain,
E'en with Creation's self thy power shall wane,
And the GREAT TEACHER, DEATH, conclude thy leaden reign.

C.

SHAKSPERE COMPARED WITH GREEK AND LATIN WRITERS.

THE following passages from Shakspere are some in which he would appear to have imitated the ancient Greek and Latin writers. Although many of these coincidences have been already noticed, others, I believe, have not been, and at all events the text of Shakspere is a never-failing subject of interest and instruction. With the exception of some few of these passages, where the similarity, both of the idea and the language, is too close to admit of any doubt that they were imitations (from whatever source derived), they furnish no proof that Shakspere was conversant with classic authors, nor affect the disputed question of his learning; because great original writers, of all countries, men who copy nature alone, will necessarily fall into similar thoughts and adopt similar illustrations, when describing human character and human passions:—

Unerring Nature, still divinely bright,
One clear, unchanged, and universal light,
Life, force, and beauty, must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and test of art.

They certainly may abate something of our confidence in the assertion of DIGGES (that "wit of the town before Shakspere left the stage"), who tells us—

Nature *only* helpt him, for looke thorow
This whole booke, thou shalt find he doth not borrow
One phrase from Greekes, nor Latines imitate,
Nor once from vulgar languages translate.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

1.

I like not fair terms and a villain's mind.—Act i. Sc. iii.

μισῶ πονηρὸν, χρηστὸν ὅταν εἴπῃ λόγον.—Menander, p. 202.

I hate a villain when he affects fair language.

2.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun,
To which I am a neighbour and near bred.—Act ii. Sc. i.

τὼς καὶ ἐγὼ φιλοδύρτος Ἰαονιοῖσι νάμοισι
δάπτω τὰν ἁπαλὰν νειλοθερῆ παρειὰν,
ἀπειρόδακρυν τε καρδίαν.—Æsch. Suppl. L. 66.

And rend these cheeks that, ripening, drew
On Nile's warm bank their vermil heu.—Potter.

3.

You may as well go stand upon the beach,
And bid the main flood bate his usual height.—Act iv. Sc. i.

ὡς δὲ πέτρος ἢ θαλάσσιος
κλύδων ἀκούει νουθετουμένη φίλων.—Eurip. Medea, E. 28.

She listens to the advice of her friends, as would a rock,
or ocean wave.

4.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirits are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus.—Act v. Sc. i.

ὅσσα δὲ μὴ πεφίληκε
Ζεὺς, ἀτύζονται βοὰν
Πιερίδων ἀΐοντα,
Γᾶν τε καὶ πόντον κατ' ἀμειμάκετον.—Pindar, Pyth. i. L. 23.

The wretch, the impious wretch, whom Jove
Marks as an outcast from his love,
Whether on earth or on the main,
Feels not the Muse's sacred strain.

MACBETH.

1.

Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine;
Peace!—the charm's wound up.—Act i. Sc. iii.

ἐς τρὶς ἀσπένδω, καὶ τρὶς τάδε πότνια φωνῶ.—Theocr. Id. iv. 43.

Thrice, thrice I pour libations, and thrice repeat the charms.

2.

Now o'er the one-half world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The curtain'd sleep.—Act ii. Sc. ii.

ὦ σκοτία νὺξ,
τί ποτ' αἴρομαι ἔννυχος οὕτω
δείμασι φάσμασιν,
μελανοπτερύγων μᾶτερ ὀνείρων.—Eurip. Hec. 68.

O night, in tenfold darkness wrapt,
By such terrific phantoms on my couch
Why am I scar'd?
Parent of dreams that flit on raven's wing!—Wodhull.

3.

Thou sure, and firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps which way they walk, for fear
The very stones prate of my whereabout.—Act ii. Sc. ii.

οἶκος δ' αὐτὸς, εἰ φθογγὴν λάβοι,
σαφέστατ' ἂν λέξειεν.—Æsch. Agamem. 37.

These walls,
Could they but speak, would make discoveries.—Potter.

4.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast.—Act ii. Sc. iii.

ὁ παύει τοὺς παλαιπώρους βροτοὺς
λύπης . . .
. . λήθην τῶν καθ' ἡμέραν κακῶν,
. . οὐδ' ἔστ' ἄλλο φάρμακον πονῶν.—Eurip. Bacchæ, 280.

Sleep, the sweet soother of all human care,
Oblivion of each day's evil, best medicine
For weary labour.

5.

Where we lay,
Our chimneys were blown down; and, as they say,
Lamentings heard i' the air; strange screams of death.—Act ii. Sc. iii.

So the omens on the death of *Dido*,—

Hic exaudivi voces, et verba vocantis.—Æn. iv. 460.

6.

The obscure bird
Clamour'd the live-long night.—Act iv. Sc. iii.

Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
Sæpe queri.—Æn. iv. 462.

7.

A falcon, towering in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at, and kill'd.—Act ii. Sc. iv.

μιθύσσιρον δὲ πίρκον ἰσορῶ δρόμῳ
πτιροῖς ἰφορμαίνοντα, καὶ χηλαῖς πάρα
πίλλονθ· ὁ δ' οὐδὲν ἄλλο γ', ἢ πτήξας δίμας
παρεῖχι.—Æsch. Persæ, 209.

An eagle I beheld
Fly to the altar of the sun—when a hawk
With eager speed flies thither; furious cuffs
The eagle with his wings, and with his talons
Unplumes his head.—Potter.

8.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.—Act iii. Sc. ii.

ὁ δὲ θανὼν
κεύθει κάτω δὴ γῆς.—Soph. Œd. Tyran. 960.

9.

It will have blood; they say blood will have blood.—Act. iii. Sc. iv.

αἷμα γὰρ καθάρσιον.—Æsch. Seven Chiefs, 677.

Blood will be atoned.

10.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes.—Act iv. Sc. i.

Timeo, quid verum gesserim: ita dorsus totus prurit.
Plaut. Miles Glor. 397.

11.

A deed without a name!—Act iv. Sc. i.

ἄῤῥητ' ἀνωνόμαστα θαύματων πίρα.—Eurip. Hecuba, 705.

It was a deed
Unutterable, a deed without a name.—Wodhull.

12.

What, man! ne'er pull your hat upon your brows;
Give sorrow words:

ξύγγονε, τί κλάεις, ὄμμα θεῖσ' εἴσω πέπλων.—Eurip. Orest. 275.

My sister! why weepest thou, veiling thus your head?

And again in the "Suppliants,"—

λέγ', ἐκκάλυψαι κρᾶτα, καὶ πάρες γόον.—L. 122.

Speak out, thy head unveil, forbear thy sighs.

13.

Not all the perfumes of Arabia will sweeten this little hand.
Act v. Sc. i.

τίς ἂν καθαρμοὺς πόροι;
τίς ἂν σφε λούσειν.—Æsch. Seven Chiefs, 735.

What can expiate their crimes, what can purify them?

And in the "Furies,"—

βρίζει γαρ αἷμα καὶ μαραίνεται χερὸς
μητροκτόνον μίασμα δ' ἔκπλυτον πέλει.—L. 270.

The spots upon my hand fade, and become of fainter dye, stains of my mother's blood.

14.

There is no art
To find the mind's construction in the face.—Act i. Sc. iv.

οὐδεὶς χαρακτὴρ ἐμπέφυκε σώματι.—Eurip. Medea, 519.

In the front of vice
There is no mark to shew the tainted heart.—Wodhull.

King Henry IV.

1.

By heaven, methinks it were an easy leap
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon;
Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom-line could never touch the ground,
And pluck up drownéd honour by the locks.—Act i. Sc. iii.

ἄστρων ἂν ἕλοιμ' αἰθέρος πρὸς ἀντολὰς,
καὶ γῆς ἔνερθε, δυνατὸς δρᾶσαι τάδε
τὴν θεῶν μεγέστην ὥστ' ἔχειν τυραννίδα.—Eurip. Phœnissæ, 514.

I would ascend
The starry paths where burst the orient sun,
And plunge beneath the central earth, to win
Empire, the greatest of the immortal powers.—Wodhull.

2.

Mark now, how a plain tale shall put him down.—Act ii. Sc. iv.

ὡς καὶ σὺ μὴ νῦν εἰς ἔμ' εὐσχήμων γένῃ,
λέγειν τε δεινός· ἐν γὰρ ἐκτενεῖ σ' ἔπος.—Eurip. Medea, 584.

Assume not thus to me this specious seeming,
This confidence of tongue, who by one word
Shall put thee down.

3.

I would your grace would take me with you; whom means your grace?
Act ii. Sc. iv.

τὰ δ' ἄλλα ἀκούσας, ἐκ δρόμου πεσὼν τρέχω.—Æsch. Agamem. 1216.

I hear amiss, and from the course you take
Am fallen off.

KING HENRY IV. PART II.

1.

Canst thou, O partial Sleep! give thy repose
To the wet sea-boy in an hour so rude;
And in the calmest and most stillest night,
With all appliances and means to boot,
Deny it to a king?—Act iii. Sc. i.

εἴ τιν' ἂν δοκεῖς
ἄρχειν ἱλίσθαι ξὺν φόβοισι μᾶλλον, ἢ
ἄτρεστον εὕδοντ', ἐν τά γ' αὖθ' ἵξει κράτη.—Soph. Œdip. Tyran. 583.

Lives there the man
Who would prefer a crown, with all its cares,
All its anxieties, to peaceful slumbers?

2.

K. HEN.—Doth any name particular belong
Unto the lodging where I first did swoon?
WARW.—'Tis call'd Jerusalem, my noble Lord.
K. HEN.—Laud be to God! even there my life must end.
It hath been prophesied to me many years,
I should not die but in Jerusalem;
Which vainly I suppos'd the Holy Land.—
But bear me to that chamber; there I'll lie;
In that Jerusalem shall Harry die.—Act iv. Sc. iv.

ὡς οἱ καιρίη ἴδοξε πεπτῶφθαι, εἴρετο Καμβύσης ὅ τι τῇ πόλι οὔνομα εἴη. οἱ δὲ εἶπαν ὅτι Ἀγβάτανα· τῷ δὲ πρότερον ἐκέχρηστο ἐκ Βουτοῦς πόλιος, ἐν Ἀγβατάνοισι τελευτήσειν τὸν βίον. ὁ μὲν δὴ ἐν τοῖσι Μηδικοῖσι Ἀγβατάνοισι ἐδόκεε τελευτήσειν—συλλαβὼν δὲ τὸ θεοπρόσιον, εἶπε, Ἐνθαῦτα Καμβύσεα τὸν Κύρου ἐστὶ πεπρωμένον τελευτᾶν.—Herod. Thalia, lxiv.

When Cambyses perceived that he was mortally wounded, he inquired what the name of the city might be? They said Ecbatana. Now an oracle from Butos had formerly predicted that it was at Ecbatana he would die, which he imagined to be the city in Media; but now understanding the oracle, he exclaimed, "Here, then, it is destined that Cambyses, the son of Cyrus, shall die."

3.

This poor show doth infer the zeal I had to see him—my earnestness of affection—not to deliberate, not to have patience to shift me—but to stand stain'd with travel, and sweating—putting all affairs else in oblivion.—Act v. Sc. v.

ὁ δὲ εἰσήει πρὸς τὸν Κυαξάρην ἐν τῇ Περσικῇ στολῇ οὐδέν τι ὑβρισμένη· ποτέρως (εἶπε) ἂν μᾶλλον σε ἐκόσμουν, εἴπερ ποφυρίδα ἐνδύς, καὶ ψέλλια λαβὼν, καὶ στρεπτὸν περιθέμενος. σχολῇ κελεύοντι ὑπήκουον σοι, ἢ νῦν οὕτως ὀξέως σοι ὑπακούω, διὰ τὸ σὲ τιμᾶν, ἰδρῶτι καὶ σπουδῇ καὶ αὐτός κεκοσμημένος.—Xenoph. Cyrop. II. c. iv.

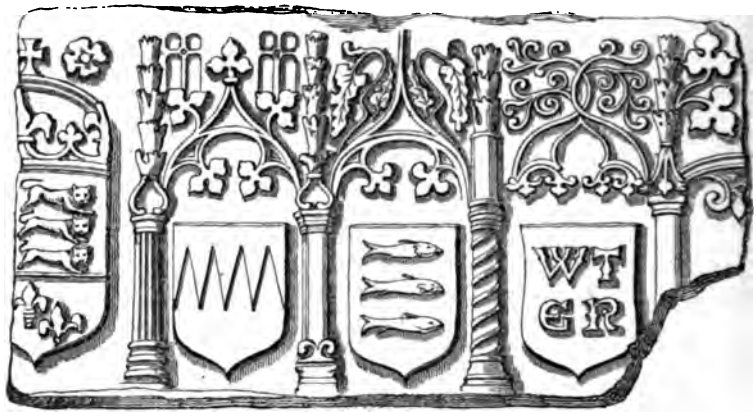
He presented himself to Cyaxares in a Persian dress entirely without ornament. "And if," he said, "I had arrayed myself in purple, and gold, and chains, and had been slow in coming, should I have obeyed you better than I do by my expedition, and the sweat upon my brow, shewing how instantly you are obeyed?

(*To be continued.*)

ANCIENT ARMORIAL CARVING AT CORK.

IN the churchyard of Christ church at Cork are now preserved several gravestones of the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. which were brought to light during the repairs of that church which were effected in the year 1831. Some account of them was at that time communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine* by Richard Saint-hill, esq.; and an engraving of one,—a gravestone commemorating Thomas Ronan sometime Mayor of Cork, who

* Printed in vol. ci. ii. pp. 137, 290.



died in the year 1554, and Johanna Tyrry his wife, was published in the Dublin Penny Journal. Both these notices will also be found reprinted in the first volume of Mr. Sainthill's Olla Podrida.*

There is (or was) among them a fragment of the gravestone of James Roche, who was Mayor of Cork in 1539 and 1552.

Close to the north wall of the eastern churchyard is a table tomb, on a side compartment of which is the following inscription :—

In hope of a glorious
Resurrection,
Here lie the remains of
Maurice Roche
of Dunderrow, Esqr.
who Ended
His course of Days in this life
March 22^d, 1730;
As Do also Those of
Mary his wife,
who finished hers
November 18th, 1747.

Upon this tomb, cemented to the churchyard wall with mortar, stands on its edge the carved stone of which an engraving is herewith given.

But this is no part of the table tomb of Roche. The latter is of the period of the dates upon it, and the former was evidently a portion of some much older sculpture, which, as it happened to contain (among others) the arms of Roche, seems to have been fancifully transferred to its present position as a suitable addition to the tomb of the Roches; but at what time is unknown. The series of shields was probably continued originally on other stones at both ends. On the left (of a spectator) must have been a stone containing at least the first and third quarters of the Royal arms.† On the other side was probably a stone or stones having, besides the completion of the existing half shield, two other shields, at least the shield containing nothing but letters may be supposed to have had an equal number of armorial bearings on both sides of it for symmetry, and as the Royal coat is on a larger shield than the others, we may suppose that the extreme shield at the other end was also larger and may have contained the arms of the city of Cork.

The mayors of Cork, in their official capacity, used at one time a seal, of which an impression, given by Andrew Skiddy, mayor in 1621, remains, and which contained on one side the arms of England, and on the obverse the arms of Cork. The mayors of the Staple also used the arms of England, as appears from impressions made in 1635 and 1680. We may therefore suppose the stone under consideration, though it additionally contains the arms

* In the Olla Podrida, a name on one of the tombstones, Fagan, is erroneously printed Eagan.

† Or rather, perhaps, the second and fourth : for, from the direction of the lions' heads, the sculptor seems to have copied a seal itself, and not its impression.

of France quarterly, was a tombstone of a person who had been mayor.* The letters on the shield are plainly W. T. E. R. As the second coat contains what may be the arms of Power, viz. .... a chief indented or dancetté ... (no colours), it has been suggested that the letter T. may have been a P. from which part has been broken away, but on inspection this appears impossible. We have not been able to ascertain the arms of the Tyrrys of Cork, but supposing they bore a chief indented or dancetté, then might this stone be that of one of those Wm. Tyrrys, who were mayors of Cork in 1505, 1525, 1538, 1551, and 1574, and his wife who may have been a Roche.

In the quartering of England, it will be observed, the lions' heads are where their tails should be; and, in the third shield, the fish are in like manner inverted.

The third shield is no doubt that of Roche, Gules, three roaches naiant argent; the family of Roche, in its various branches, being one of the most distinguished among the citizens of Cork in the sixteenth century, as indeed it has been both before and since.

There is another stone standing loosely against the wall, on which is the following inscription:—

Anno 1634, Pray for the .....
... of Mor .... Roch Fz James, Alderman, and his onelie wife (Elenor?) Roch, als Skiddy. This beeing their last dwelling in this world.

This sculpture has a different history from the others. Before 1812 it was fixed within the church tower, on its western wall, above the entrance. In that year, because the tower was found to overhang towards the south, its upper part was taken down and this stone has since lain neglected. It contains the arms of Roche impaling Skiddy, very elaborately sculptured in deep relief. In the upper corners are represented angels, and the shield is supported by very prominent masses representing foliage, but the inscription is beneath and very faintly executed. The stone seems of the tablet kind.

In the published pedigree of the Roches of Trabolgan they are deduced from Maurice Roche, who was mayor of Cork in the reign of Elizabeth, and this mayor is there stated to have been son of Edmond a younger son of Lord Roche Viscount Fermoy. But this is evidently an assumption, for the name of Maurice Roche appears among the mayors in 1488, 1491, 1497, 1500, and 1523. Their connection therefore with the noble family of Roche is only a matter of inference. They at one time even bore different arms, viz. a rock,† in allusion to the French signification of the word Roche. From this we may infer that they were of the same family of Roche as that which gave name to Rochestown, on the south side of Lough Mahon, on the river below Cork, which name was formerly written Ballynroche; for these Roches at one time translated their name to Carrick, which in Irish signifies a rock.

On the 12 April, 30 Hen. 8, Thomas Ronane let to Edmond fitz Philip Millon de Carrick, lands near Ballynroche, and the deed is indorsed "Edmo^d Roche his lease of Killmuireholayne." We may observe that the lands are in the deed written Kilvooryehmuollane. There is another deed of 17 March in the same year, mentioning Edmond son and heir of Philip fitz Thomas Milon de Carrick, who thereby conveyed the above lands and others to Thomas Ronayne; and a deed of 12th April same year, by which Maurice fitz Thomas Millon de Carricke released the same lands to said Thomas Ronayne, describing them as lying from Ballynvanye on the south to the sea (*i. e.* tideway) on the north, and from the land of lord (*d'ni*) Cogan on the west to Courraghe or Lombards' land (*terr' Lombard'*) on the east. This Maurice must be the same person as Maurice son of Philip de Roche (*Rupe*), who by a deed of 21 Oct. 6 Edw. VI. became bound to Thomas Ronan for warranty of Ballyanroche, and other lands, in which deed we are told he was vulgarly called "Capitaneum fythz Milloyn de Rupe." Further, in a bond of the 20th Hen. VIII. John Roche bound himself to pay rent "pro

* If there were such a seal as that supposed in the last note, it could only have been that used by mayors.

† Or three rocks. See the Olla Podrida, vol. ii.

insula Rossam" (*sic*) near Rochestown (probably the place now called Hop Island*), "Phillipo fillij . . . one Roche de Karryk." From all which it is evident these Carricks and Roches were the same family. These lands were within the great lordship of Kerricurrihy, which belonged to the Cogans or Gogans, some of whom bore the above Christian names. Thus in a deed of 31 Hen. VIII. is mention of "Philipus Mylonis gogan nepos et heres Williui Galfridi Gogan."

The families of Roche must have been very numerous in Cork formerly. It appears from the Fifteenth Report of the Irish Record Commissioners, p. 659, that there remains a petition of the "ancient natives and inhabitants of Cork," praying that their estates might be secured by a special proviso in the Act of Settlement. Now if these were the same persons mentioned in the "List of the Ancient Natives and Inhabitants of the city of Cork," printed in Tuckey's Cork Remembrancer, p. 282, it would seem that there must have been thirty persons of the name claiming estates, and therefore heads of families. Other names were similarly numerous, so that these Cork families must have resembled those of Galway, who were designated "the tribes of Galway." Among these families of Roche was one which forfeited, by the Rebellion of 1641, good estates, comprising Curaghnyhensy, Curaghnihenery Grange, Ardarostig, Carrigrohanbeg, &c. Their family documents were many years ago in the possession of a wine-merchant named Roche, residing on Sullivan's Quay, Cork, and on his death were handed over to another person of the name (perhaps of the same family). The grandson of the latter lately sold them, with one or two exceptions, to the British Museum for 50*l*. Those which were so sold had been bound in two large volumes, through the care of the late Mr. Crofton Croker, and contained an autograph of Spenser the poet. It appears that the Museum authorities will separate them again from their binding. One of those retained by Mr. Roche is that which has attached to it the impression of the mayoralty seal of Skiddy above alluded to, which, from its giving the arms of England without quartering France, was supposed to be that of a very ancient seal made before the English kings claimed to be kings of France; and this supposition was strengthened by the unusual manner in which the arms of the city of Cork were given, the castles resting in great part on the intermediate bridge itself. But the other seals before mentioned, which are similarly without quarters, show that the corporation in using the royal arms would not necessarily have adopted that addition on their seals, though it appears on the stone above engraved.

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* Hop Island received its soubriquet under the following circumstances:—M. de la Main, a French Huguenot, arrived at Cork, possessing a small sum of money, the remains of an ample fortune, and leaving behind him considerable estates in France; for some time he followed the profession of dancing-master, and, from the high respect in which he was held by the citizens, he soon obtained a sufficient competency. Having purchased this little island (which for some time previously bore the name of Ratland, from the enormous swarms of Norway rats with which it was infested), M. de la Main built a handsome residence, and highly cultivated the adjacent grounds; from the profession of its respectable proprietor, sailors and boatmen used jokingly to call it Hop Island, and it has retained its name. M. de la Main had a son Henry, an eminent composer of music, who about fifty years since was organist of the cathedral of St. Finn Barrs; master of the ceremonies at the Assembly Rooms, Cork; and was universally admitted to have been one of the most accomplished men of his day. He was the author of a Book of Psalms set to music, which he dedicated, as master of the ceremonies at Cork, to Queen Charlotte, and which now maintain a high reputation as masterpieces of sacred psalmody. M. de la Main's music has of late been most distastefully set to other words, which detracts considerably from the original merit, one of his chief beauties being to adapt his music to the feelings of the Psalmist. This effect is beautifully carried out in the last two distichs of ver. 2, Psalm lxxxiv.:—

"My panting heart and flesh cry out
For thee, the living God."

Mr. De La Main left behind him a MS. volume of glees, which were highly spoken of by Sir J. Stephenson, Mus. D.

The deeds above alluded to comprise many relating to an earlier family named Wynchedon, whom the Roches perhaps succeeded.

As to the Roches of Trabolgan, and those of Dunderrow and Hollyhill, whom the Kearnys succeeded, and more lately Mr. Rochfort, and after him the Cuthberts, it is probable that a complete account of them can only be obtained from an examination of the archives in the possession of the last-mentioned family, who possess also the famous collar of S.S. presented by Queen Elizabeth to Maurice Roche, mayor of Cork.

RICHARD CAULFIELD.

THE LIFE OF SIDNEY SMITH; AND HIS WRITINGS.

The Life of the Rev. Sidney Smith. By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters. Edited by Mrs. Austin. Two vols. 8vo.

THE word wit has lost its original signification of wisdom. Were our Parliament still called Wittenagemot, the name would be supposed to be descriptive of the merriment of its members rather than of their wisdom. The inveterate story-teller, who seizes on a word or phrase to bring in his anecdote, which does *not* illustrate the subject of discourse — the constant punster, "who for a tricksy word defies the matter" — every successful dealer in verbal buffoonery, is now in common language a wit. It is not, therefore, surprising that a character for wit not only does not carry with it one for sense, but is often considered inconsistent with it.

We believe that the subject of this memoir would have stood higher in public estimation had his powers been less varied and brilliant. People are so slow to believe that the two qualities of wit and judgment, which Locke considered to be opposed to each other, are to be met with together, that, finding his wit to be pre-eminent and indisputable, they doubted his possession of the other quality. The higher object to which he applied the powerful weapons with which he was armed, did not always, as it should have done, cause him to be distinguished from the Theodore Hook class, who talk and write merely to excite merriment. Sidney Smith, though ever in jest, was ever in earnest; he joked, not to make us laugh, but to make us think.

This characteristic is more plain in his works than in the volumes before us. Sidney Smith had (doubtless much to his own comfort) no Boswell to attend him, and the specimens of his conversation are generally fragments, the mere ornaments of his discourse. The letters are generally short unstudied productions, which in their author's opinion had done their work when they had conveyed the information contained in them — raised some amiable or amusing thought in the mind of the person addressed, and expressed the overflowing kindness of the writer. To publish such records is probably the most severe test to which a man's character can be submitted, and requires the success which in this case attends it, to justify the step.

Sidney Smith's life was even less eventful than that of a literary man usually is. His kindness, good sense, and real nobility secured him from those paper wars which in such biographies supply the place of "moving accidents by flood and field." From electioneering incidents and the House of Commons his profession excluded him. He was not made of that stuff out of which Bishops are usually manufactured, and his political friends were afraid to make him one. We think this was a very disgraceful piece of cowardice, and are glad to find that Lord Melbourne had at least the grace to repent of it. Much however as Sidney Smith's eloquence and independence would have adorned the episcopal bench, and certain as we feel that his good sense, his thorough determination to do his duty, and his anxious attention to all matters great and small, would have made him very nearly, if not quite, "a real Bishop," we think he was far happier without

that distinction. The liberality of his sentiments, and his boldness in asserting them, would have frightened and incensed the majority of his brethren; in fact his *undraped* truths would have shocked them as much as does the Venus de Medicis or the Farnese Hercules himself.

Peter Plymley was the offspring of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The bigotry of Louis the Fourteenth was successfully used, in accordance with the homœopathic doctrine, in curing bigotry in England.

Sidney Smith was the second of four sons of Robert Smith, a gentleman not rich but independent, and his mother was the daughter of a French refugee of the name of Ollier. The eldest son was Robert, or "Bobus," a man of remarkable ability and a most affectionate brother, to whom Sidney was indebted for much pecuniary assistance in the early part of his career. Sidney was born at Woodford, in Essex, in 1771. At Winchester, of which school he became captain, the other boys signed a round-robin, declining to try for prizes if he or his brother Courtnay entered, as the contest was hopeless. Having passed a few months in France, to acquire the language, he went to New College, Oxford, of which, by virtue of his position at Winchester, he became a scholar, and subsequently a fellow. His inclination was towards the bar as a profession; but, in compliance with the strong wish of his father, he entered holy orders, a circumstance which, when we remember how many lawyers of first-rate ability have been led by the anxiety and bustle of their profession to the neglect of all but their private interests, we cannot regret; at any rate we must rejoice that Sidney Smith was not sent supercargo to China, which was his father's original design. His first curacy was at Netherhaven, in Salisbury Plain. How far this situation suited him we may judge from a passage in one of his letters, where he speaks of a short sojourn in a retired part of the country.

I am undergoing that species of hybernication, or suspended animation, called a pleasant fortnight in the country; I behave myself quietly and decently as becomes a *corpse*, and hope to regain the rational and immortal part of my composition about the 20th of this month.

The Squire of Netherhaven took a fancy to Sidney Smith (how could he help it?) and engaged him to accompany his eldest son to the University of Weimar; but, as the fates had decided that an Edinburgh Review, and not a Weimar Review, should be established, he was driven in stress of politics to the Scotish capital, where he made the acquaintance of Jeffrey, Horner, Playfair, Walter Scott, Dugald Stewart, Brougham, and other men of mind. Many of the friendships here formed only ceased by death, and he ever remembered with pleasure his residence in that "energetic and infragrant city," where philosophers "think unknown, and waste *no* sweetness on the desert air," passed, as he tells us, "amid odious smells, barbarous sounds, bad suppers, excellent hearts, and most enlightened understandings." Of the Scotch people also he retained a most favourable impression, though he assures us that it requires a surgical operation to get a joke well into a Scotch understanding, and has various amusing hits at Scotch Philoso*phee*, as where he presents to a friend a brace of grouse, "curious because shot by a Scotch metaphysician—in other and better language, they are mere ideas shot by other ideas out of a pure intellectual notion called a gun."

It was towards the end of his five years' residence in Edinburgh that he proposed to Jeffrey and (according to this memoir to Brougham, but we believe) to Horner to start the Review. The suggestion was made "in the eighth or ninth story or flat in Buccleuch Street, the then elevated residence of Jeffrey," which we presume is the—

Sixteenth story where himself was born,
His patrimonial garret,

of Byron's spiteful attack. Of this Review Sidney Smith was editor till he left Edinburgh, and he continued to contribute to it till 1829, when, having been made a canon of Bristol, he thought it becoming to cease to write anonymously.

While in Edinburgh, and in the year 1799, our hero married a Miss Pybus, an English lady to whom he

had long been engaged—a marriage which appears to have been the source of most unvaried domestic happiness. His property then consisted of six much-worn tea spoons, which he flung into the lap of his intended bride, exclaiming "There, Kate, you lucky girl, I give you all my fortune." The small portion which the lady possessed was, at Sidney's request, settled upon her, and some jewellery which she had was sold to procure necessary furniture.

Shortly after the birth of his eldest child (who is the authoress of this Memoir), Sidney Smith, having finished the education of two pupils, from whom his principal income was derived, was persuaded by his wife to remove to London, where he at first resided in Doughty Street, in great poverty, caused partly by the refusal of a reverend dog-in-the-manger, then Rector of the parish, to allow him to accept a lease of a chapel previously occupied by some dissenters. He became Evening Preacher at the Foundling Hospital and Fitzroy Chapel alternately, and Morning Preacher at Beverley Chapel, and his preaching soon became popular. But the effort which most attracted public attention was his course of lectures on Moral Philosophy at the Royal Institution. These have, since the author's death, been published, and it is not difficult to understand why Albemarle Street was crowded and numbers of persons could not obtain admittance. It was an instance of the right man in the right place. A deeper philosopher would have been unintelligible to a great portion of that mixed assembly of heads (male and female) and bonnets. All could enjoy the wit, sense, and vigour of Sidney Smith. "No one else," says Horner, "could have executed such an undertaking with the least chance of success; for who could have made such a mixture of odd paradox, quaint fun, manly sense, liberal opinions, and striking language?"

The proceeds of these lectures enabled Sidney Smith to furnish a house in Orchard Street, where in spite of poverty he enjoyed very delightful society. An amusing incident which occurred at one of his weekly parties we extract:—

It was on occasion of one of these suppers that Sir James Mackintosh happened to bring with him a raw Scotch cousin, an ensign in a Highland regiment. On hearing the name of his host he suddenly turned round, and, nudging Sir James, said in an audible whisper, "Is that the great Sir Sudney?" "Yes, yes," said Sir James, much amused; and giving my father the hint, on the instant he assumed the military character, performed the part of the hero of Acre to perfection, fought all his battles over again, and showed how he had charged the Turks, to the infinite delight of the young Scotchman, who was quite enchanted with the kindness and condescension of "the great Sir Sudney," as he called him, and to the absolute torture of the other guests, who were bursting with suppressed laughter at the scene before them. At last, after an evening of the most inimitable acting on the part both of my father and Sir James, nothing would serve the young Highlander but setting off, at twelve o'clock at night, to fetch the piper of his regiment to pipe to "the great Sir Sudney," who said he had never heard the bagpipes; upon which the whole party broke up and dispersed instantly, for Sir James said his Scotch cousin would infallibly cut his throat if he discovered his mistake. A few days afterwards, when Sir James Mackintosh and his Scotch cousin were walking in the streets, they met my father with my mother on his arm. He introduced her as his wife, upon which the Scotch cousin said, in a low voice to Sir James, and looking at my mother, "I did na ken the great Sir Sudney was married." "Why, no," said Sir James, a little embarrassed, and winking at him, "not ex-act-ly married—only an Egyptian slave he brought over with him; Fatima—you know—you understand." My mother was long known in the little circle as Fatima.

In 1807 he published the first of the Letters of Peter Plymley. We need not dwell on the excitement caused by them or the anxiety to learn the name of the author, scarcely exceeded by the interest shewn about the great and terrible "nominis umbra" himself.

Under the Talents administration Sidney Smith received from Lord Erskine the living of Foston-le-Clay in Yorkshire. There was no parsonage house on this living, and on appointing an efficient substitute he was allowed to reside in London till the passing of Mr. Perceval's Residence Bill in 1808, when he was required to build a parsonage. The great difficulty of so doing with his very small means

induced him to seek, and he obtained, permission to postpone the operation for three years, during which he endeavoured to effect an exchange of his living, performing the duties in person but residing at Heslington near York. No exchange could be effected, and he proceeded to build with his characteristic energy. His architect's notions being ruinously magnificent, he and Mrs. Smith together designed what was admitted to be the ugliest but was thought to be the most comfortable parsonage in the county. He made his own purchases of bricks and timber, superintended everything, and, as he says, lived "trowel in hand." Having been informed of Sidney Smith's difficulties, the Archbishop intimated that he would not insist on his building, but he declined to avail himself of this indulgence. "I ought to build," said he, "and if I were Bishop I would compel a man to build in my situation, and I should think that any man acted an ungentlemanlike part who compelled me to compel him; his very forbearance from the use of authority is an additional reason for beginning." Through his unceasing exertions the family was settled in the new house at the end of nine months from the commencement of the building. The strict economy exercised in the arrangement of the household, rendered necessary by the large debt unavoidably incurred in the building, are stated in the following passage:

It made me a very poor man for many years, but I never repented it. I turned schoolmaster, to educate my son, as I could not afford to send him to school. Mrs. Sidney turned schoolmistress, to educate my girls, as I could not afford a governess. I turned farmer, as I could not let my land. A man servant was too expensive; so I caught up a little garden-girl, made like a milestone, christened her Bunch, put a napkin in her hand, and made her my butler. The girls taught her to read, Mrs. Sidney to wait, and I undertook her morals; Bunch became the best butler in the county.

I had little furniture, so I bought a cart-load of deals; took a carpenter (who came to me for parish relief, called Jack Robinson) with a face like a full moon, into my service; established him in a barn, and said, "Jack, furnish my house." You see the result!

At last it was suggested that a carriage was much wanted in the establishment; after diligent search, I discovered in the back settlements of a York coachmaker an ancient green chariot, supposed to have been the earliest invention of the kind. I brought it home in triumph to my admiring family. Being somewhat dilapidated, the village tailor lined it, the village blacksmith repaired it; nay (but for Mrs. Sidney's earnest entreaties) we believe the village painter would have exercised his genius upon the exterior; it escaped this danger, however, and the result was wonderful. Each year added to its charms: it grew younger and younger; a new wheel, a new spring; I christened it the "*Immortal;*" it was known all over the neighbourhood; the village boys cheered it, and the village dogs barked at it; but "Faber meæ fortunæ" was my motto, and we had no false shame.

Foston was remote from the haunts of civilised beings. Before the Smiths settled there the appearance of an equipage filled the population with alarm; "Please your honour a coach, a coach, a coach;" but their dread was changed to admiration of Sidney Smith's intrepidity, when he replied "Well my good friends, *stand firm;* never mind; even if there should be a coach it will do us no harm, let us see." The parsonage-house is described as being "twelve miles from a lemon." There had been no resident clergyman for a century and a half, and when Sidney Smith began to thump the pulpit cushion, as he was wont to do, the accumulated dust made such a cloud that he lost sight of his congregation for some minutes. Without taking these descriptions literally, or inquiring how the cushion had escaped the fist of the efficient substitute, it is certain that Foston was a most out-of-the-way place, and Sidney Smith's account of his position is, perhaps, not overstated.

A diner-out, a wit, and a popular preacher, I was suddenly caught up by the Archbishop of York, and transported to my living in Yorkshire, where there had not been a resident clergyman for a hundred and fifty years. Fresh from London, not knowing a turnip from a carrot, I was compelled to farm 300 acres, and without capital to build a parsonage house.

Sidney Smith at this time of his life, however, realised that "the mind is its own place," and, if he could not

quite have made "a heaven of hell," he at least succeeded by his energy, high spirits, and good humour, in making a very happy home in the ugly and remote Foston-le-Clay. He entered with marvellous ease into a country life. He abstained from shooting because he found that otherwise the squire and the poacher would look on him as a natural enemy, and he thought it more clerical to be atpeace with both. He used to ride at first, but on one occasion he found himself prostrate in the streets of York, "much to the delight of the Dissenters;" on another his horse "Calamity" threw him into a neighbouring parish, and he felt "thankful it was not into a neighbouring planet," so he wisely gave up riding.

He had, however, small need of pastimes, as he was parish clergyman and doctor, schoolmaster, caterer for the household, and Edinburgh Reviewer.

His medical practice he was enabled to pursue with somewhat less disastrous results than we believe generally attend the amiable blunders of clergymen in this line, as he had in early life studied medicine and anatomy with much assiduity, and was even advised to adopt the medical profession. His agricultural operations were conducted from his own door by means of a large speaking trumpet and a telescope. Whatever success attended this pursuit he at least increased his store of knowledge, if he were not before far wiser than one of his friends. "Luttrell, before I taught him better, believed that muffins grew!"

Besides all these labours he was always conducting some experiments, and was fruitful in inventions; he cured smoky chimneys—introduced allotments—acted as veterinary surgeon—stuffed his parishioners experimentally to test the amount of nourishment in different kinds of food—and preceded M. Soyer on the subject of cooking for the poor. One of his most happy inventions was his patent Tantalus, wherewith he overcame the sluggishness of his horse Calamity. This was a small sieve of corn suspended on a semicircular bar from the end of the shafts, beyond the horse's nose. The corn rattling stimulated Calamity to unwonted exertions, in the hope of overtaking the imaginary feed, and he did more work than any amount of corn poured down his throat could obtain from him. Another ingenious contrivance he thus explains:

> I am all for cheap luxuries, even for animals. Now, all animals have a passion for scratching their backbones; they break down gates and palings to effect this; look, this is my universal scratcher, a sharp-edged pole, resting on a high and low post, adapted to every height from a horse to a lamb. Even the Edinburgh Reviewer can take his turn. You have no idea how popular it is; I have not had a gate broken since I put it up. I have it in all my fields.

Our hero was also at this time a justice of the peace, and appears to have shewn himself a very merciful man in that office. He could not bear to commit juvenile offenders; if a boy was very refractory, he would call out, "John, bring me my *private gallows*," which never failed to bring the urchin on his knees.

It was during his residence at Foston that he delivered the speech, which is published in his works, against the petition presented by the clergy in opposition to the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill, and he alone formed the minority on that occasion.

In the year 1828 he received a severe blow in the death of his eldest son, a promising young man. A stall at Bristol was in the same year presented to him by his friend Lord Lyndhurst, and in the following year he exchanged Foston for the living of Combe Florey, Somersetshire. Sidney Smith now for the first time became free from pecuniary pressure; to use his own words, he no longer had to make every sixpence do the work of a shilling. In 1831 he was appointed by Lord Grey Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and he subsequently became comparatively a rich man, by succeeding to one-third of about 100,000*l.* on the death of his brother Courtnay, intestate.

The present Dean of St. Paul's bears testimony to Sidney Smith's activity in matters relating to that cathedral. He tells us that he finds traces of him in every particular of chapter affairs, and on every occasion he finds stronger reason for respect-

ing his strong judgment, knowledge of business, and activity of mind, "above all, the perfect fidelity of his stewardship;" and Mr. Cockerell, the architect and superintendent of the cathedral, while he admits that Sidney Smith's minute examination into every matter was at first extremely unpleasant to himself and the other officers, yet states that when satisfied by his investigations, and by "a little collision," as he termed it, that all was honest and right, no one could be more cordial and kind, and their early dislike was converted into unalloyed confidence and regard.

The generous conduct of Sidney Smith in giving the valuable living of Tottenham to the son of the late incumbent is well known; but the letter in which he relates to his wife the original mode in which he communicated their good fortune to the family, is very amusing. The change from tears of gratitude to those of laughter, caused by his queer reference to the possibility of their keeping a buggy some day, is most characteristic.

After his appointment as Canon of St. Paul's no change whatever took place in his ecclesiastical position; he thenceforth passed his time between the beauty and dullness of Combe Florey and the dirt and activity of the Metropolis, varied by occasional visits to his friends, and by two or three short tours on the Continent. The threatened rejection of the Reform Bill called forth the celebrated comparison between the House of Lords trying to stop that measure, and Mrs. Partington, who with her mop attempted to impede the rising of the Atlantic. This struck the public wonderfully, and we think they were more correct in their judgment than a critic, who has gravely objected to this comparison, because the people were not so irresistible as the Atlantic, and the House of Lords is a more powerful instrument than a mop! His letters on American Repudiation brought on him all the foul epithets which the English language, enriched and improved as it is in the mouths of our transatlantic brethren, can supply, together with some letters of thanks and small presents from honest Americans. The opposition to some parts of the scheme for Church Reform, so ably urged in the Letters to Archdeacon Singleton, caused some doubts as to his disinterestedness and sincerity, which we think his life, passed in minorities, and "on the north side of the wall," should have satisfied.

The relaxing air of Combe Florey does not appear to have suited Sidney Smith. The attacks of gout became severe, making him feel "as if he were walking on his eye-balls;" and his bodily health gradually declined until his last illness, which commenced at the latter end of the year 1844. His mind however retained its full vigour, and the pamphlet which was unfinished at his death, on the subject of the payment of the Roman Catholic Priests, was thought by Jeffrey to be his most powerful production. Though occasionally depressed, his gaiety did not forsake him: writing of his reduced state, shortly before his death, he assures his correspondent that he looks "as if a curate had been taken out of him;" he appears, however (to use a just distinction drawn by himself), to have feared *dying*, though he did not fear *death*. He died in the Spring of 1845, leaving his wife, two daughters, and, we presume a son, who, for some reason which is not explained, is hardly mentioned in these volumes.

Mrs. Smith survived her husband for some years, and it appears to have been owing in great measure to her affectionate exertions that these books were published.

By a remarkable coincidence "Bobus" complied with a request made to him by his brother Sidney, in a letter dated many years before, that he would survive him. He died a fortnight after his brother.

The manner in which the Memoir is written is on the whole creditable. There is occasionally a want of arrangement; and the authoress, in her affection for her father, has not perhaps attended to the advice of Mr. Macaulay—that nothing which was not of extraordinary excellence should appear—so closely as was desirable. Some historical memoranda, for instance, are mere careless trifles, in one of which concerning Sir John Trevor there is obviously a wrong date. On the other hand, she writes with an ease and pleasantry which in-

clines us to think some small part of her father's mantle may form part of her attire. Mrs. Austin has executed her task with the judgment and skill that was to be expected from her, and with one exception has avoided all matter which could cause painful feelings. The exception we refer to is a passage concerning a learned lawyer, whose public virtue Sidney Smith judged to be failing, because he believes he was about to be made Chancellor: he never became Chancellor, and surely therefore this charge should not have been inserted.

In these letters there are various quaint devices to amuse us; one is by throwing his ideas into *Latin*; thus, speaking of the alarming state of the country, he expresses his opinion that "we are all going—

——— Ad veteris Nicholai tristia regna,
Pitt ubi combustum Dundasque videbimus omnes."

In short, there is much in these letters which may be called nonsense, but it is the perfection of nonsense.

In conclusion, we may observe that there are in these volumes many short compositions of first-rate excellence which have not before appeared. Sidney Smith's advice to his parishioners is we think a perfect model for this kind of exhortation. The touching story of the drunkard's reformation may stand by George Cruikshank's Bottle; and we think "dear little Nanny," whom he so affectionately addresses, must have been a very bad girl indeed if she did not give her rural swain the answer he advises, "When I am axed in the church, and the parson has read the service, and all about it is written down in the book, then I will listen to your nonsense, and not before." Again, his recipe for making every day happy is an admirable one, which dwells in the mind, and makes one better.

On the whole we have seldom perused a work which has given us more pleasure than the present. It will render Sidney Smith as powerful an enemy to narrow views and unjust prejudices in his grave as he was in his active and useful life. It will teach the world that a man may be an excellent clergyman, yet a light-hearted witty man; that there is no connection between dullness and orthodoxy; that it is not necessary that the wit of the evening should be the prostrate wretch trying to get up his spirits with the aid of stimulants in the morning. It shows that a man of genius may be also a man of business. Above all, it proves that wit may be exercised without malice or breach of charity. Sidney Smith destroyed with his own hand a pamphlet which he had written, on a doubt whether it was not too severe, and in his letters he is constantly found mitigating or protesting against the fury of his fellow-reviewers.

Equally amiable in his family, active in his parish, and conscientious in the employment of his powerful pen—working both by example and precept, we think that few men have done more good than Sidney Smith. Averse both to the "primitive and perpendicular prig of Puseyism," and the gloom of the Methodist, he applied his great powers to the practical improvement of mankind. What power he had, and how nobly he used it! How we want him now! How would a few lines from his pen arouse a slumbering war-minister—cleanse the Thames—raise a blush in the concoctor of an exposed job, or work any other miracle! He was a man of a peculiar and admirable stamp; a striking exception to the remark of Horace Walpole, that the world is a tragedy to those who feel, a comedy to those who think. He felt deeply, yet was the best modern specimen of the laughing philosopher.

LETTER OF MORGAN, THE BUCCANEER.

Greenwich, Aug. 7, 1855.

Mr. Urban,—Inclosed is a copy of a letter in my Collection of Autographs, written by the celebrated Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer. I think it an interesting document, as it mentions Thoms and Lawrence, of whom so much has been written lately by the late Mr. Warburton, Mr. Kingsley, and Mr. Thornbury.

Yours, &c. P. L.

May it please y^r Honors.

The Frigott Norwich happening to bee in harbour at the arrivall of Knapman and Lockwood the provisions y^r Hon^rs sent for her supply were received by Captain Haywood her commander, who I doubt not has acquainted y^r hon^rs with the receipt thereof. Wee have taken the Sloop of one Jacob Everson, a most notorious Pyrate, and make use of her to accompany the Norwich in crewsing after the many villanous Pyrates that now infest these coastes. She saves the great charge wee were att before for a Pylote, sounds places that are dangerous, and is able to pursue Pyrates where the Frigott, by reason of the Shoalness of the water, cannot goe; besides, shee is usefull to give us constant information of such accidents as happen. I have lately had some Pyrates brought in, whereof one was according to his demerits executed, and one Thoms, a most infamous villain, who lately took a Vessell of this Island of a considerable value, is taken and now under Tryall. I have sent the Frigott to crewse and endeavor to reduce such as are abroad, and have given Captain Haywood particular charge to look out for one Lawrence, a great and mischievous Pyrate, who commands a Ship of Twenty-Eight Gunns, and has Two hundred men on board; and, that the Fregott might bee the better able to deale with him, and freer from danger of being worsted or taken, I have putt fourty good men with . . . . . of his [illegible] out of the Earle of [illegible] out of mine own and have [required] Captain Haywood to enter them upon his book. [doubting] not but you will allow of the charge [in a] thing soe necessary for his ma^ties ser . . . . . preservation of the Fregott she has . . . . careened. I will by the next Ships send the account of the charge. There are . . . . swaines stores here which were formed in David Lockwood for the use of the . . . . I would entreat y^r hon^rs to informe me . . . . dessigne they shall bee imployed . . . . . whatsoever else may offer here in per . . . his Maties Service or y^r hon^rs comm . . . ever with all speed and willingness also with much respect ——

July ye 2^d.

Since my last, whereof this is a Coppy, ... is returned to Port Royall, having been on the Coaste of Carthagene, and safely . . . . Crocker with his ship and negroes, and the Spanish Fleet now lyes at Carthagena. . . . Pyrates have been taken of late. . . . . was upon his tryall, is found guilty of innormities, and executed. I dessigne . . . . shall goe out, within few days . . . . of Pyrates that molest us. I have here inclosed sent the charge wee have been att for the Fregotts Careening and other necessary expences, and will from time to time acquaint your hon^rs with occurrances here; being with much reality and respect

Your very Afectionatt
& very faithfull Servt,
Hen. Morgan.

St Jago-de-La-Vega,
ye 14th July, 1681.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN ENGLAND.

The Game of the Chesse. A reproduction of the first work printed in England: with type cut and cast by Vincent and James Figgins. 4to.

AMONG all the mechanical arts there is none of more general concern than that of Printing, which is the ordinary channel of our mental food, and supplies as it were the very breath of our intellectual life. And whatever were the mysteries which we are told enveloped its early operations, it is an art whose main features are familiar to most people. All are acquainted, by name at least, with the types and the press, which are known to be as necessary for the production of a newspaper or a book, as pens and ink are for writing a letter: and almost every reader of the broad sheet of The Times is well aware that it is formed of a multitudinous assemblage of types, every letter, figure, or character of which (a few double letters only excepted) is impressed from a distinct piece of metal, compacted together by the united labour of many hands, like the honey of a hive of bees.

In the composition of the types, as in many other matters, the greatest effectiveness has been found to result from the combination of parts in their simplest forms—letter by letter, and figure by figure; but the ingenious fathers of the art were not convinced of this truth until they had successively adopted several other more complex modes of operation.

The first printing in Europe was executed from large wooden blocks, upon which a whole page was cut at once—the method still in use with the Chinese.

In the next stage, moveable types were cut upon pieces of wood or metal. These, when shifted, could be employed for several pages of a book or books, until worn down or injured by use or accident. Such is believed to have been the original contrivance of Guttenberg and Fust, of Mentz; and such, in the book before us, Mr. Vincent Figgins supposes to have been Caxton's plan, when he first set up printing in this country—but we must declare that we are of a contrary opinion, and think that all Caxton's types were cast, not cut.

This invention of casting is attributed to Schœffer, the son-in-law of Fust; and in his workshops the secret is said to have been kept, until the year 1462; when, on the sacking of Mentz by the archbishop Adolphus, the workmen were dispersed, and the art was carried to various other places.

In this third stage, which is that still in practice, the types are cast from dies, producing an indefinite number of precisely the same pattern. The only advance upon this is the art of stereotyping, or that of taking duplicate casts of pages when completed for printing, a contrivance employed either to multiply the impressions or to make provision for future editions.

The early printers, however, were not content with the labour of cutting, and casting, the simple letters of the alphabet. In the black-letter especially, they multiplied their varieties of type, and complicated the difficulties of composition, by making many ligatured or double characters. This was done from a desire to supply books perfectly resembling those which had previously been produced by the penmen, with whom it was then customary to write two letters close upon one another, the same down-stroke often serving for both characters. These ligatured letters prevail to a great extent in the type used by Caxton, the first of our English printers: and to a slight degree they are continued to the present day. We still use them in combinations of the letter *f*, as *fi*, *fl*, *ffi*, *ffl*; though some modern founts have been cast even without these, the f being then made of so upright a figure as not to ride over the dot of the i or the upper part of the l. In the last century there was another series connected with the long *s*, and also *ct* and some others. In the early volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine a logotype for the word ye will be found: and at various periods such contrivances have been revived more or less, with a view to greater rapidity of composition: but they have been as often relinquished, from

not answering their professed object. And yet, during the recent session of parliament, a Polish refugee (Major Beniowski) has persuaded a Select Committee of the House of Commons to listen seriously to the reproduction of logotypes as an important part of his "inventions."

We cannot boast of the art of Printing having found an early home in this country. When William Caxton set up his first press at Westminster, twelve years had elapsed from the sacking of Mentz, and there were already printers in more than fifty places upon the continent.

Caxton himself had learned, and to some extent practised, the art at Cologne: where (according to Santander*) it had been introduced by Ulric Zell, of Hanau, in the year 1467. The date at which Caxton made acquaintance with its mysteries is not ascertained; but there is no doubt of the period having been antedated when referred back to 1467, and even to 1464. The last is the year when Raoul le Fevre "*composed*" his "Receuil des histoires de Troye;" when the book was *printed* is not known. Mr. Hallam, in his Literature of Europe, spoke of "unquestionable proofs" of Caxton having printed the "Recueil" before the death of Philip duke of Burgundy in 1467, and also a Latin speech of bishop Russell in the year 1469; relying, apparently, on Dr. Dibdin's dictum, that some remarks of Mr. Bryant had "clearly proved" the Recueil to have been the production of Caxton.

In truth, the Recueil bears no token of either place, printer, or date; neither does the Oration. That they were both printed at Cologne, is highly probable; but that Caxton had to do with either of them is not probable. With the Oration his name has been connected because its author was an Englishman, and ambassador to the court of Burgundy; with the Recueil because he undertook to translate that work from French into English,† and because his translation was afterwards printed with the same types.

The history of the "Recueil" is briefly this. It was "composed and drawen out of diverse bookes of Latyn in to Frensshe," by Raoul le Fevre, priest, and chaplain to Philip duke of Burgundy, in the year 1464; and this French book was printed, as already stated; and it was "drawen out of Frensshe in to Englisshe by William Caxton mercer of the cyte of London, at the commaundement of the righte mighty and vertuouse Pryncesse his redoubted lady Margaret duchesse of Burgoyne, &c. which said translacion and werke was begonne in Brugis in the countre of Flaunders," the first day of March 1468, and "ended and fynysshid in the holy cyte of Colen" the 19th Sept. 1471. Such is Caxton's own account in his preface; which, as we understand it, refers only to the work of translation, and not at all to the printing: but at the end of the third book of the histories is a very curious passage, in which the printing is specially described:

> I have practised and learned (he says), at my great charge and dispense, to ordain this said book in print, after the manner and form as you may here see; and it is not written with pen and ink as other books are, to the end that every man may have them at once; for all the books of this story named the Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye, thus imprinted as ye here see, were begun in one day, and also finished in one day.

the meaning of which evidently is, that every "book," or copy, was, as regarded each page or sheet, printed in one day, though the whole book, of

* List of the first printers from their earliest known works. Mr. Knight seems to consider Conrad Winters as the first Cologne printer, in the year 1470. This would be too late for the English Recuyell, unless we suppose that its early portions were really printed at Bruges.

† Our readers are aware that there is a very interesting book on the Life of Caxton, written by Mr. Charles Knight, in two editions, the first 1844, and the second, enlarged and improved, in 1854. In treating of Caxton's first efforts as a printer, Mr. Knight's discrimination has led him to combat, though not entirely to reject, the misapprehensions and hypothetical conclusions of his predecessors. Mr. Knight has also traced much more fully than any before had done the sources of Caxton's literature. Caxton, though a small author, was a great translator; and it was in providing food for his presses in that way that his time was chiefly spent.

778 folio pages, had occupied somewhat more than two years and a half, as stated in the preface, *i.e.* from the 1st March, 1468-9, to the 19th Sept. 1471.

No printer appears to have been established at Bruges at so early a date as this,* and therefore it is pretty certain that all the printing of this book was done at Cologne.

At Cologne also Caxton is said to have printed the work of his countryman Bartholomew de Glanville De Proprietatibus Rerum:† and there also he produced the first edition of The Game of Chesse. This work and the French and English editions of the Recueil are in the same type: and which may therefore be called Caxton's Cologne type, or perhaps the type in which *others printed for him* at Cologne.‡

As with the Recueil, so with The Game of Chesse, it was to find employment in translation that Caxton had taken up the book. His account of the circumstances is as follows:

There was an excellent doctour of dyvynyte in the royame of Fraunce of the ordre of thospytal of Saynt Johns of Jherusalem, whiche . . . hath made a book of the chesse moralysed: whiche at such tyme as I was resident in Brudgys in the counte of Flaundres came in to my handes. Whiche whan I had redde and overseen, me semed ful necessarye for to be had in englisshe. And, in eschwyng of ydlenes, and to thende that somme which have not seen it, ne understonde frensshe ne latyn [might be enabled to peruse it,] I delybered in myself to translate it in to our maternal tonge; and whan I so had achyeved the sayde translacion, I dyd doo sette in enprynte a certeyn nombre of theym, which anone were depesshed and solde.

Caxton does not here state that he printed "The Booke of the Chesse" himself, but that he "dyd *doo* sette it in enprynte," that is, as we should now say, he had it printed for him.§ We do not imagine that he as yet considered himself a printer, though he was employing those who had acquired the art; and there can be little doubt that the printing was done, not at Bruges, but at Cologne, like that of his translation of the Recueil. Mr. Ames, on comparing these two books, found "a perfect resemblance between them in the manner of printing; not only the page itself, but the number of lines in a page, the length, breadth, and the intervals between the lines are alike." As Caxton further tells us, the first edition of The Game of the Chesse was quickly finished and sold, and he was consequently encouraged to produce a second edition, which differs from the former in being ornamented with woodblocks. This second edition has always been supposed to have been printed by Caxton in England, and so it probably was; for the type, whilst it is very different to that of the first edition, resembles that which he subsequently used in this country. The book has, indeed, neither title-page nor colophon, to testify to its date or place of production; but that circumstance may perhaps be regarded as confirming the idea of its early date, before the printer's ways in business were regularly established. Regarding it in this light, as the first book printed in England, Mr. Vincent Figgins has se-

* Santander's list, already quoted, does not mention Bruges at all: but that city glories in the name of Colard Mansion as its proto-typographer. His first dated work is a French translation of Boccaccio in 1476. His "Dicts moraulx des philosophes" has been groundlessly assigned to the year 1473: it is without date.

† In an English edition of Glanville subsequently issued by Wynkyn de Worde the reader is desired of his charity to call to remembrance the soul of William Caxton, "first prynter of this boke in laten tong at Coleyn." No copy however of such a production of Caxton's press has been identified, though there is more than one very [illegible] edition of this popular work of our ancient countryman.

[illegible] in this type, entitled "Meditacions sur les Sept Pseaulmes [illegible] discovered by Mr. J. Winter Jones in the British Museum in the [illegible] a second unknown tract in Caxton's English type. See Mr. [illegible] Archæologia, vol. xxxi.

[illegible] the book—"there was a wyse man named Theodore Cerem, [illegible] *hange on the crosse* for as moche as he reprevyd hym of his [illegible] Tractate i. chapter ii.

lected it for reproduction, in order to impart to the world at large some notion of the appearance which Caxton's printing actually assumed.

We lay great reliance upon the mark or device of Caxton,* which continued to be used by his successor Wynkyn de Worde, as commemorating the date at which he actually commenced his business as a Printer.

It was in the year 1474 (as commemorated in this device) that William Caxton first brought into this country some workmen and probably some materials for printing, and set up his press within the almonry of the abbey of Westminster. Among his earliest works were doubtless books of devotion, which were printed without dates, and of which scarcely any relics have been preserved.

In examining the types used in The Game of the Chesse, and others of the earlier works of Caxton, Mr. Figgins has arrived at conclusions to which we confess that our own observations does not incline us to agree. He remarks,

> That Caxton used *separate* types for the productions of his Press, from the first, is undoubted; as also is the fact that they were of metal, and that the metal was cast in blocks ready to receive the letter from the hand of the engraver; but that each letter was so cut separately, is easily established by observing that throughout any book printed with these types, no two letters can be found exactly alike; whereas, if cast from a matrix, each perfect type must have been a fac-simile of all the others, instead of having a mere family likeness. Now I find so much difference in the earlier works of Caxton, that I am disposed to think that each work had, if not altogether new type, at least a very large proportion recut.

These and some other technical considerations have led Mr. Figgins to conclude that "at the time of the introduction of Printing into England, and apparently for some years after, our countryman was totally ignorant of the process of casting types." He supposes that Caxton's types were cut upon a much softer metal than that now used for type-founding: which metal was probably pewter.† His press was the common screw-press, such as was used for cheese or for napkins, with an additional contrivance for running the form or framework of type, after it had been inked, under the action of the screw. Mr. Knight has remarked, in his Biography of Caxton, that "As the screw must have come down upon the types with a dead pull; that is, as the table upon which the types were placed was solid and unyielding, great care must have been required to prevent the pressure being so hard as to injure the face of the letters." Such injury no doubt was of frequent occurrence, with types of a soft material; and this, as Mr. Figgins observes, furnishes an explanation of a circumstance that has sometimes puzzled bibliographers: who, perceiving that several copies of the same book have presented differences, have imagined that there were two or more editions of one date: but, supposing that cer-

* See a fac-simile of another block of Caxton's mark, with some accompanying observations, in our Magazine for April, 1846, p. 363; also, some further observations on the same subject in our Magazine for June, 1854, p. 611.

† "Pewter, (remarks Mr. V. Figgins,) being an alloy of lead and tin, was probably the hardest known alloy fusible at a moderate temperature, and cast with facility in an iron or brass mould, until the process of freeing antimony from its native impurities (sulphur, arsenic, &c.) had been discovered, and its fusibility with tin and lead proved possible. If there is no certain record of the date at which this took place, it is a curious fact, that until a very recent date, when it was introduced into the manufacture of Britannia metal, the regulus of antimony, as the pure metal is called, had no application in the arts, except as an alloy with tin and lead for the manufacture of printing-types."

tain pages were worn out or battered in the course of printing, these small discrepancies are accounted for by the resetting which was thus rendered necessary.

Mr. Figgins's observations, as those of a practical and experienced man, are entitled to respectful consideration: but, if we may trust our own eyes, we think that he has come to a wrong conclusion in supposing that the types used in The Game of Chesse, and others of Caxton's books, were not cast but cut. It is true there are many varieties of type, but all those varieties may be traced perpetually recurring, just as in any modern piece of printing: and any other apparent variations we are inclined to attribute to the imperfect press-work and the bad usage which has just been described.

Mr. Figgins has now cut, and cast, a fount of Caxton types: and, in order to do so, he has taken as his model those used in the second edition of The Game of the Chesse, presuming that to have been the first book that Caxton printed in this country. He describes the original as a mixture of black-letter and the character called secretary, with all the shades of modification and approximation to each other of which the two styles are capable; but, finding the black-letter and its approximations predominate, he has endeavoured, while keeping between the two styles, to adhere more closely to the black-letter. But in pursuing his labours, and "in going through the book, as I have been obliged to do, word by word and letter by letter, I have found (he admits) several stray characters which induce me to think there must have been *some intervening works* for which other characters were required:"—that is to say, Caxton had either previously printed some other books in this country, or else he had brought with him from Cologne, and employed in this book, certain types which he would not have cut on purpose for it, because they are introduced into places where they are not actually required. These are the letters *e*, *h*, and *ll* marked for contractions * where no contraction really occurs. There are two varieties of the coupled letters *ad*,† each of which occurs but once, and there is also a single example of the Latin termination *rum*,‡ which was probably cut for some Latin book. These types would be required for the "Pies § of Salisbury use," and other work of that character, which Caxton had to execute for his patron the abbat of Westminster. The abbreviated y^e^, or *the*,‖ is however of undeniably English origin.

The ligatured letters, to which we have already alluded, are very numerous. Most of the consonants are coupled with the several vowels on a single type, and with some letters the plan is carried still further: thus we have united

cc ca ce ci co cr cu
en er et
ta te th ti to tu, &c.

In the word *rehercith* we find only five types employed—*re he r ci th:* in *treteth* only four—*t re te th:* in *place* only three—*p la ce.* Every individual type is faithfully followed in the present reprint.

Altogether, Mr. V. Figgins has cut 133 types of this Caxton fount, including two varieties of the capital C, and four points. We have no doubt that he will in some measure find his reward in the demand which will hereafter be made by persons desirous of reprinting some other specimens of our early printing. At present, he generously hands over all the profits that may arise from the present undertaking to the fund for the completion and endowment of the Almshouses for decayed Printers and their widows, which have been recently erected at Wood Green, Tottenham. We ought not to omit that, to render the fac-simile more complete, he has had paper manufactured in imitation of Caxton's, with a fac-simile of one of the contemporary water-marks.

* † ‡ ‖

§ An original placard, advertising the devotional books called Pies printed by Caxton, is preserved among Mr. Douce's collections in the Bodleian Library. The bill remains, though the books themselves are unknown. A copy of it will be found in our Magazine for April 1846, p. 362.

He causes Wherfore this playe Was
t. founden ken iij The first Was for to
correcte and zepreue the kyng for Whan this

The woodcuts are copied with the utmost accuracy: and one of them, together with a few lines of the type, we exhibit as a specimen. It represents a portion of the legend of the first invention of Chess, which related that it was contrived by an Oriental philosopher in order to reform a wicked king. "This playe fonde a phylosopher of thoryent whyche was named in caldee [illegible] greke philo- [illegible] to say in [illegible] and [illegible] he [illegible] d [illegible] t [illegible] heme his fader's body in thre hondred pieces and gaf hit to ete and devoure to thre hondred byrdes that men calle voultres." And this horror is exhibited in the first engraving: where the king appears superintending the mutilation of his father's carcase, our only comfort being that that father was Nabugodonosor, a man of like evil conditions with himself. The cut we give presents the more agreeable picture of the king softening into better manners under the influence of the moral instruction which the philosopher drew from his mimic array of the various ranks of a well constituted kingdom.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Debt due to Britain from Germany for Christianity and Civilisation, and recent Acknowledgments of the Obligation—On the Site of Anderida—The Court of Star Chamber—Remarks on the Museum Catalogues—The Library Catalogues of the British Museum—The Cotton Memorial in Boston Church.

The Debt due to Britain from Germany for Christianity and Civilisation, and recent Acknowledgments of the Obligation.

Mr. Urban,—The introduction into the proceedings of a recent sitting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain of a notice, as reported in the pages of Sylvanus Urban for August, that Herr Karl Bernhardi is prosecuting researches into the Life and Times of Saint Boniface, the British Apostle of Germany, is very gratifying to an English ear, and is a most comprehensive theme, if the subject be gone into with a proper appreciation of the difficulties of the undertaking, of the magnitude of the field, and the dignity of the hero.

It will embrace the "whole army of martyrs" who left Britain shortly after the light of the Gospel had reached her shores to spread the glorious illumination through the cognate countries and nations of their brother Saxons, and it may be owing to a common language and nationality that their efforts were easier and more successful than any similar attempts from the nearer Gauls who had had the faith preached to them so much earlier.

Nor has Germany been, nor is she at present, unmindful of these benefits received from our countrymen. Throughout the entire space beyond the Elbe, and along the woody tracts of the Thüringer Wald, the name and acts of these pioneers of truth, but more particularly of Holy Boniface, are in the mouths of the peasantry, heightened frequently, by the exaggerations of time or a willing credulity, into the marvellous or impossible.

During fortunate periods of vacant rambling, it has been my pleasing occupation to follow the footsteps of this great civiliser wherever popular tradition supplies the defects of history, or where documentary evidence of the period confirms the doubtful traits of tradition. The notice of these peregrinations at places whose names rarely reach an English ear would form a pleasing retrospect, but too long for my present purpose. Ordruff, Altenstein, Ellrich, Hameln, Geismar, Fulda are localities which lie out of the beaten tracts when an Englishman or Oxford travelling-Fellow contemplates his Germany, but from my point of view they were of the highest interest: nor inferior in attraction was the limpid well of Mummerswörde,* in Friesland, the last scene of the missionary labours of the saint; the appointed station of his martyrdom, and of that of his companions, by a horde of heathen savages. The bubbling fountain is said to have gushed out at the moment of the massacre, as if the indignant earth must weep at the unhallowed desecration. Curiously enough, a similar legend obtains in our own island for another Winifred, at Holywell, in Wales; but there the saint is female, and the number of springs, from a treble rebound of the head, when severed from the body, is threefold.

Nor have the more illustrious and better known traces, *signa notæque pedum*, of the Christian hero in Southern Germany, Mainz (Mayence), Eichstadt, Würzburg, München (Munich) been unvisited or unregarded. Amongst the noble temples they all contain, consecrated in honour of himself or associates, the most recent is the most remarkable and magnificent,—that basilica which the capital of Bavaria owes to the piety and art-munificence of the ex-king Ludwig. Exclusive of the splendour of stupendous columns of polished granite and curious mosaics, of rich gilding and artistic carvings, the glorious series of frescoes with which the upper surfaces of the walls are filled surpasses all description. Their opening scene transports us to the humble roof at Crediton, in Devonshire, where the parents of the infant Winifred vow their babe to Christ and the Church if it recover from the lethal peril by which it was then assailed. It also contains the fulfilment of the vow. The destruction, at the peril of his life, of the Oak of Jove (Quercus Jovis), at Geismar, venerated by all the surrounding

* This name is variously written according to Dutch or German orthography: the place is close to Dokkum, where a monastery arose, soon after the martyrdom, which preserved many relics of the saint to the Reformation.

[illegible] of the present century.

This mindful feeling seems also to pervade our Teutonic kinsmen whenever an opportunity offers for avowal or display, as was witnessed in a remarkable instance in the early part of last June.

The year and month of the martyrdom of the saint are fixed by historical and contemporary evidence for June 755: the precise day is unascertained. Our present calendar, copied from those preceding the Reformation, fixes it for the fifth; but the piety or presumption of catholic Germans, which is determined to reach all the [illegible] of the commemoration of their apostle, chose to extend the ceremonial with a wider scope of time and a better chance of hitting the exact date; commencing therefore the rites at Fulda from the fifth to the twelfth, on the fifteenth to the twenty second they were transferred to Mainz to vary the scene [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] at Fulda, now but a [illegible] town in Hesse-Cassel. The remainder of the week was filled up with religious offices in the cathedral, to the glorification of an Englishman. Their adjournment to Mainz, on the fifteenth, has already been noticed, with the same imposing array of the [illegible] and, because on a greater field, with a more fervent display of piety and devotion in the people. At Mainz a grand row of buildings along the Rhine offered an almost unrivalled expanse of front for embellishment and display; the weather and the season were propitious for the most beautiful as well as the most innocent of Catholic adornment, in a grand exhibition of floral crowns and festooned wreaths, mixed with gorgeous tapestry and bright streamers, floating from the roofs and across the streets. As these huge buildings are the principal hotels, mine host could here combine something of interest with piety, and, calculating that his superior splendour would evidence superior piety, thus lure the priestly and devout to a preference of his hostel. It must not be however supposed that the fervour of the occasion was confined in its demonstration to this favoured spot. The whole city had taken up the impulse with zeal and ardour; the humblest cottage, the highest garret, was garnished with a new or furbished saint, protruded as sign of Catholicity and Faith; countless [illegible] from all parts of the diocese [illegible] the vacant space in front of the cathedral to welcome the spiritual cavalcade which issued forth from the beautiful portal of the metropolitan fane, shining [illegible]

Yours, &c.

W[illegible] Phil. [illegible]

ON THE SITE OF ANDERIDA.

MR. URBAN,—Your Magazine for July last contains[a] a letter signed Durotrix upon the much controverted question of the site of the city Anderida. Since the writer avowedly impugns the views I have publicly maintained upon the subject, you would probably have received my reply before, but that I have only recently seen the arguments of Durotrix. The delay however has produced this advantage, that it has fortified my case by the declared opinion of Mr. C. Roach Smith,[b] who thus concludes his letter to you. "The objections of Durotrix to Mr. Hussey's and Mr. Lower's identification of Andredescester seem to me to be met by anticipation in Mr. Hussey's observations printed in the Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. vi. p. 102." Notwithstanding this high authority in my favour, I venture to offer some remarks in vindication of the position I have heretofore assumed. In doing this I may be compelled occasionally to refer to and even repeat some passages from my former (lengthened) dissertations; but many of your readers will probably be unacquainted with the Archæological Journal and the Sussex Archæological Collections, wherein[c] those dissertations appeared.

The first point which Durotrix has noticed is an alleged discrepancy between Mr. M. A. Lower and myself; but he has so expressed himself as to give the idea, that the term "castle" was applied by me indiscriminately to all the remains at Pevensey; whereas whoever consults the entire passage[d] will perceive that a clear distinction is made between the Roman fortress, and the English keep (or citadel) erected within the other. It certainly appears to be Mr. Lower's notion,[e] contrary to what I had suggested, that the original keep was a Norman structure; this however is merely an inference, Mr. Lower's words being, "there can be no doubt" that the first Norman possessor of Pevensey "added a new castle at the southern corner of the Roman area." But no evidence is adduced to establish the fact, and, although the excavations carefully conducted in 1853[f] proved the existence once within the keep of a chapel, which may have been (by Mr. Lower's own account) "of Early-English, or rather Transition-Norman date,"[g] no discovery is mentioned to indicate that at that period any building but the Chapel had been raised there, so that nothing recently brought to light invalidates my supposition that the keep was constructed after Henry of Huntingdon wrote.[h]

Durotrix contends, that the Roman walls now standing at Pevensey forbid the application to this place of the assertion of the utter destruction of Anderida after its capture by the Saxons, and of the continued desolation of that spot in Henry of Huntingdon's time. But surely if every inhabitant was slaughtered, the condition of utter destruction is sufficiently fulfilled, even though a large portion of the outer walls remain at this day; and the ponderous fragments now lying prostrate equally attest the violence by which they must have been overthrown. The statement too of the continued desolation of Anderida presents no greater difficulty, since the existence of the present parish Church of Pevensey contiguous to, but beyond, the Roman walls is a convincing proof that the population which subsequently occupied the vicinity did not return to what is conceived to have been the site of the Romano-British city. This argument was urged by me in the essay, which it is the object of Durotrix to refute; but, although he has quoted from that very portion of the essay, he makes not the slightest reference to my argument, nor to the distinction I have drawn, justly as I firmly believe, between the actual site of Anderida and the modern town of Pevensey.[i] Whether or not the latter name first became known, and was attributed to the entire locality, "after the destruction of Anderida by the Saxons," according to Mr. Lower's remark[j] cited by Durotrix, there are now no means of ascertaining. With regard to the meaning of the name, Pevensey, I apprehend no better interpretation of it is given, than that of Baxter[k] who explains it to signify in the British language, "the place or island of cows," that is, of cattle, referring to the fine pasturage wherewith it is surrounded.

Your correspondent having, as he imagines, demolished the claim of the Pevensey ruins to have been the site of Anderida, next proceeds to argue in favour of

[a] p. 59.
[b] Gentleman's Magazine for August, p. 159.
[c] A. J. iv., S. A. C. vi.
[d] S. A. C. vi. 101, 102.
[e] Ut. sup. 272.
[f] Fully described S. A. C. vi. 274 to 282.
[g] Ut sup. 280.
[h] Ut sup. 102.
[i] S. A. C. vi. 100, 102. See also A. J. iv. 216.
[j] S. A. C. vi. 266.
[k] Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, p. 176.

Newenden, but some of his preliminary observations require a few words. Durotrix remarks,[l] "I believe it to be a gratuitous assumption that Gildas makes any allusion whatever to Anderida." Which sentence, conjoined with what precedes, is calculated (designed ?) to give your readers the impression that the dissertation Durotrix is controverting had adduced Gildas as an evidence for the identification of the disputed site; whereas the direct contrary is the truth, as the following quotation must prove. "Dr. Harris asserts distinctly, 'Gildas places Andred's Chester *in litore oceani ad meridiem*,' the real fact being that that historian makes no allusion to Anderida or to any particular place."[m]

Again, in his attempt to establish an objection to my explanation how woods might have existed in the immediate vicinity of the Pevensey walls, as declared in the account of the siege of Andredescester, Durotrix speaks of the "insulated position" of those walls, as if the expression "island" must necessarily signify a spot encompassed by water. Only a little consideration, however, of the context against which he would argue will show, that the "islands" understood there are merely plots of sound land varying in extent, somewhat elevated above the surrounding swamp, as in early times no doubt it was, of which, if Durotrix is acquainted with Pevensey Level, he must be aware that instances are numerous there in the "eys" of the present day, and he may recall to mind similar peculiarities in the fen districts of the eastern side of England. This consideration has already been pressed,[n] although Durotrix has not noticed it.

The objections of your correspondent to the opinion on the point in dispute of the late Mr. Petrie, Keeper of the Tower Records, may safely be left to the relative weight of the authority of the respective parties on such subjects. A fatal defect in the former's argument is, as Mr. C. Roach Smith has suggested in your Magazine for August, that he assigns equal importance to places of Roman date, which evidently, from the documents wherein their names occur, were of very different characters. Thus the Notitia, which mentions Anderida, does so among the stations of the commanders of various garrisons under the orders of the "comes limitis Saxonici per Britanniam," and from the remains of those stations which have been identified it is manifest they were elaborately fortified, not, as Durotrix would have us believe of Anderida, with earthworks, but, with substantial stone and lime walls. On the other hand, the anonymous geographer of Ravenna, with no especial object in view, indiscriminately names some of the very many towns and forts, which he read of as existing in Britain,[o] and in this list we find the place alluded to by Durotrix, Mutuantonis, or Mantuantonis, as usually printed; but which most assuredly is not, as he appears to suppose, a "station" in the same sense with those named in the Notitia.[p] I can by no means agree with

[l] p. 60.

[m] S. A. C. vi. 96.

[n] S. A. C. vi. 100 note, and ib. 104.

[o] His own words are, "In Britannia plurimas legimus civitates et castra, ex quibus aliquantas designare volumus."—Mon. Hist. Brit. xxv.

[p] In S. A. C. vi. 98, note, as you, Mr. Urban, have remarked at p. 160, note, I expressed my approbation of Baxter's suggestion, that the name ought to be read *Mantantonis*, and that, from the etymology, the spot intended is Newenden. Subsequent reflection has only confirmed this impression from the singular applicability of Baxter's description, in which it is hardly credible he should have been assisted by personal acquaintance with the locality. The ancient site at Newenden lies on the eastern side of the parish, not far from the junction of the small stream, separating Newenden (northwards) from Rolvenden, with the river Rother then bearing towards the sea ("tentum flumen," Baxter), that junction having taken place formerly much nearer to the "Castle Toll" than now it does. If indeed Baxter's etymology is erroneous, his reasoning from it must be invalid; but we may justly place some reliance upon his knowledge of what may be termed his native language, which he appears to have cultivated throughout his whole life. As previously noticed, (S. A. C. vi. 101 note.) Baxter deems the Miba of the Ravenna geographer to mean Pevensey, he attributing the same signification to both names; and I apprehend that his views derive some support from the arrangement of the places in that portion of the ancient list where they occur. Commencing then with "Anderesio," Anderida, we have "Miba," Pevensey, "Mantantonis," Newenden, "Lemanis," Limne, "Dubris," Dover, "Duroverno Cantiacorum," Canterbury, "Rutupis," Richborough, "Durobrabis," Rochester, "Londini," London, nearly in the order wherein the places might be enumerated now; and it may be observed, that, regarding Anderida as the Roman præsidium, and Miba as its suburbs, the residence of natives, as well as of civilians perhaps, between that combined locality and Newenden, as again between Newen-

Durotrix[q] that "the most plausible etymology of the name, Mutuantonis, is that which derives it from *Mutatio*, a station, (*Latin*) and *Anton*, a river or water," (*British?* river in general? or some particular one?) Since this guess (for it is no more) bears a strong resemblance to the ingenious fabrications, occasionally to be met with, by admirers of long, high-sounding words, partly from Greek, partly from Latin, or perhaps, in an attempted explanation of long-established names, partly from the British language, partly from the Saxon.

In the assertion,[r] that, "according to the universal tradition of the neighbourhood, a tradition prevalent in Camden's day," the city Anderida was situated at Newenden, my opponent is certainly guilty of "begging the question." Camden himself speaks by no means so positively as does the above quotation, his expressions being,[s] "Newenden, which, I am almost persuaded, was the haven so long sought for, called by the Notitia Anderida —first, because the inhabitants affirm it to have been a town and harbour of very great antiquity."[t] Now the tradition of any spot having been the site of "a town of very great antiquity" is a totally different affair from a tradition claiming for such spot the former existence there of a town specially and individually named. And as to the application of "Anderidown" to Newenden, Dr. Harris indeed seems to state that the Castle Toll there was called Anderdown (about A.D. 1719), from which however Durotrix has effected a rather important variation by the "unostentatious" insertion of a little *i*; but this name I, a native and for nearly 40 years, with the exception of brief intervals, a resident of the adjoining parish, never heard of. With regard to any tradition prevailing now, the period since Camden wrote is quite sufficient to account for it to have arisen from his (hesitating) supposition quoted above. My own experience decidedly refers all connection of Newenden with the site of Anderida to the dictum of that eminent antiquary. His authority however is not infallible, and in this case he is, I would submit, positively refuted. He distinctly states that ruins[u] only were visible at Newenden till, temp. K. Edward, (A.D. 1241, Dugdale says,) a little monastery was built there, "upon which a town presently sprung up," thenceforward "called Newenden, that is, a new town in a valley."[v] But Domesday Book is incontrovertible evidence that the name existed A.D. 1086, and also that the place possessed "a market" of considerable value for the period, it being then in fact of far greater importance than it is now. This (I conceive grave) objection to the Newenden theory has already been urged by me,[w] but this is another instance of Durotrix passing over some of the arguments in the dissertation he professes to answer. Of course he is at perfect liberty to adopt what manner of proceeding he pleases, but they who enter into a discussion with an impartial desire to elicit the truth, as nearly as practicable, usually endeavour to ascertain and to consider all the reasons advanced on the opposite side.

The notion that Anderida "was most probably not a Roman fortress"[x] is utterly disproved by the foregoing quotation from the Notitia, and its distinct character from the less important Romano-British towns has also been pointed out. Until one example can be produced of, I do not say the sister forts erected for the protection of "the Saxon shore," but, a similarly authentic station of a permanent Roman garrison which was defended simply by "banks and ditches,"[y] it is idle to indulge in special pleading as to the possible meaning of "munitissimus" and "mœnia."[z] If such inconclusive, conjectural reasoning is to be admitted, one might, with almost equal propriety, suggest that, perhaps, the ramparts of Anderida were formed of green cheese, which used to be said of the moon.

I regret, Mr. Urban, that my letter has become thus lengthy, but I assure you I have disregarded some immaterial matters, which I could have noticed, though I was unwilling to neglect any thing which appeared really to bear upon the question under debate.

Yours, &c. ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Rottingdean, 14*th Aug.* 1855.

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den and Limne, we possess neither vestige nor record of any considerable ancient settlement, while at Newenden we have evidence of an old settlement of much importance.

[q] p. 61. [r] p. 61.

[s] As cited in the very essay, S. A. C. vi. 93, the argument of which Durotrix has assailed.

[t] Gibson's ed. 1. 274.

[u] Camden could never have seen these "ruins," otherwise he would have spoken of them in different terms, since Dr. Harris (Hist. of Kent, 215) describes the remains clearly as comprising merely banks.

[v] Ut sup. [w] S. A. C. vi. 94. [x] p. 61.

[y] Neither Vindogladia nor Sorbiodunum, named by Durotrix, occur in the Notitia.

[z] Does any classical author confirm the interpretation of Durotrix?

The Court of Star Chamber.

Mr. Urban,—I am glad to see that the attention of your readers has been again drawn to the history and proceedings of this ancient court. (July p. 62.) One of the important features of those proceedings is, that, while, as Mr. Hart says, so many suits refer to acts of personal violence, it will be very often found that such acts arose out of disputed rights to property, and that those rights are often set out at considerable length.

In the reign of Henry VIII. a very fruitful source of such disputes was the dissolution of the monastic establishments. That important event had cast its shadow before, and it is well known that for many years preceding the actual bursting of the storm, many abbots and other superiors, wise in their generation, had parted with some of their lands or revenues on lease (as it was said) for a consideration. Though leases &c. made within a certain period were declared null and void, many such properties were held by the law's best portion, possession. A royal grant to another party brought the two titles into direct collision, and it is evident from many proceedings of the Court of Star Chamber that the parties often fought it out among themselves and the vanquished deemed the settlement by an equitable jurisdiction of what it had been unable to gain by force. We rarely dose at [illegible] still properties [illegible] often [illegible] by this [illegible] and the state of things [illegible] with [illegible] shown by the [illegible] of Sir [illegible]* [illegible] the [illegible] case of [illegible] v. [illegible], brought [illegible] Mr. Hart [illegible] [illegible] Nor [illegible] Le [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Hart has [illegible] answer [illegible] [illegible] a very different story to that of the brother Richard, and gives a minute history of the transaction. It would not, I imagine, be possible now to strike a balance of the relative credibility of the parties, and the absence of further proceedings prevents our forming any conclusion. The statements contained in the bills of complaint should however be certainly taken *cum grano salis.* The answers were made upon oath, and when the facts could not be controverted, were couched in technical terms, or attempted to dispose of the case in an evasive and plausible manner. They alleged too, almost as a matter of course, that the matter was one disposable at common law, which was only not appealed to by the complainant on account of his malicious intentions to ruin the defendant.

"*The aunswer of Sr John Alen clerke to the bill of complaynt of Richard Alen and Will'm Hynde.*

"The said Sr John Alen saith that the said bill of complaynt is untrue and insufficient in the lawe to be aunswerid unto, unnaturally and maliceyously pursueyd against hym by the said Rychard his naturall brother and the said Hynde to th'entent to put hyme to trouble and expences and for non other intent nor purpose. Neverth less for the declaracion of the trouthe in this behalf the same Sr John [illegible] answer saith that one Will'm Aleyn, father of the said Richard and the said Sr [illegible] [illegible] in certen londes [illegible] lyenge in North Kyll- [illegible] of Leycester in his [illegible] to his owne use; and so [illegible] by the said [illegible] declaryd and [illegible] will give the [illegible] number of his [illegible] [illegible] according to his [illegible] the said [illegible] the said Will'm [illegible] the said [illegible] Sr John Aleyn [illegible] the

* Original Authority of the King's Council, p. [illegible] et seq.

wilfulnes of the said complainant, opteyneyd ayenste them wryttes of supplicavit * to thentent that they should be bounden to observe and kepe the kyngis peace. And afterwardes he repayringe towardes his sayd father and in the way passynge aboute vij of the cloke of the day resortyd in to the howse of the said Johane More namyd in the said bill of compleynt, havynge his servaunt then attendynge apon hym and one Robert, brother of the said Sr John, there metynge at the dorre Thomas Belgrave, and there dydd drynke; apon whom the said compleynauntes made assautte and hym wold have beten and evyll intreytid. Wherapon the sd Sr John and his said servaunte defendyd them selffes, and yeff any hurte cam to the said compleynauntes the same was apon there owne assauttes and in the defence of the said Sr John Alen, as lawfull was for hym to doo. Without that that he came to the house of the said Johane at the houre mensionyd in the said bill of complaint or that the said Thomas Belgrave namyd in the said bill of compleynt was in the howse of the said Johane More at the tyme of the entre of the said Sr John Aleyn into the same howse, nor yet the said Hynde to the knowlege of the said Sr John; or that the said Sr John hade in his compayny any evyll dysposed persones as in the said bill of compleynt untruly is s'myttid. And without that the said Sr John dide swere by Goddes hertt *yf ye ryse I will make yowe syll and p—— under the borde;* but he saythe that by cause he suspectyd that the said Hynde wode have gonne oute of the howse to thentent to ymagyn some further displeysure towardes the said Sr John, he caused hym to tarry within the dorres leste peradventure by some unlawfull assemble procuryd by the said Hynde the said Sr John shuld have byn in further daunger and peryll of his lyff, and in perturbaunce of the kynges peace. Or that the said Sr John dyde drawe any dagger at the said Hynde, butt he saythe that he beynge in the said howse the said Hynde caste a ffoyne† at hym wt a hanger knyff, and hade slayn the said Sr John hade he nott raught the dagger from his servaunt to defend hym. And wtout that that the said Hynd stondith in danger or perill of his lyff wtout the mercye of God, as in the said bill of compleynt is also untruly surmysed, for he saythe that at the tyme of the said bill exibit and longe tyme before, the said Hynde was in as good helthe and as holle in every lymbe as ever he was in. And without that that the said Sr John sent for the said Richard Alen his brother to drynke with hym in the said house, butt that he cam of his owne mynde. And without that that any other thynge in the said bill of compleynt spesified materiall to be aunswered unto other than in this aunswer is confessed and suffyciently avoydyd is true. All whiche matters he is redy to aver as this honorable courte will award, and preyth to be from hensforth dismyssed wt his reysonable costes and charges for his wrongful vexacions in this behalf susteyned."

In further illustration of the proceedings of this court, and as an evidence of the good reason for the interference of an extraordinary jurisdisdiction by showing how the processes of the ordinary courts of law were sometimes set entirely at defiance, I subjoin a portion of the complaint of Jane Lady Bray. Sir Edmond Lord Bray,‡ the first baron of the name, in the 29th year of Henry VIII. sued before the Court of Star Chamber John Barbour, and other tenants of his manor of Houghton Regis, co. Bedford, for refusing to consider themselves any longer copyhold tenants of the manor, but claiming their holdings in fee simple. This statement was denied by the tenants, and further proceedings do not appear.

Two years afterwards, Lord Braye being dead, his widow was obliged to appeal to the court against the same tenants and their supporters. A tenement in Houghton, which had been assigned as part of her ladyship's dower, was entered and held by Barbour and his friends. The common law was put in operation, and a writ of restitution placed in the sheriff's hands. The undersheriff, finding a forcible holding was intended, collected upwards of sixty persons to aid him in executing the writ. The reception they met with is quaintly described in the Lady Jane's complaint. By carrying the enemy's outer line of defence by the flank movement, the undersheriff and his men came into direct

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* "*Supplicavit* is a writ issuing out of the Chancery for taking the surety of peace against a man."—Blount.

† "Foin. To push, in fencing."—Halliwell. The word occurs also in the complaint of Lady Bray, *postea;* but in such a sense as to extend its meaning beyond that given in the quotation above. In another case a man was said to have struck another with a pitchfork on the head, "and *foyned* him in the necke and in the arme wt the same."

‡ Summoned to parliament 21 Hen. VIII.; Dugdale, Baron. ii., p. 11. On the decease of the second baron, John, the title was extinct.

[illegible] with the [illegible] with the [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] that the same [illegible] with the same other [illegible] persons [illegible] the same [illegible] the said Thomas Barbour with the other [illegible] persons [illegible] ... [illegible] the said Thomas Barbour and the other [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... the same Thomas Barbour and his [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] J. B.

[illegible] of the [illegible] Catalogues.

[illegible] — [illegible] of the [illegible] of a General Catalogue [illegible] in the British Museum arranged according to subjects [illegible] a most desirable addition to the New Reading Room. But there appear to me to be several serious difficulties [illegible].

[illegible] The catalogues are various —

The General Printed Catalogue [illegible] MS. Additions.

This is arranged [illegible] under the author [illegible] and sub-jects. [illegible] without the name of the author [illegible] the case of [illegible] of pamphlets [illegible] and [illegible] centuries [illegible] expedient and even dangerous to give a name. These are chiefly [illegible] and [illegible]. Here also will be found the im-mense collection of pamphlets, sermons, [illegible] written and published during the Civil Wars, from [illegible] and commonly known [illegible] under the title of "The King's Pamphlets." These are arranged in this Catalogue under both author and subject. [illegible] or event at Bath will be found under *Bath*, and again perhaps under the name of the General who commanded [illegible]. Again, the biographical particulars relative to Burton and his works will be found under *Burton*. Some others perhaps under *Anglia*, *Ecclesia*, *Parliament*, or *Carolus I.* This Catalogue has a distinct set of press-marks, by which alone the books can be found.

[illegible] The New General MS. Catalogue.

[illegible] general divisions of subject [illegible] *Great Britain*, *Parliamentary Proceedings*, [illegible] the several general divisions. This has only been commenced within the last few years, and is a decided improvement on the former Catalogue [illegible] still [illegible]. This is also distinguished by a distinct set of press-marks.

[illegible] The King's Library Catalogue.

This has a distinct set of press-marks. Tickets should be headed "King's Library."

[illegible] The Grenville Library Catalogue.

This is in two parts, and has numerous manuscript additions. Both parts are required for reference. There are indexes to both. This has a distinct set of press-marks. Tickets should be headed "Grenville Library."

[illegible] The King's Pamphlets Catalogue.

This is in manuscript, and recently made. The collection consists of the pamphlets which belonged to the library of George III. and came into the Museum with the King's Library, but were kept separate, and never catalogued till re-cently. They have a separate set of press-marks. Tickets should be headed "King's Pamphlets."

Now here several difficulties present themselves —

By what means could a Catalogue ac-

cording to *subject* be constructed; which should distinguish

1. Subject and title, without author's name.
2. Subject and title, with author's name.
3. The collection, library, and catalogue in which the book is to be found. If more than one, which they are.
4. The various press-marks of the several catalogues where the book is to be found.
5. The heading required for the ticket.

Watt, in the construction of his Bibliotheca Britannica, found the first and second of these difficulties, and it led him to the expedient of his two volumes of Subjects, and his page-numbers and letters of reference to his two volumes of Authors.

This was the only plan which could be pursued; but he had to deal with a General Catalogue. Here, however, we have to deal with five distinct and separate Catalogues of as many separate and distinct libraries or collections, kept thus distinct by the wills of the donors; and which, therefore, cannot be combined into one collection, of which a general catalogue, either of subjects or authors, or both, might be made. Hence the necessity of a separate set of press-marks for each catalogue, and the advantage to the reader in heading the ticket with the name of the library where the book is to be found, in saving of time in the search for it; since the ticket will immediately go to the library to which it belongs. This especially concerns particular editions; since that required may exist in only one out of the five libraries.

I have purposely omitted to notice the Folio Catalogue, Letter A, printed in 1841, as it was a confessed failure, and is never used.

It appears to me that there is no way out of this difficulty, except it be one too complicated for popular use. For example, take the subject of *Agriculture*. Suppose a reader to require the same book by the same author, with or without a name, but of various editions. He would have to make out tickets with different press-marks, from a general catalogue of subjects, each of which must be distinguished by some mark, initials, or name, for the several libraries in which they are to be found. Now this would only add to his embarrassment; and yet, as the Museum Library is arranged, it would be unavoidable.

As to the general arrangement of subjects in such a Catalogue, that of the Encyclopedia Metropolitana might be adopted, which is accessible to all, and the divisions might be printed on a guide board, and hung up on the wall over the catalogues.

General Catalogue according to Subject.

Having now stated what I conceive would be the difficulties of the undertaking, I shall proceed to consider more in detail the desiderata of readers, and what means there are under existing circumstances of satisfying these demands.

Though the readers at the Museum are so numerous, they may be divided into two grand classes: 1. Literary; 2. Scientific. Some, and perhaps many, attend simply for amusement, but for such the Institution was not *originally* intended, I therefore omit them in my enumeration.

1. *Literary.* These are of various kinds, and they demand a supply of books of several descriptions in all languages and of all dates. History, Chronology, Geography, Biography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, Belles Lettres, Poetry, Biblical Literature, and an ample stock of Maps, Plans, Prints, Dictionaries, and Grammars.

2. *Scientific.* These again require books in all languages and of all dates, on every branch of science, even to the most minute discoveries of modern date. To these will have to be added all Periodical Scientific Publications, British and Foreign, with Scientific Biography, and a large supply of Plates, Drawings, Music, and Dictionaries.

The Catalogue to satisfy these demands.

1. In its first grand division it should be literary, and classified in something like the departments I here enumerated.
2. It must be in manuscript, to admit of daily accruing additions.
3. Each separate subject should have one or more volumes devoted to it. This is already partly done in the new manuscript catalogue, which may remain as it is at present; but additional volumes would have to be formed from the contents of the other catalogues, in the same manner, and their contents entered into the general indexes already existing.
4. A printed guide board should be attached to this division, stating the several volumes in which the departments would be found. Thus:

Division I.	Vols. Suppose.
LITERATURE.	
History	1—5
Chronology	5—7
Geography	7—10
Biography	10—13
Topography . . .	13—16
Voyages and Travels .	16—20
Belles Lettres . . .	20—26
Poetry	26—30
Biblical Literature .	30—36
Maps and Plans . .	36—39
Prints	39—42
Dictionaries . . .	42—44
Grammars	44—50

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Urban,—I hope for the change of the present Antiquarian Catalogue in the British Museum for a classified one, as proposed by Dr. Bell in your last Magazine, is one that ought to be considered with great care and much deliberation before it is put into execution. If I understand Dr. Bell aright in proposing that a classified catalogue should entirely supersede the present one, I think I consider that a good catalogue on the plan suggested by Dr. Bell would be a very important innovation in the Reading Room and would benefit many readers; yet I believe the majority of those who frequent the Museum would prefer the catalogues as present, as the best for ready reference to manuscripts of subjects.

Dr. Bell says some [illegible] upon the difficulty experienced by a person searching for a book by an author of whose name he knows only the pronunciation, but not the orthography. But in a classified index a sufficiency would be great, if not greater, than in the many works now there as at variance with their contents, that a person knowing the title but not the nature of the work would be utterly at a loss in searching a classified catalogue.

Most frequenters of the Museum, who are engaged in genealogical and topographical pursuits, are continually looking for works pertinent to a particular subject; but if those works are upon various subjects of which the inquirer is ignorant, it is vain to endeavour to discover them in any catalogue compiled on the system which has [illegible]

[illegible] N. T.

[illegible]

Sale Notices of Books [illegible]

Mr. Urban,—Absence from town prevented my seeing your notice for July until this morning, and I am sorry to find it is so late a period for a memorial of some personal interest to Boston Church. The circulation of this statement originally appeared in a provincial journal of small circulation—the Boston and Lincolnshire; but as the present moment was given in the Stand of Mercury, a paper of at least six times the circulation of the former, the announcement was judged to be important, but when the London Illustrated News copied the paragraph from the Standard, it was giving it great publicity, and I strove to counteract it by addressing a note dated May 1 to that paper which however, the Editor was not pleased to insert. I [illegible] further notice of the matter, considering that the Illustrated News, although a journal of great present circulation, can only be regarded as one of ephemeral interest, but what the incorrect account has been embalmed in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, Justice to myself as well as others, requires that it should be contradicted.

Many citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, now visit the parish church of St. Botolph in Boston, Lincolnshire; prompted to do so, no doubt, in a considerable degree, by the fact of the Rev. John Cotton having of long, eminent memory, and from Boston in the England being regarded to some extent as the parent town of Boston in New England. Several of these visitors have expressed surprise that no memorial of Mr. Cotton is to be found in the church in his Boston, and more than one intimated a desire to contribute towards the erection of such a memorial.

When the funds (about £10 00) collected for the repairs of St. Botolph's church had been exhausted by those repairs, it was found that some portions of that noble edifice were still needing repairs—among others a very elegant side chapel, now used as a vestry. In a conversation upon the subject with a gentleman of long and high position in Boston, it was suggested that a chapel would be a very excellent memorial, which it was not a memorial of Mr. Cotton, it was thought probable that the descendants and friends of that excellent man in New England would assist in providing such a design. In consequence of this conversation I wrote to the Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston, Massachusetts, requesting his opinion upon the subject. His prompt reply led us to anticipate some assistance from New England, and a subsequent letter announced that upwards of 1,300 dollars had been subscribed in Boston for the object in view. A meeting was then held by the vicar and churchwardens of Boston, Lin-

colnshire, to decide in what the *direct* memorial to Mr. Cotton should consist, and what other repairs the chapel should receive. Part of the plan agreed upon, consists in the restoration of a very handsome window, at the west end of the chapel, and filling the same with stained glass, with suitable inscriptions, &c. commemorative of the Rev. John Cotton, and the events with which his name is associated. This idea was communicated to our friends in the United States, and approved of by them; but it is altogether incorrect to state, *that they expressed a wish*, or hinted anything whatever, respecting the mode in which the Cotton memorial should be carried out, or the money which they had so kindly subscribed should be expended. Since then I have been advised that 1,850 dollars (about 370*l.*) has been subscribed in New England towards the Cotton memorial, and the work will shortly be proceeded with.

Your paragraph states that Mr. Everett's father *is* an Episcopal minister in Boston, Massachusetts, and that *I* lately received a letter from him. I have the best authority possible for stating, that Mr. Everett's father *was not* an Episcopal minister, and that *he has been dead* 53 *years*.

Yours, &c. PISHEY THOMPSON.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The National Gallery—New Irish National Gallery—British Museum—Decimal Coinage—East India Civil Service—The Wellington College—Lectures at the Museum of Practical Geology—Medals of the School of Mines—Scientific Preferments—Statues in the new Palace of Westminster—Bust of Mr. Justice Talfourd—Memorial Window at Grantham—Monumental Cross at Hastings—Medal of Richard Sainthill the Numismatist—Assyrian Antiquities lost in the Tigris—Publication of Cuneiform Inscriptions—Tomb of a Phœnician King—Papyrus of the Iliad—Works of the Camden Society—Proposed History of the Isle of Wight—Dinner to Mr. C. Roach Smith—Archæological Meetings—Proposed Archæological Society for Middlesex—Fictitious Letter of the first Earl of Malmesbury.

Before the close of the Session, the sum of 15,000*l.* was voted by the House of Commons, at the suggestion of the Royal Commissioners, for the temporary erection of a building in Kensington Gore, for the reception of the national pictures and other works of art and manufactures scattered about the metropolis, until the colossal plan of a new *National Gallery* can be satisfactorily carried out. It is to be constructed of iron, and to cover an acre of ground. A vote of 10,000*l.* has also passed for the purchase of new pictures, to be repeated annually; and the following appointments, in connection with the new system of management of the National Gallery, have been ratified: Sir Charles Eastlake as Director (salary 1,000*l.*), Mr. Wornum as Curator (salary 750*l.*), and Mr. Otto Mündsler as Travelling Agent (salary 300*l.*) The following noblemen and gentlemen continue to act as trustees under the new system, viz.:—the Earls of Ripon and Aberdeen, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Mr. Samuel Rogers, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Monteagle, Sir James Graham, Lord Overstone, Lord Ashburton, Mr. W. Russell, and Mr. Thomas Baring.

The estimated cost of the new *Irish National Gallery* is 11,000*l.*, of which Government contributes 3,000*l.*; this, and the same sum next year, making 6,000*l.* in all. The remaining 5,000*l.* is made up of the subscriptions to commemorate the public services of Mr. Dargan.

It has been announced in the House of Commons by Mr. Wilson, that the *British Museum* is to be opened to the public every day in the week, excepting Sunday; and that "measures had been taken to complete the Catalogue of Books as speedily as possible." We should be glad to know what measures, and what sort of catalogue.

A Commission on *Decimal Coinage* is confided to the hands of Lords Monteagle and Overstone and Mr. Hubbard, late Governor of the Bank of England. Instructions for their guidance are in course of preparation, and will shortly be published.

The result of the first examination for appointments in the *East India Civil Service* has been made known. The number of candidates who offered themselves for examination was 113. Of these there came from Cambridge University, 32; Oxford, 19; London University college, 6; King's college, 2; Harrow school, 1; other schools, 13; Trinity college, Dublin, 14; Queen's college, Cork, 5; Queen's college, Galway, 2; other Irish schools, 2; Scotch Universities and Colleges, 12; other Scotch, 3; and two more educated abroad. The examination lasted for twelve

days, and the numbers of the successful candidates were—from Oxford, 8; Cambridge, 6; London University, 2; King's college, London, 1; Queen's college, Cork, 1; Queen's college, Galway, 1; Edinburgh University, 1; making a total of 20. The highest of the candidates obtained 2,254 marks; and the London University claimed him as her *alumnus*. The lowest of the successful candidates had 1,120. The three best English scholars were elected; the seven best classical scholars; the two best in modern foreign languages; the best in natural science, and two of the best in moral science; three were equal, but not the best nor the second in mathematics.

In a new appeal on behalf of the *Wellington College*, a clear and satisfactory statement is given of the past operations of the committee. It appears that a sum is available, deducting all expenses, of 100,000*l*. Originally it was intended to admit 100 boys, but further consideration has led the committee to propose 200 boys for the opening of the college. For this purpose an appeal for additional subscriptions is made, and has already been generously responded to, the list including the following sums, in addition to former subscriptions:—the Queen, 500*l*.; Prince Albert, 250*l*.; the King of the Belgians, 250*l*.; the Court of Directors of the East India Company, 500*l*.; Lord Hardinge, 100*l*.; the Earl of Derby, 500*l*.; the Duke of Wellington, 200*l*.; and other sums, amounting to several thousand pounds. The immediate object of the subscription is to complete the building of the college without incurring debt. An admirable site has been purchased, on the line of the Reading and Reigate Railway, about two miles from Sandhurst. The estimate for the building and its complete furnishing is 35,000*l*. Towards this sum the balance in hand is 20,000*l*., the bulk of the funds being invested in mortgage, at 4 per cent., to provide an annual revenue for the expenses of the college. The sum of 20,000*l*. is therefore required towards the estimated 35,000*l*., exclusive of the annual sum that may be needed for extending the benefit of the college to the full number of 200 boys. The total average expenses per head would probably be under 50*l*., or less than 10,000*l*. a-year—a sum which might well be included in the annual votes of Parliament, while we doubt not that the 20,000*l*. now asked from the public will be readily subscribed, and thus a great military school, worthy of the nation, and of the name of Wellington, be auspiciously established.

In the metropolitan school of science applied to mining and the arts, at the *Museum of Practical Geology*, courses of lectures and practical demonstrations will be given on the following subjects during the session 1855-6, which will commence on the 1st of October:—Chemistry, by A. W. Hoffmann, Ph. D., F.R.S.; Metallurgy, by John Percy, M.D., F.R.S.; Natural History, by T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.; Mineralogy and Mining, by W. W. Smyth, M.A.; Geology, by A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.; Applied Mechanics, by Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.; Physics, by G. G. Stokes, M.A., F.R.S.

The trustees appointed by the committee of the Edward Forbes Memorial Fund have presented to the *Government School of Mines* a bronze medal, to be competed for annually by students of the second year, and to be awarded to the one who shall be found most competent to apply the knowledge he has acquired in natural history to palæontology and geology. The first medal has been awarded to Mr. F. Drew, who last year obtained the Duke of Cornwall's Exhibition. The Duke of Cornwall's Exhibition, granted to the School of Mines by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has this year been awarded to Mr. Charles Gould, a son of the eminent ornithologist.

Sir John Herschel has been elected one of the Foreign Associates of the Académie des Sciences, in room of the late M. Gauss, the distinguished mathematician. Ten names were presented by a committee for this election, Airy, Ehrenberg, Herschel, Liebig, Mueller of Göttingen, Müller of Berlin, Murchison, Owen, and Plana of Turin. Of fifty-two members present, forty-voted for Herschel.

The Chair of Natural Philosophy in the Queen's college, Cork, vacated by the return to Trinity college of Prof. Shaw, who resumes his duties as Fellow and Tutor, has been conferred upon *Mr. England*, the Professor of Engineering.

M. Claudet, F.R.S. of Regent-street, has received a royal warrant appointing him Photographer in Ordinary to the Queen.

Mr. Best, late of the Panopticon in London, has been appointed by the Town Council of Liverpool organist to St. George's Hall, the salary being 300*l*. per annum, exclusive of his services at special concerts in the hall.

Mr. Bailly's *statue of Walpole* has been placed on its pedestal in St. Stephen's Hall in the new Palace of Westminster. It is a fine figure; and presents the hurly statesman with an expression of that powerful superciliousness which characterised his face, his mind, and his system of government. This statue is the seventh now erected; three other commissions are in hand. Mr. Bailly is working at the

model of Fox. Mr. Macdowell is engaged upon Chatham—nearly finished, we believe—and Pitt. Two more commissions are yet to be distributed.

A bust, by Lough, of the late *Mr. Justice Talfourd*, has been placed in the Crown Court at Stafford. It is an excellent likeness; and on a tablet beneath is the following inscription:

"On the Judgment-seat of this Court,
While addressing the Grand Jury,
on March XIII., MDCCCLIV.,
died
SIR THOMAS NOON TALFOURD, Knt., D.C.L.,
One of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas,
An accomplished Orator, Lawyer, and Poet.

The Members of the Oxford Circuit
erected this Memorial
of their Regard and Admiration
for their former Leader, Companion, and Friend."

A memorial window has been placed in the parish church, *Grantham*, to the memory of the late Mr. Bradley and his family. In the centre light is depicted the Ascension of our Blessed Lord, supported in the upper part of the two lights on each side by angels adoring; below are the eleven Apostles, gazing upwards, the Blessed Virgin and St. Mary Magdalen standing in the centre of the group. The base of the window is filled in with Mr. Bradley kneeling at a fald-stool, with his family grouped on either side; the head of the tracery, which consists of a quatrefoil, contains the bust of our Blessed Lord, encircled in a vesica, on a rich blue ground. Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle, is the artist.

A handsome *Monumental Cross* has been placed in All Saints' churchyard, Hastings, over the grave of the late Lady Harriet Paget, relict of General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B. The work was intrusted to Mr. Richardson the sculptor. It consists of an upright perforated cross, enriched with lily terminals, and an angel ascending in the centre. It is placed in a commanding position, and is much admired for its elegant proportions and chaste details. Mr. Richardson, whose monumental effigy of the late Earl of Powis was so successful, is at present occupied on an elaborate memorial of the same description, and a table-tomb, to the late Marquess of Ormonde. It will be executed entirely of alabaster, and is to be placed in the south transept of Kilkenny Cathedral.

Mr. Leonard C. Wyon has recently displayed his wonted skill in a large Medal of our ancient friend *Mr. Richard Sainthill*, long one of the notables of the good city of Cork, but who delights to puzzle the post-office and the unlearned by designating himself, with the genealogical pride of a true antiquary,—"of Topsham, in Devonshire." On one side it presents his portraiture, and its truth to the life is as perfect as we ever contemplated, particularly in a profile. On the reverse appear three graceful figures: the Genius of Numismatics with her right hand welcomes a smiling female personage—whose features, we imagine, also perpetuate some favourite portrait, and with her left hand she withdraws the curtain from some meditating half-sleeping sage: thus, IRRADIATING THE PRESENT: RESTORING THE PAST. In exergue: NUMISMATA.

The fine collection of antiquities which M. Place and the agents of the French Government have been employed for some years past in bringing together from the various ruins of Assyria and Babylonia, for deposit in the Museum of the Louvre, has been almost entirely lost. This collection consisted, firstly, of all the antiquities found at Khorsabad during the last four years,—namely, one colossal pair of bulls, several statues of the Assyrian gods, a series of bas-reliefs, a very large collection of inscribed bricks, cylinders, and tablets, a set of iron implements, ivory and gold ornaments, and numerous small objects of art;—secondly, of a very extensive series of bas-reliefs from Koyunjik and Nimrùd, about 150 in number, Col. Rawlinson having placed at the disposal of M. Place, not only the old duplicate slabs remaining from Mr. Layard's excavations, but the very superior marbles also belonging to the new hunting-palace of Nineveh, which were not required for the British Museum, and M. Place having removed all these marbles bodily;—and thirdly, of the entire proceeds of M. Fresnel's Babylonian Commission, which were packed in forty or fifty cases, and were believed to be of great value. The French Government had despatched a vessel to Bussorah, for the purpose of bringing these collections to Europe. M. Place proceeded in May from Mosul to Baghdad with his treasures in charge; and at that port they were embarked on board a large boat and four rafts. This flotilla began the descent of the Tigris on the 13th May, and ten days after it was at some miles' distance from Kornah, and at about a day's distance from Bussorah, when the boat, being too heavily loaded and unmanageable, ran on shore against a high bank, and foundered in five-fathom water. The Arabs of the neighbourhood, seeing the wreck, rushed on two of the rafts in the hope of pillage, but finding nothing that was of value to them, they, in their rage, cut open the bladders which supported the *kelecks*, and of course the rafts immediately sunk. The other two *kelecks* reached their destination, and disembarked their cargoes in

safety. Divers were immediately employed to ascertain whether it would not be possible to get up the sunken objects; but the boat containing the smaller articles was so deep in the mud, that there were no hopes of removing it. When, however, the season of the low waters shall arrive, it is believed that something may be attempted. As to the colossal figures, and other large objects, they were found, from their excessive weight, to have sunk so deep in the mud that there was not the slightest probability of their ever being recovered. The collections thus lost cost M. Place four years' anxious labour to procure. Amid the pain with which all lovers of science must hear of this accident, it is some consolation to know that M. Place has secured photographs of the Khorsabad marbles, while those at Koyunjik have been sketched by the British Museum artist, Mr. Boutcher; and that Col. Rawlinson has brought home with him accurate copies of the lost inscriptions.

The Trustees of the British Museum have applied to the Treasury for a special grant to enable them to publish in lithography all the most valuable *Cuneiform Inscriptions* which have been discovered during the recent excavations. In the first volume (a quarto of about 200 pages) it is proposed to bring together a series of historical documents, ranging over a period of about 1500 years, from the patriarchal ages to the taking of Babylon by Cyrus. In a second volume, collected for the most part from the clay tablets which once formed the library of the kings of Nineveh, and which are now deposited in the British Museum, will be arranged, under the following heads:—1. Syllabaries and vocabularies, together with all the tables, which are very numerous, explanatory of the system of cuneiform writing and of the grammatical structure of the Assyrian language. 2. Specimens of mathematical tables, astronomical formulæ, calendars and registers of observations. 3. A selection from the mythological tablets, exhibiting the names and attributes of the gods and goddesses worshipped by the Assyrians, and explaining the general system of the Pantheon. 4. A series of passages referring to the wild sports of the Assyrians, and illustrating the hunting scenes sculptured on the walls of the Nineveh palaces. 5. Architectural descriptions, of great importance for the due understanding of the ruins, as recently uncovered; and 6. A miscellaneous series, comprising dynastic lists, catalogues of the seas, rivers, mountains, and countries known to the Assyrians, classifications of birds and beasts, &c. &c.

In a recent sitting of the Academy of Inscriptions et Belles Lettres at Paris, an account was given of the discovery at Beyrouth of the tomb of a Phœnician king. The inscription, as translated by the Duke de Luynes, commemorates Ezman Azar king of the Sidonians, son of Tebunad king of the Sidonians, son of Amestris high priestess of Astarté at Babylon, who caused to be built the temple of Baal at Babylon, and also of Elnaca, who made magnificent presents to the Temple of . . . and also of Elnaca, who built the Temple of Dan. It concludes by devoting to malediction any dynasty, any generation, or any man, who may violate the tomb, or who may take off the lid of it, or touch the offerings deposited there.

M. Louis Batissier, Vice-Consul of France at Suez, has sent to the Museum of the Louvre a papyrus nearly 2,000 years old. It contains a fragment of the 18th book of Homer's Iliad.

The *Camden Society* has just issued the second and concluding volume of the Account Roll of Richard Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford in the 18th Edw. I. edited by the Rev. John Webb, M.A. F.S.A. being its fourth and last delivery for the subscription of the year 1854-5.

Mr. Hillier, the author of "A Narrative of the Detention of Charles the First in the Isle of Wight," and of a History of Arundel Castle, announces "*A History of the Isle of Wight*, from the earliest period to the present time." Mr. Hillier is well known for the researches he has already pursued into the primæval history of the island, by the means of excavations made on the property of the Hon. W. A'Court Holmes, Sir John Simeon, and other proprietors. Among numerous plates will be about twelve of Saxon antiquities, some of them coloured. The book is to form one quarto volume, price three guineas, and will be published in parts, of which the first is to appear in October next.

Whilst we are writing, Mr. Hillier's excavations are being resumed, with the assistance of Mr. C. Roach Smith; and the opportunity we understand is to be taken, to invite the latter gentleman to a public dinner, in this his native island. Many of his archæological friends have previously been assembled there, to the annual Congress of the Archæological Association, of which we shall give a report next month.

The *Cambrian Archæological Society* is now also holding its annual meeting, and that of the *Wiltshire Society* is to be held at Chippenham early in the ensuing month.

We find that the idea is still entertained

that it is desirable to establish an *Archæological Society for the County of Middlesex;* and, the members of the Surrey Society having made their choice to stand alone, the gentlemen who proposed to add Middlesex to the field of that society, have now issued a Prospectus for Middlesex by itself. Those who are disposed to encourage this undertaking are desired to communicate with Mr. Geo. Bish Webb, in Southampton Street, Covent Garden. No one will deny that there is ample literary field for such a society; but are there the working men? and it must be admitted that there is an obvious deficiency of two supports that have hitherto been thought necessary to such societies—old county families; and, except in the busy metropolis itself, objects of striking interest. We are sorry that, for the present at least, Mr. Webb's attention has been distracted from the Surrey Society.

The Earl of Malmesbury has made public, through The Times, a letter of M. Du Cosse, admitting that that gentleman had inadvertently re-published, as genuine, in *L'Histoire des Negociations Diplomatiques*, a letter attributed to his Lordship's grandfather, as written by him to Lord Grenville on the rupture of the Conferences at Lisle. M. Du Cosse admits that "c'est une lettre inventée par un petit journal de l'époque." M. Du Cosse had also mistaken the name of Grenville for Granville.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

A Guide, Descriptive and Historical, through the Town of Shrewsbury. By the Rev. W. A. Leighton, *B.A., F.B.S.E., Author of "A Flora of Shropshire," &c. Fourth Edition, with sixty-one Engravings on Wood.* 12*mo.*—During our recent visit to Shrewsbury, in attendance on the Archæological Institute, we had kindly put into our hands, "wet from the press," a copy of this new edition of Mr. Leighton's Guide, and, although we have described its merits on a former occasion, we cannot but acknowledge at once the courtesy conferred upon us and the more than ordinary merits of the book. Shrewsbury has to boast, among its present citizens, not only one but two intelligent historiographers. Rival booksellers will have rival publications; and at Shrewsbury it happens, with more than ordinary good-fortune, that they are not dependent on their own resources or on incompetent assistants. On the one hand we have Mr. Henry Pidgeon, chamberlain to the corporation, whose skill in topographical and architectural description has been long exercised in the illustration of the town and county: and on the other we find the Rev. Mr. Leighton, the author of "A Flora of Shropshire," which has received the approval of the most competent critics, and the worthy son-in-law of the antiquarian draughtsman Mr. David Parkes, heretofore the time-honoured friend and correspondent of Sylvanus Urban.

Among the most striking features of Shrewsbury are the old houses which remain in many of the streets, and which a century ago must have given a very picturesque aspect to nearly the whole town, for which we now look in vain save in some old continental city. But though the self-styled "improvements" of our Georgian Æra have swept away, in Shrewsbury as in other places, most of these objects of curiosity and interest, there are still some lingering relics to arrest our admiration; and now that the majority have been destroyed, and the removals of the villainous window-tax and of the tax upon glass have opened to us a new æra of domestic architecture, we are pleased to observe that the owners of such relics are beginning to have a pride in them, and to paint, and oil, and varnish them, with something like an appreciation of their pristine characteristics. With the better taste now prevalent in building returns also a better taste in preservation. On many of them, inevitably, the hand of time must still work its way, and all are continually subject to accident and caprice. On this account we recommend them at once to the photographer, whose art is peculiarly calculated to represent their varied angles, their light and shade, and picturesque antiquity, with a truth that the most diligent pencil can scarcely equal.

Our ancestors did not build rows or terraces of houses, but they often did a similar thing after their fashion. They formed a large stack of building, which was divided into several tenements, horizontally as well as perpendicularly. The modern Parisians have carried the like plan to a vast extent in their *cités*. At Shrewsbury these stacks of building have received the name of Mansion; and no doubt the idea has prevailed in modern times that they were built for one great household; but, considering the usual modes of life of our forefathers, and how

closely they were generally packed together in towns, the probability is, in most cases, as we have stated. One of these is the "noble timber-house" near the Market-place, called Ireland's Mansion (figured by Mr. Leighton, at p. 14), which is now only four-fifths of its former size. At another corner of the market-place is a very complete Elizabethan example erected by one J. Lloyd in 1579. The most extensive and interesting of all is Rowley's Mansion, still remaining, but in ominous decay, which was erected by a wealthy brewer. His extensive malt-houses, all of picturesque timber-work, form a part of it; and in connection with it the best rooms are contained in a building of red brick dressed with stone, most picturesque in its gables and architectural ornaments. In some instances the ancient interiors have been preserved, though concealed by modern fronts. This is the case with Jones's Mansion, erected by the *Rich* Jones, who was the first mayor of Shrewsbury in the reign of Charles I. In this mansion, whilst it was still new, the Duke of York was lodged when Charles I. was at Shrewsbury in 1642, and it afterwards received Prince Rupert after the battle of Worcester. In the street called the Wyle Cop still remains the house in which Henry VII. is said to have lodged on his way to win the crown at Bosworth, but its exterior is not now very striking. A still earlier house also than most of the foregoing, though now concealed by modern walls, is Vaughan's Place, of which the ancient hall has recently been restored, and with sheets of glass placed in its roof forms a very appropriate receptacle for the Museum of the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Vaughan's Place is said to have been erected "very early in the fourteenth century," but whether this hall be so old we cannot say.

For the best groups of old houses about Shrewsbury we must now repair to Frankwell, the suburb on the road to Wales; and to the narrow street which is called The Double Butcher Row, and is still occupied chiefly by that trade. Here in one handsome stack of building we are indisputably carried back to the fifteenth

century. It is conjectured to have been "the guild house of the fraternity of the Holy Cross;" but for that we require something more than conjecture, for the guilds required merely a hall for their meetings, not such an extensive structure as this. The timberwork of this house is highly enriched with carving. Its arcade of open shops,* to which Mr. Leighton has misapplied the term "cloister," and the basement story generally, are in the original state. In the upper stories most of the windows have been renewed.

The Council-house, near the Castle of Shrewsbury, which was erected for the accommodation of the King's Council of Wales at a time when the castle itself had grown uncomfortable and inconvenient, is a handsome timber structure, with much carved ornament. Its gatehouse, which is represented in the second engraving, has also an elegance of its own. It bears

* Other examples of these fifteenth-century shops might be seen recently in Canterbury, Ipswich, and some others of ancient towns. See also the view of a timber house at Coventry in our Magazine for April, 1842, and that of the very curious mansion of Walter Coney at Lynn in our number for March, 1843.

the date 1620, and the initials W.O.E., which indicate, we are told, that it was built by one of the Owens of Condover, who were then the possessors of this property.

Within the Council-house remains perhaps the most beautiful carved bed that is to be seen anywhere: it is said to have been occupied by King Charles the First. To this Mr. Blunt, the present occupier, has added a wardrobe, and other oaken furniture, equally appropriate to the house, and scarcely less magnificent.

The Apophthegms of Napoleon. A Lecture. By Joseph Leech. *fcp.* 8*vo. pp.* 61. (*Hamilton.*)

Napoléon, ses opinions et jugemens sur les hommes et sur les choses. Par M. Damas Hinard. 8*vo.* 2 *vols. Paris*, 1838.

Mr. Leech's lecture was delivered at the Philosophical Institution in Bristol last year. It is divided into ten sections, or, as we might call them, phases of Napoleon's apophthegmatical genius. 1. Classical Allusions. 2. Retort and Sarcasm. 3. Sketches of Character. 4. His Suns and Stars. 5. Proclamations to the Soldiers. 6. Phrases on the Battle-Field. 7. Strategical Apophthegms. 8. His Egotism and Apophthegms on Fame. 9. His Fatalism. 10. His Apophthegms on Religion.—It was a happy idea to consider Napoleon as a *diseur*, for English writers have generally treated of him as an actor only. But as Plutarch made a compilation of sayings apart from his lives, so the Emperor would be entitled to a place in a modern selection of either kind. The author does not profess to give anything like a full collection of Napoleon's Sentences, but only to have retained the most characteristic, (p. 3). He has made no extracts from the St. Helena Memoirs, which he rather regards as reviews of Napoleon's own life than as apophthegms, without apparently estimating them very highly even as such. On the contrary, he agrees that there were some grounds at St. Helena for Coleridge's remark, that "Napoleon was always contemptible, save when acting a part, and that part not his own." No where did he appear to play a part so much as there, "when he occasionally attitudinized not a little, while the majority of his conversations were evidently . . . *spoken to the reporters*," (pp. 5-7.) The sagacious Heeren comes to a similar conclusion in general terms:—"The works published by the companions of his exile at St. Helena contain only so much as Napoleon himself chose to let the world know of his conduct: no one therefore will consider them as pure sources of historical information," (Political System of Europe, vol. ii. p. 329). Indeed what Napoleon said there of the French character depicts his own: "Il est dans le caractère Français d'exaggerer, de se plaindre, et de tout défigurer dès qu'on est mécontent." (Hinard, i. 491, from Las Cases.)

Mr. Leech's selection of sentences is well made and arranged, and shows a discrimination of sources, for he intimates a suspicion that the conversations with Bertrand have been retouched, (p. 56, note.) We must, however, mention that Bourrienne disputes the story of Napoleon's breaking Count Cobentzel's vase (see p. 17); and that the observation on the revival of religious ceremonies, attributed doubtfully to Rapp at p. 52, is ascribed by M. Vieusseux to General Delmas, who incurred displeasure afterwards for the freedom of his strictures: (See his "Bonaparte," vol. ii. p. 67.) But it is no easy matter to identify anecdotes. The first section throws a new light on Napoleon's attainments, by combining a number of classical allusions, greater than we should have expected, and which impresses us with a respectful opinion of his reading, and his power of application. "No man (observes the author) ever equalled Napoleon for the point, force, and direct appositeness of his classical allusions." (p. 9.) But we are exceeding our object, which in noticing a production of this kind is, not to abridge, but to recommend it. That it will interest the readers (as we presume it did the hearers) we have no doubt. Its destiny, we conceive, is higher than that of *fleeting words*, which the author modestly anticipates; we believe that it will have an effect on future Lives

[illegible] ... edged.

[illegible] The St. Helena Memoirs [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] Ministry of Foreign Lea[illegible] ... language was [illegible] ... impossible de [illegible] ... These extracts may suffice for such a specimen as we can now afford room to offer, and we shall conclude by expressing our wish for a translation of [illegible] Napoleon's [illegible] ... to make them accessible here. It would be a suitable [illegible] Mr. Bohn's comprehensive series of publications, the [illegible] Library.

Land, Labour, and Gold; or Two Years in Victoria, with visits to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land. By William Howitt. 2 vols.—The various and very important questions respecting which Mr. Howitt's residence in Australia enables him to form a judgment, when coupled with his long practised power of relating whatever he sees and hears, make this an extremely interesting work. [illegible] ... Nevertheless, much that has been told before [illegible] by Mr.

[illegible] ... homme." Vol. ii. p. [illegible] from Las Cases.

* Biographical notices are added, which are useful for dates and other such particulars.

† He could, however, express himself more favourably of the English, and his doing [illegible] makes his testimony [illegible]king of Lord [illegible]d the peace of

Howitt, and much new light being thrown on the position of Australia, all who hold themselves ready to inquire into what is going on there, ought to be very thankful for the information they will find in these volumes. Of the immediate ill effects of the great Gold Discoveries on the morals and economical state of the population of Victoria we thought we had heard enough, but yet such disclosures as are here made are far worse than we had anticipated. It is scarce possible to conceive of any thing more terrible in *Heathen* lands, and under the reign of wild and savage men. Call the country *Christian*, and you add unspeakably to the horror with which it must be contemplated. It is painful, though no more than would be anticipated, to find the kind and zealous Mrs. Chisholm, at a public meeting at Melbourne, of which an account is given in the Melbourne papers for Nov. 11th 1854, declaring her dismay on her return in very emphatic words:—She "feels that her recommendations have been premature, and that her warnings must now be taken as some atonement for them."

Yet the case is far from hopeless; and if, by giving facilities for the purchase of land, the government opens a field for the respectable settler, the race of mere gamblers may be converted into a blessing to the country which they now afflict with a host of social plagues.

Mr. Howitt's book will we hope do good. Perhaps it would have done more, had it been shorter, less vehement, less repetitious. The latter part of the 2nd volume abounds with pleasant description. At Sydney and in Van Diemen's Land Mr. Howitt had a better story to tell, and it is refreshing to come upon something more agreeable than the uniform characteristics of the diggings, or the extravagant speculations of Melbourne.

The Gardening Book of Annuals, by William Thompson, will prove a useful little manual to the gardener and amateur of flowers. In a portable form and moderate in price, it contains a list of annuals, with their culture, the derivation of their names, their native country, and other particulars which must prove interesting to all who grow them. Should the work be favourably received, Mr. Thompson promises an annual supplement, describing the species introduced into the trade during each season, in which we shall hope to see some of the new annuals introduced by the Horticultural Society of London, which are not yet included in Mr. Thompson's list. Indeed we do not quite agree with the author that it is desirable only to include those species which are easily procurable, as it would often occur that information would be more needed concerning others, which from various causes might have become rare and therefore less known. Many plants introduced are, in the course of time, superseded by better sorts; yet the former may still linger in some gardens, and retain some interest, though not likely to be again extensively cultivated. This circumstance, of course, should be noted in the description of such varieties.

Athens and the Peloponnese. From the German of H. Hettner. Post 8vo. pp. 229. (*Constable's Miscellany of Foreign Literature.*)—This volume belongs to a series which, if well chosen, may prove a valuable addition to our libraries. It is projected in a liberal spirit, as "by the addition of a special title-page for each work issued, those persons who may wish to select an occasional publication" are accommodated. The first volume of the series was Jokai's "Hungarian Sketches in Peace and War." This is the second; and the author is competent to his task, both as a traveller (in the general sense of the word) and as a scholar. But the proprietors seem to have forgotten that foreign works often need to be adapted to English use, especially at a time when reading is universal, and reading aloud so common in families. Particulars that might be necessary in Latin notes on the classics, are sometimes out of place in vernacular language. We have dropped the hint (not without reason), and hope to see the duties of editorship, as well as those of translation, attended to in future.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AT SHREWSBURY.

The annual meeting of this Society has been held at Shrewsbury, under the presidency of Lord Talbot of Malahide: the Presidents of Sections being,—for History, Lord Viscount Dungannon; for Antiquities, W. W. E. Wynne, esq.; and for Architecture, Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart. The Inaugural meeting took place in the Music-hall at Shrewsbury on the evening of Monday the 6th August, when the

Mayor and Corporation presented a congratulatory addresss; and an introductory discourse was delivered by the noble President.

Tuesday, Aug. 7. The Sections of History and Architecture met this morning.

In the Section of HISTORY, a paper on the history of the *Honour or Lordship of Clun*, prepared by Thomas Salt, esq. was read by his friend the Rev. Dr. Kennedy. This great honour extended some twenty miles by ten; it contained 80,000 acres and 28 townships. Its customs were in many respects remarkable, particularly as regarded the neighbouring Welsh. The writer had been enabled to collect many fresh particulars on the subject from the muniments at Powis Castle.

In the Section of ARCHITECTURE, the Rev. J. L. Petit read a paper on *Buildwas Abbey*. He observed that the period of Transition from Mediæval to Gothic architecture—which comprised the latter half of the 12th century—might be easily studied in almost every locality of Western Europe; and the county of Salop had its full share of fine examples. He alluded to the abbeys of Wenlock, Lilleshall, Haughmond, and the White Ladies' near Boscobel, and the churches of Shifnall, Wrockwardine, Morville, Quatford, Edstaston, Shawbury, Wistanstow, Condover, with many others, as affording beautiful specimens; but selected the Abbey of Buildwas, as being the most extensive and perfect. The remains of the church present nothing (with the exception of the sedilia) so far advanced as the Early-English, the whole evidently belonging to the half century to which he had alluded. He spoke of the Mediæval style as having always been in a transitional state. A tendency to Gothic showed itself in England and Normandy a century and a half before the style was fully established. Even the pure Norman was not free from this tendency. From the Conquest to the end of the 12th century there might be observed in our own country at least four phases of Norman architecture. 1. That before the end of the 11th century: the best known among the examples being the transepts of Winchester, a small part of Ely, a portion of the west front of Lincoln Minster, and also much of St. Alban's. 2. That of the reign of Henry I., of which character were the naves of Tewkesbury, Gloucester, much of Norwich, Peterborough, Ely, Southwell, Wymondham, Ramsey, Chichester, and Durham. 3. A marked difference was observable in the latter part of this reign, which might be considered as the commencement of the third phase of Norman style; the difference sometimes appearing in mouldings of greater intricacy and less power, as shown in the west end of Buildwas, where there was a kind of network ornament, occupying both the face and soffit of one of the orders of an arch. This phase is wanting in effect, when compared with earlier works, which he attributed to an increased desire of high finish. 4. The next phase, or that which might be strictly called the Transitional style, having pretty nearly in equal parts the Norman and the Gothic elements, was found towards the end of the reign of Henry II. The pointed arch predominates in this style; but occasionally it was found convenient to use the round arch, as in the presbytery of Chichester, which is a fine specimen of the style. Mr. Petit then made some remarks upon sculpture as applied to architectural decoration; and maintained that, when used merely for the purpose of embellishment, as in the cases of statues in niches, and reliefs, upon flat surfaces, it should be perfectly true and natural—as in works of high art—having as much freedom and flexibility as the material will admit; but when the sculpture becomes a member of construction, then care must be taken to preserve its character as an architectural feature, as in the corbel when carved into a human head, or the capital into a bunch of foliage. He thought that the most exact and beautiful perfecting of this rule, especially in the case of foliaged capitals, was to be found in the Transitional period. Under the third epoch of Norman architecture belonged for the most part the remains now under consideration, viz., those of Buildwas Abbey, and they retained on the whole more of the purity and grandeur of the older Norman than other specimens of the same period. The rev. lecturer then proceeded to describe the principal features of the edifice, as presumed to have existed in a complete state, illustrating his subject by a very beautiful drawing of the church in a restored condition. The nave had seven bays, divided by massive columnar piers, the piers nearest the tower being octagonal, the rest circular. He inferred that some sort of screen or range of stalls extended the whole length of the nave, as the bases of the piers had the remarkable peculiarity of comprising only half the circumference of the columns, namely, that facing the aisles; the other half, facing the central passage of the nave, being brought down to the square slab or plinth on which it rests without any base moulding whatever. The height of the building would not admit a triforium, and neither nave or aisles appear to have been vaulted. The windows of the clerestory, which were enriched internally with shafts having a capital of

Buildwas Abbey.

foliage and square abacus, showed clearly the lateness of the style. The choir or chancel was in all probability the oldest part of the building. A triplet of lofty round-headed windows in the east, and the sedilia, a triplet of pointed arches, evidently inserted, are pure Early-English. The chapter house, which ranges with the north transept, was oblong in shape; it had in front a round-headed door, with an arch of the same form on each side, all en riched with Norman ornaments. The room had a vaulting in nine compartments, supported by four rather slender columns, two of them cylindrical, the other two octagonal. This interior might possibly belong to the original design, but was doubtful. He supposed that the nave of the church, and the range in which the chapter house stands, formed the sides of a square occupied by cloisters. He thought it probable, too, that the present farm-house had been built from the monastic remains, and this had doubtless much confused the general plan. The length of the church is about 162 feet, of which the nave is 105. The width of the chancel and of the nave from pier to pier is 26½ feet. The distance between the piers of the nave is 9½ feet, but the westernmost arch is somewhat larger than the others. The girth of each columnar pier is 14 feet, which gives as its diameter upwards of 4½ feet. The total width of the nave and aisles (internally) is about 50 feet. The transverse length at the transepts 82 feet. The chapter house is 41 feet by 31½ feet. In concluding his lecture the rev. speaker said that in beauty of situation this ruin is not surpassed by any of those which the artist as well as the antiquary love to visit. It stands on the banks of the Severn, a little above the spot where its valley is narrowed between the steep and almost precipitous slopes which, a little higher up, are connected by the celebrated iron bridge of Coalbrookdale. The monastic buildings lie between the church and the river. On the south side of the former the ground rises rapidly, and at a short distance forms a bold and varied outline of hills mostly covered with wood. On the opposite side of the river the bank is still more abrupt, and rises in irregular ridges to the foot of the Wrekin, which towers boldly over the landscape.

In the afternoon an excursion was made to Hawkstone, the ruined mansion of Moreton Corbet being visited by the way. In the Waterloo tent, which was pitched at the base of the Red Castle, a splendid entertainment was provided by Lord Hill, and presided over by his brother Sir Robert Hill; and a party afterwards inspected the neighbouring camp called the Bury Walls.

An evening meeting was held in the Music Hall, in order to hear a lecture from John Mitchell Kemble, esq. on the Heathen Graves of Northern Germany.

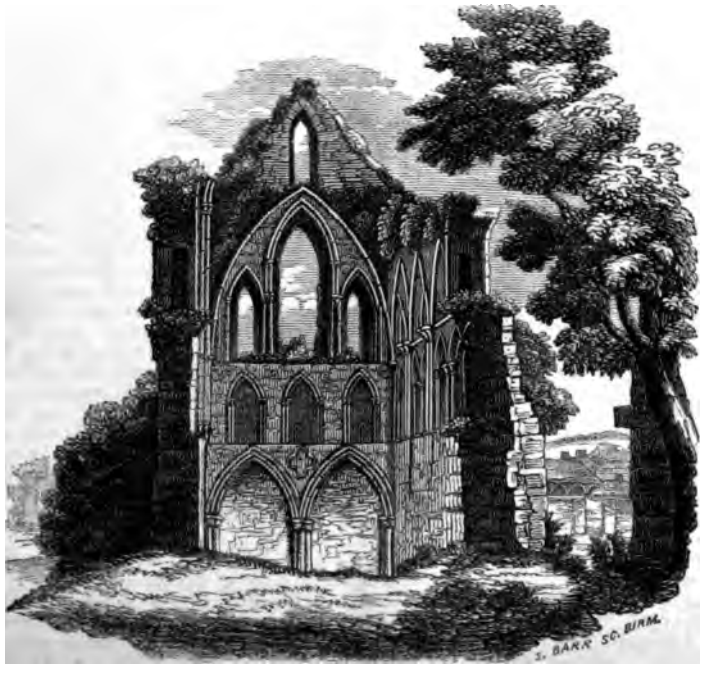
Wednesday, August 8. The whole of this morning was occupied by an excursion, made to the Roman remains at Wroxeter, the abbeys of Buildwas and Wenlock, and the church of Atcham. At Wroxeter

many relics of the Roman city of Uriconium are preserved, particularly in the grounds of J. Stanier, esq. and Mr. Oatley, and it was suggested that an exchange might be advantageously made between those gentlemen, in order to arrange some of the columns, &c. in their proper positions.

At Wenlock the remains of the abbey were explained by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. The plan of the priory church was cruciform, doubtless with a central spire. Its extreme length was 400 feet, that of the transept 166, the nave 156. The principal remains are a portion of the west part of the nave, the north and south transepts, and the foundations of the columns which supported the central tower. The architecture is Early Pointed. The remaining portion of the south aisle of the nave is vaulted, but very low, which was to give room for a large apartment or chapel above, to which the monks had immediate access from their dormitory. It was suggested that this may have been the Scriptorium. The Chapter-house is perfect, and presents an interesting example of Norman architecture: its plan is an oblong square, and its walls are ornamented with interlaced arches (as shewn in two plates of Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iv. and vol. v. pl. 27.) In the priory buildings, of which an engraving will be found in our Magazine for August, 1842, is a remarkable cloister in two stories, one hundred feet in length. The altar of what was the prior's private chapel or oratory is also represented in the same Magazine, and on it is now placed a handsomely carved stone lectern which has been recently dug up.*

The company were afterwards entertained to luncheon by the mayor of Wenlock, H. Dickenson, esq.; and, in returning to Shrewsbury, the party, to the number of 170, were received to dinner by Robert Burton, esq. at Longnor hall.

* For the accompanying views of the ruins of Wenlock and Buildwas we are indebted to Mr. John Walton, the proprietor of the Shrewsbury Chronicle, at the suggestion of Mr. Edward Edwards, bookseller, of Pride Hill, Shrewsbury. Mr. Edwards has formed a large collection of books, MSS. and Prints, illustrative of the county of Salop, which is now temporarily deposited in the rooms of the Natural History Society, with the view to its purchase by public subscription; and we may also add that in the hands of Mr. Edwards remain the unsold copies of Lloyd's Collections for the History of Shropshire, a quarto volume which was edited by the late Mr. Dukes.



Wenlock Priory Church.

Wenlock Priory Church.

Thursday, August 9. In the Section of ARCHITECTURE were read papers:—

1. On Ludlow Church, by R. Kyrke Penson, esq. F S.A. architect.

2. On St. Mary's church, Shrewsbury, by Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, esq. F.S.A.

3. On the *Pictorial Decoration of Ancient Churches*, by George Scharf, esq. jun. F.S.A. He began by describing the painted decorations on the funereal chambers of the Egyptians and Etruscans; the latter, having been imitated by the Romans, were continued by the early Christians during the period of their secret assemblies in the catacombs. Here at first were painted joyful scenes of love feasts, and pastoral subjects in which the figure of the good shepherd, carrying the lamb on his shoulders, was understood by the faithful to symbolize the Saviour, but to the uninitiated it seemed merely to represent a youth with a lamb, as the god Mercury was often depicted. Certain parts of these catacombs had especial uses. The baptistery of the catacombs of St. Pontianus is clearly to be traced from the well still remaining in one corner of the apartment, and from a large jewelled cross rising from flowers, with the letters Alpha and Omega painted on one wall, and an historical representation of our Lord's baptism, in full colours, at right angles with it. When Constantine publicly professed Christianity, and founded the City of Constantinople, churches were expressly erected retaining the cavern-like character of the still venerated catacombs. The chapel of Galla Placidia, the sister of Honorius, A.D. 440, is an example of this kind of resemblance. Mosaic was introduced at this time upon walls as a means of pictorial decoration. At Pompeii and elsewhere, in classic times, such pictures were exclusively confined to the floors; but in the age of Constantine they decorated the roof, and first appear at Rome in the ceiling mosaics of Sta. Costanza, A.D. 399. The ornaments consist of cupids and vine-branches, upon a white ground. Richer mosaics of a subsequent period display figures in gold, and variegated dresses on a deep blue ground; and at a still later time—a sign of the decline of art—the figures appear in gay colours on a bright burnished gold ground. A figure was shown of this late period, of St. Agnes at Rome, date A.D. 625. The best early mosaic is the baptism in the old baptistery at Ravenna, A.D. 451; and the finest mosaic in Rome of the earlier time, is in the head of the tribune of S. Cosmo and Damiano, A.D. 526. Mr. Scharf called attention to the important work of M. Salzenberg, published under the authority of the Prussian government, which gives the full architectural details and paintings of Sta. Sophia at Constantinople, which is so important a relic of the time of Justinian, A.D. 537. The Sultan had permitted M. Fossati (an architect employed to repair the structure) to remove much of the plaster that covered the internal paintings of the mosque, for the express purpose of their being copied, but required that they should be covered up again, alleging that his nation was not prepared to receive them as yet. The earliest appearance of the Madonna enthroned occurs in an adoration of the Magi, a mosaic in S. Apollinare at Ravenna, A.D. 556. After alluding to the various

councils connected with celebrated discussions about image worship, the lecturer showed a drawing of the mosaics of old St. Peter's at Rome, which had been destroyed in the removal of the church to make way for the present building: the original drawing is preserved in the library of the Vatican. Later mosaics are worthy of attention, although of very inferior workmanship, especially one at Spoleto, A.D. 1207, and the ship in a storm, called the Navicella, designed by Giotto, and still in the vestibule of St. Peter's at Rome, A.D. 1298. There remains an account of the church of Paulinus, A.D. 394, built at Fondi, which had the apsis decorated with a cross in a garden, together with a personification of the Trinity; and in the same church also was a representation of the Last Judgment, in which the good and bad were typified as lambs. Subjects from the Holy Scriptures were arranged at a very early period upon the walls in the form of type and antitype, and the Venerable Bede informs us that his instructor St. Benedict Biscop made several journeys to Rome to procure books, paintings, and various sacred utensils for the benefit of his church at Wearmouth. In his fifth voyage, A.D. 678, he brought home a series of pictures, which he hung on his walls in the manner just described. Thus, according to his own words, "Isaac, represented carrying the wood to the sacrifice, was made to correspond with the figure of our Lord bearing his cross." And again, "The Brazen Serpent elevated on the tree, bore reference to the figure of the Saviour extended on the cross." The nave of the basilica of St. John Lateran at Rome is adorned with mosaic scenes from the Old Testament; and the nave of the church of Mourcale, in Sicily, founded in 1174, contains scenes from both. They formed an extensive series in a double row, wrought in mosaic of the brightest colours upon a bright gold ground. In fact, at first sight, the whole church seems literally lined with gold, which, being lighted mainly by the reflection from the floor, produces a singularly gorgeous and yet harmonious effect. It is only to be equalled in this respect by St. Mark's at Venice. Both, it may be observed, are entirely of Byzantine origin. The church of Mourcale is further remarkable as the first instance of the completely developed pointed style of architecture in Italy. The earliest building in the pointed style erected north of Rome was the church of S. Francesco at Assisi, begun by a German in 1228, and finished in four years. It consists, in fact, of three churches, one over the other, and is one of the finest specimens of mural decoration extant in Italy. Most of the subjects in the nave of the upper church relate to the actions of St. Francis, and those of the middle church exhibit his glorification. The lower church contains his tomb, which has never been disturbed, but it is encased in architectural decoration of a comparatively modern time, and in wretched taste. The son of the architect of this church designed the famous cathedral or duomo of Florence. The tribune or apsis at the east end of the Italian and Byzantine churches was in England replaced by the large east window, and the brilliancy of the ancient mosaics is thus surpassed by the purer lustre of transparent glass.

King Henry III. was an especial patron of the fine arts, and numerous records of the works he commissioned are still in existence; indeed in this country we are richer than any other in records of that nature. Henry III. ordered the subjects of the Twelve Apostles, the Virgin, the Last Judgment, and the history of St. Edward the Confessor to be painted at Westminster. Many others are on record at Winchester, Guildford, and his other palaces. The Chapel of St. Stephen at Westminster was, until the destruction of the Houses of Parliament in 1834, a rich example of the advance of the arts in the reign of Edward III. The Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre at Winchester still contains some excellently preserved historical paintings relating to the passion of our Lord, beginning with his entry into Jerusalem. The Lady Chapel of the same cathedral retains an interesting series of paintings from the apocryphal history of the Virgin, by Jacobus de Voragine. In the galilee at Durham are rich decorations and colour, and two admirably preserved figures of King Richard I. and Bishop Pudsey. A large painting of the Last Judgment remains in Trinity Church at Coventry, and several curious paintings have been discovered in Gawsforth Church, Cheshire, and admirably described by Mr. Massie. Among them was the subject of St. Christopher, upon whose image whoever gazed was thought to be safe from death for that day. In Shorwell church in the Isle of Wight, at Castle Rising in Norfolk, and in many other places, were mural paintings well deserving a visit.

Mr. Scharf next referred to the grand series of paintings in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, commenced in 1474. On one side was a series of frescoes from the life of Moses, and on the other scenes from the life of Christ. At the east end, in the centre, was the Assumption of the Virgin, and on one side Moses in the bulrushes, to correspond with the infant Saviour in the manger. Michael Angelo, in painting

the ceiling, A.D. 1509, still further continued the general scheme; and afterwards the celebrated Raphael was employed to make designs for tapestries, to be hung upon the lower part of the walls on state occasions. The tapestries no longer exist, but the original designs are preserved, and are generally known as the Cartoons at Hampton Court Palace. Mr. Scharf devoted considerable time to describing the original arrangement of these tapestries, and exhibited a large painting of the interior of the Sistine Chapel, with its elaborate decorations.

Mr. Scharf was next called upon to give a few remarks upon the *Painted Glass in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury.* This glass, having been mostly procured from abroad, affords a singular variety of styles and periods. The great east window, brought from St. Chad's church, and previously it is believed from the church of the Grey Friars in Shrewsbury, engaged especial attention, as glass of an early period. Much of the modern windows was commented on, and afforded an opportunity for the enunciation of artistic principles. Mr. Scharf expressed a hope that, now that the chemical manufacture of the colours had attained so much perfection, we should no longer begin by judging a window by the beauty of its colours, but look at once for its mental qualifications, the significance of its arrangement and the technical merits of the design. He censured the practice of making the picture part of the window a subject apparently out of the church, seen through a frame; it should always be a part of the building and in accordance with the walls around it. The object of the old painters in executing their figures was not to deceive by actual roundness of surface, but to suggest subjects to the mind by a conventional treatment: they always contrived to preserve a flatness of appearance which was perfectly compatible with correctness of drawing. He pointed out especially a side window in the north transept representing the Virgin and Child beneath a canopy, standing on a bracket. The light and shade fell so naturally that the figure seemed to stand out in actual relief into the church, so that all idea of a window was lost. The lower part of the design, moreover, represented a stone wall with broken edges, and two slit windows, which were in themselves dark, as if seen externally. The arrangement of colour in the old German glass, especially of the south aisle, merited particular attention, and contrasted singularly with the modern productions, where the brightest colours were often employed upon subordinate parts, to the detriment of many really more important. The painted windows illustrative of the life of St. Bernard obtained especial admiration; and the composition of the Crucifixion on the north side of the baptistery afforded comparisons with the beautiful window of St. Margaret's, at Westminster, and the great east window of King's College chapel at Cambridge,—a chapel which contains in its side windows a series of subjects from the old and new testament, arranged as type and antitype, and only to be equalled by the comprehensive decorations of Palermo, St. Mark's at Venice, and the Sistine chapel at Rome.

In the course of the afternoon the members assembled at St. Mary's, and, after Mr. Bloxam had explained the architectural features of the church, Mr. Scharf resumed his observations on the glass, and extended his remarks in fuller detail before the windows themselves, passing round the building in regular succession, followed by a numerous crowd of deeply interested auditors.

The SECTION OF ANTIQUITIES was this morning opened by its president, Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, M.P., F.S.A. with some interesting remarks, in the course of which he related that he himself had made an important discovery which dispelled a very popular error. It was commonly supposed that Edward II. was presented to the Welsh in infancy, and immediately made Prince of Wales. He had, however, referred to the records in the Tower, and found he was not made Prince of Wales till he was 17 years old. He had informed Miss Strickland of this fact, but he regretted to say she had made no use of it.

The Rev. J. G. Cumming, M.A., F.G.S., of Lichfield, then read a long and interesting paper on certain British and Scandinavian Crosses in the Isle of Man, hitherto undescribed. He had procured casts of all the best of these crosses, and he exhibited rubbings taken from them upon paper. The stone of which they consist is usually a bluish grey schist; one is of basalt, and another of red-sandstone. The ornaments have been carved or rather scratched with nails or other rude tools; the patterns having for their groundwork that interlacing of cables which was naturally suggested to the ideas of a seafaring people—sometimes fancifully branching out into fishes and serpents. Mr. Cumming is inclined to assign their era principally to the Scandinavians of the 11th or 12th centuries. On some of them are found inscriptions, in runes of various forms, and evidently in different dialects, the earlier containing Scandinavian, and the latter Gaelic names. Twenty-eight of these crosses have been etched already. In the second volume of the Archæological Journal are two

[illegible]

... the time of the 2nd Theodosius, A.D. [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] places its final ruin between [illegible] and [illegible]. The most prominent relic of the city is a wall resembling the Jewry wall at Leicester, which stands in a field adjoining the road leading from Buildwas to Shrewsbury. This building, engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for January [illegible], might have been part of a bath or a public granary. A large brass coin of the Emperor Trajan was found embedded in a portion of the wall, from which it might be inferred that Uriconium was built at the end of the first century or early in the succeeding. Last year some interesting discoveries took place in excavating for a new building for Mr. Stanier. Beneath some [illegible] were found lime floors, and broken urns lying upon them. Many urns have at various times been discovered, and skeletons and skulls. The burial ground

[illegible]

... so that Wroxeter itself would have contained at least twenty times as many soldiers as any of the other stations, and therefore could have been held secure against the attack of an enemy by a small number of men.

At the conclusion of the paper, J. M. Kemble, Esq., among other remarks, said, with regard to the destruction of cities of the Saxons, he thought they did not generally destroy cities in or near which they settled.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, V.P.S.A., read a paper entitled "Some Notices of Church-goods belonging to the Churches in Shrewsbury at the time of the Reformation." When it was finished, Mr. Octavius Morgan made known to the meeting that in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth an entire change took place in the form of chalices. These chalices were of peculiar form and ornament, and were found all over England. He should think the shape and pattern must have been regulated by authority, as it was not likely all the silversmiths in England would have made all their chalices alike without order.

In the afternoon the public dinner of the Institute took place in the Music-hall.

Lord Talbot de Malahide was in the chair; and the principal speakers were the Earl of Powis, Lord Viscount Dungannon, the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, J. M. Kemble, esq. the Hon. W. Fox Strangways, &c. Dr. Kennedy subsequently opened the library and other principal rooms of Shrewsbury school for a conversazione.

Friday, August 10. This day was wholly occupied by an excursion to Ludlow: some other objects of interest being visited on the way.

The first was Stoke Say Castle, a very remarkable castellated mansion, partly of the reign of Edward I. the features of which have been described and illustrated by Mr. Hudson Turner in Parker's Domestic Architecture. The owner, the Earl of Craven, has recently restored some of the floors, and made other material repairs, under the direction of Mrs. Stackhouse Acton.

The next place visited was Bromfield Priory, which is not a monastic ruin, the conventual buildings having been cleared away; but the church appears, after the Dissolution, to have been converted into part of a mansion-house, but restored to the purposes of worship in the year 1658—judging by that date on the present roof. The terrace walk and gardens, with some other remains of the mansion, are left on the south side of the church. There is also, at a short distance, an entrance gateway, of which there is a view by Mr. D. Parkes in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1816.

A walk across the fields conducted the archæologists to the church of Stanton Lacy, which exhibits remains of Saxon architecture at its west end, on the north wall of the nave, and in its north transept. These are marked by upright ribs, like those at Wittering, co. Northampton. A doorway in the north wall, which is surmounted by a simple Greek cross cut in relief, is engraved in Mr. Bloxam's work on Architecture: and there are further descriptions of the building, with illustrations by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne and by the Rev. J. L. Petit, in the Third volume of the Journal of the Institute. The ribs are of long-and-short work, but the angles are not built in that form of construction.

On arriving at Ludlow, the company were at once entertained in the Public Buildings by the Mayor, Rodney Anderson, esq. They were next conducted over the church by Mr. Penson the architect; who pointed out the fact that it still retains many of its Early-English features, though it has generally been regarded as a structure of the Perpendicular age. The chancel contains some interesting monuments of the families of the former Presidents and Councillors of Wales; and a very magnificent stone reredos, which has been recently restored by subscription, under the care of Mr. Penson, the beautiful designs of Overbeck being copied for many of the sculptures. The exterior walls of the church are in a state of great dilapidation, from the perishing nature of the stone.

Lastly, the remains of the magnificent castle of Ludlow, once the seat of government on the Welsh Marches, were duly examined and admired.

After the return to Shrewsbury, the archæologists again dined in the Music-hall on the invitation of the Mayor, to meet the corporation and others of the principal members of the town, the party amounting to 130.

Saturday, August 11. In the Section of ANTIQUITIES, Mr. Kemble pursued the subject upon which he had previously entered, by a lecture on the Military Instruments of the Bronze and Iron Age, exhibiting a very interesting series of drawings of swords of remote antiquity.

In the Section of HISTORY a paper was read, written by the Rev. R. W. Eyton (the county historian,) upon the date of the foundation of Haughmond Abbey, which has hitherto been considerably antedated. The writer showed that it was founded as a priory between 1130 and 1138, and grew into an abbey in or before 1155, its founder in all respects being the first William FitzAlan.

Mr. Wynne exhibited a drawing of a wooden font or basin found in a bog at Ynismarthig in Merionethshire, and now preserved at Pengwern. It is formed of a piece of knotted oak, hollowed to contain about six quarts, at the edge of which is a lesser hollow, which is conjectured to have been for salt, supposing it to have been used for baptism. This arrangement appears however to suggest a hand-basin and soap-dish. It has an inscription in Welsh. An engraving of this curiosity appeared in the European Magazine in 1790.

In the afternoon another excursion was made,—to Albright Hussey, Battlefield church, and Haughmond abbey. The first is an old moated mansion, partly built of timber-work in the reign of James I. like many of the old houses of Shrewsbury. It made resistance to the Parliamentary forces during the civil war. Battlefield church commemorates the victory of Henry IV. over the Percies. It was collegiate, but suffered to go to ruin, until a smaller church was formed about a century ago in the eastern portion of the former structure. There are some fragmentary portions remaining of the stained glass

windows; drawings of which, in a more perfect state, are in the possession of Mr. Corbet of Sundorne castle, and show that they formerly exhibited the legend of St. John the Baptist (in six compartments), and that of a female Saint, with various heraldic devices. A wooden figure of Our Lady of Pity, nearly four feet high, is now placed within one of the ancient sedilia; it is engraved in the Archæologia, vol. XIV. and in vol. LXII. p. 893, of our Magazine, together with a view of the church, both from drawings of Mr. D. Parkes. Mr. Henry Pidgeon, Treasurer of the Corporation of Shrewsbury, here read to the assemblage a description of the building.

The cavalcade then proceeded to Haughmond abbey, where they were most sumptuously entertained by the proprietor, A. W. Corbet, esq. of Sundorne Castle. The Rev. F. W. Baker, Rector of Beaulieu in Hampshire, performed the office of conductor over the ruins, of which he had formed a plan, having pursued some excavations with that object. The church has been entirely removed; but there are considerable remains of the conventual buildings, the most picturesque feature of which is the front of the chapter-house, presenting three round-headed doorways, of Norman architecture, in the jambs of which some sculptured statues of saints were inserted at a subsequent period.

Sunday, August 12. An eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached in St. Mary's church, Shrewsbury, by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy.

Monday, August 13. The whole day was occupied by a long excursion, during which were visited Whittington Castle, the Elizabethan mansion of Park Hall, the castle of Chirk, the vale of Llangollen, (where dinner was taken at the Hand inn), and the Abbey of Valle Crucis. Under the direction of Viscount Dungannon and Mr. Wynne, M.P. the interior of this abbey has been lately cleared out, and a great number of interesting relics discovered. Several tombstones have been restored, belonging to the 12th and 13th centuries.

Tuesday, August 14. In the Section of ANTIQUITIES a paper was read, entitled "Interesting Discoveries in the Greek island of Calymnos, under the direction of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe," by Charles Newton, esq. her Majesty's Consul at Mytilene. The paper detailed the result of certain excavations made in the neighbourhood of Damos, where a number of Greek tombs have been discovered, containing pottery, &c. Sepulchral jars had also been found; which, Mr Newton thought, might elucidate a disputed passage in Pliny. What was called the tub of Diogenes was, in his opinion, no tub at all, but a large sepulchral jar. In other parts he had found graves which presented evidence that they were graves of Romans. The vases found in the graves were of a date considerably anterior to the Christian era, and in many of the graves were discovered lamps or cups. The paper proceeded to describe researches on the site of a Temple of Apollo, where the small church of Christos had been built, chiefly out of the old materials of the temple. Here a number of antiquities have been discovered, including a very fine sword-handle. It was instanced as remarkable that all the vases found in the tombs should be invariably of the same ordinary *late* character. Almost all the antiquities as yet found at Calymnos, whether coins, vases, or inscriptions, were either of the Macedonian or of the Roman period. Mr. Newton concluded by expressing the gratification it afforded him to make a contribution towards the meeting of the Institute at Shrewsbury, a town in which he must ever take a peculiar interest, as he had received his education at the Free-school there.

The next memoir read was one by W. H. D. Longstaffe, esq. F.S.A. upon Saint Oswald, the Christian king and martyr of Northumbria, and founder of the see of Lindisfarne. His martyrdom was his death in battle, 5 Aug. 642, when fighting with Penda, the pagan king of Mercia, at "Maserfelth," which seems to have been accurately fixed at or near Oswaldestre, now Oswestry. The mutilated limbs of the saint were impaled upon stakes, and the ancient and popular rendering of Oswaldestre was *Oswald's tree*, the *Oswaldi arbor* of Giraldus Cambrensis. Modern writers have inclined to make the final syllable of the name the Welsh *tre* for town. The town seal represents Oswald holding a tree. As another name of the town was Croix Oswald, the tree might after all allude to a cross of wood, such as marked Oswald's early victory at Hevenfelth, where Leland mentions *St. Oswaldes Asche.*

A paper on the *Mints of Shrewsbury* was communicated by Edward Hawkins, esq. F.R.S., V.P.S.A. Coins were struck at Shrewsbury by Ethelred, who commenced his reign A.D. 866, and they present the names of four different moneyers; and of the fourteen monarchs who intervened between Ethelred and the Conquest, coins are found of so many that it may be reasonably concluded that the mint continued in operation, with little or no interruption, though upon the coins of some of them the name of Shrewsbury has not yet been discovered. In the

time of the Confessor there were three moneyers established at Shrewsbury, yet in Domesday Book no mention is made of a mint. It is nevertheless certain that the mint still continued to be worked here, as the name of the town occurs upon coins both of the Conqueror and his son, and also of the three first Henries. After this time the name of Shrewsbury does not appear upon any of the coins of the realm, nor is there any evidence that a mint was afterwards established here again, before the year 1642. In 1637 Thomas Bushell, who was lessee of the royal mines in Cardiganshire, obtained permission to establish a mint in the Castle of Aberystwith, in the neighbourhood of the mines. He was authorised to strike half-crowns, shillings, half-shillings, groats, threepences, half-groats, pennies, and half-pennies; and it was ordered that all pieces coined at this mint should be stamped with the Prince of Wales's plume of feathers on both sides. This mint continued in operation till Sept. 1642, when the whole establishment was removed to Shrewsbury, where it remained till nearly the end of Dec. in that year, after which it was removed to Oxford. On the 19th Sept. in the same year the king made a memorable speech and declaration at Wellington, in which he said "I will, to the utmost of my power, defend and maintain the true reformed Protestant religion established in the Church of England. I desire to govern by all the known laws of the land, and that the liberty and property of the subject may be by them preserved with the same care as my own just rights. I promise to maintain the just rights, privileges and freedom of parliament." Upon coins, dated 1642, and subsequent years, the reverse bears the inscription RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PARL. whereon the historians of Shrewsbury, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway, remark, "Mr. Bushell (for the device seems to have been his own) thus unhappily burlesquing the declaration of Parliament, by stating the King to levy war against them in defence of their liberties, as they had taken up arms against him under the pretence of defending his royal person." It will be seen, however, that the inscription was no burlesque of Bushell's, but most seriously intended to convey to every place where the coin circulated, and to every person who possessed a piece of money, the three great principles affirmed in the king's declaration at Wellington. Messrs. Owen and Blakeway further observe, "All Charles's pieces with the prince's feathers, the above reverse, and the date 1642, can have been struck nowhere but at Shrewsbury;" but those gentlemen forgot that the year was not at that time calculated to terminate with the 31st Dec. but with the 25th March, and that consequently coins struck during the first three months of the year which we call 1643 would also bear the date 1642. There is not any distinctive mint-mark or any letters which distinguish the Shrewsbury coins. Chester coins have the wheatsheaf; Worcester coins have the pears; Exeter, Oxford, Bristol, and York coins have initials or names; but Shrewsbury nothing. Still there are peculiarities about some of the coins of this period which furnish grounds for reasonable conjecture. Aberystwith coins have the Prince's plume, as ordered by the indenture which established that mint, and an open book, which was Bushell's private mark. There is in the British Museum a half-crown which bears the feathers upon the obverse, and the horse is somewhat of the Aberystwith form. The reverse of this coin has the Declaration inscription and the date 1642; it cannot, therefore, be unreasonable to assign this coin to Shrewsbury. The same reasoning applies to a shilling in the same collection. But this argument is not absolutely irresistible, for there are sixpences and groats which have the Aberystwith obverse with the plume and book, with the Declaration type and with the dates 1643 and 1644, and also with the letters "ox" for Oxford; so that we have convincing proof that upon some coins the Aberystwith marks were continued not only immediately, but for some years after the mint had been removed from that place. Other evidence, however, confirms the appropriation of certain coins to Shrewsbury made by Messrs. Owen and Blakeway. In the year 1664, Bushell, in a letter addressed to the Lord Treasurer Ashley, says, "I procured such quantities of plate, from persons of quality at Shrewsbury, for the more magnificence of his majesties present service in that expedition, as the sight of it stopt the present mutiny of the souldery, when the adverse part had plotted a division for want of pay. And in order to their further content, I procured, two daies before Edgehill battle, of his late majesty, at Wolverhampton, a gratious gift of his affection; to each colonel the medal of a 20*s*. piece in silver, all other officers 10*s*. or 5*s*., and every private souldier half a crown, with this motto on the reverse cross—

Exurgat Deus dissipentur inimici
Relig. Protest : Leg.
Ang. Libert. Parliament.

which pleased every regiment so much, coming from his majesties bounty (of blessed memory), as if they had received their whole arrears from their paymaster

general." The battle of Edgehill was fought in Oct. 1642, at which time the mint was at Shrewsbury, and had been there ever since the adoption of the Declaration type which appears upon these coins. It is quite certain, therefore, that some of the pound, half-pound, crown, and half-crown pieces with the Declaration type and the date 1642 were struck at Shrewsbury. We are not allowed to go so far as to state that all such pieces of this date were struck there, as we have already seen that Oxford has equal claims to that date; and there is evident proof that the same dies which were used at Shrewsbury were not only used at Oxford, but also afterwards at Bristol.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEETING AT PETERBOROUGH.

A conjoint meeting of the Architectural and Archæological Societies of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, the diocese of Lincoln, the University of Cambridge, and the county of Leicester, was held at Peterborough, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th of May. The business was opened in the assembly-room of the Wentworth Hotel, under the presidency of the Ven. Archdeacon Davys.

The Rev. G. A. Poole read an elaborate paper upon Peterborough Cathedral. Entering fully into its history, from its erection in 1118, and noticing the various architectural improvements by William de Waterville and others, he regarded it as now presenting a perfect Norman fabric, of a very high order. Regarding the west front, he stated that there is no documentary evidence, but that it was probably built about the year 1220.

The Rev. Owen W. Davys then read a paper, "On the West Fronts of English Churches, with special reference to that of Peterborough." After making some cursory remarks, in succession, on the fronts of Southwell, York, Rochester, Tewkesbury, Durham, Salisbury, Wells, Ely, and Croyland, he remarked of Peterborough: "This front is found at the west end of a church where, perhaps, of all the cathedrals in England, we should least expect to meet with it. Little, indeed, did Abbat Benedict think, when he re-edified the nave, that it was destined to have so glorious a termination put to it as that which rose under the auspices of a nameless successor. Benedict's front was probably, if ever completed, a plain Norman composition, flanked by towers, traces of which Mr. Paley has recently discovered in the present side-aisles. To this abbat's nave, one compartment and a western transept were added, the plan of which last comprehended two towers in a line with the main aisles; but even here no extraordinary power of design was observable; it remained to another architect to conceive an arrangement which has ever been the delight and admiration of posterity.

"The powerful thought in this new front was that which directed its designer to place small towers at the western corners of the existing transept in such order that their contiguous angles should be vertically opposite to those of that structure, and thus a space be afterwards included by three of the loftiest and most richly-moulded arches which can be found in the world. These arches carry gables, pierced with beautiful circles, and enriched with some of the finest details of the Early-English period. The gables are not of the same angles, though of the same height, since the arches below are not of the same span, that in the middle being the narrowest. It is so designed to prevent covering the side doors behind, and thus concealing some of the finest portions of the perfect whole. Between the gables, this most ingenious of architects placed large and beautiful turrets harmonizing with them, which flank the gables of the transept behind, and he would, doubtless, have finished the side towers with spires; but then he seems to have been stopped, for the spires are of later date, the Decorated period, that to the south a lovely composition, whilst that to the north is yet unfinished. Here is one defect. Another and yet more serious one is the absence of the southern transept tower, of which only a poor basement story is to be seen.

"I have often wondered when I have had opportunity of contemplating the west front of Peterborough. It has struck me that perhaps the building of the southern tower was purposely stayed, as it has seemed that, if completed, it would give to the composition a crowded effect, the cluster of pinnacles being very great at present; yet the omission seriously detracts from the stupendous effect of the whole. The fact is, that the front is an union of two designs, the later of which did not include the transept towers; but since the transept existed, these were necessary to assist the eastern view of the cathedral.

"The north transept tower is plain, but striking and beautiful, and its massive pinnacles seem to prove that it was one of the few Early-English towers whose effect was not intended to be increased by the addition of a spire. It would have been well if so noble and handsome a design as that front, which was constructed under the direction of Early-English architects, could have been left alone by

their successors in the Perpendicular period; but it was not so, and it must ever be a cause of regret that what would elsewhere have been regarded as one of the most beautiful Third-Pointed porches existing, should now be looked upon as an unworthy intruder when found placed within the centre arch of the façade. Nevertheless it will be evident, upon further examination, that this porch is a very valuable piece of architectural mechanism, and that it stands where it does simply to form a buttress for the preservation of the whole structure, which early began to show signs of weakness, and to cause fear as to its approaching decay. The piers supporting the great arches, unable to bear the superincumbent weight of the gables and the outward thrust of the vaulting beneath, were beginning to lean outwards; and therefore, to prevent the fatal consequences which might arise if they were not kept from a further settlement, the library porch was constructed, and not without reflecting the greatest mechanical credit on its designer. Therefore we must not quarrel with this Perpendicular innovation, as we are indebted to it, in all probability, for the preservation of the earlier portions of the front which are so much admired."

A party of about 70 gentlemen sat down to an ordinary provided at the Angel hotel, at which the Rev. Sir George Robinson presided; and in the evening a second meeting was held in the Wentworth assembly-room. The Ven. Archdeacon Churton read an excellent paper on the history and architecture of Croyland abbey; in which, as we understand, he undertook to vindicate some of the charters of that house, which modern antiquaries have generally regarded as monastic forgeries. The Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. also read a paper intitled "The Mistakes I have made"—in church restoration, which excited much amusement and some profitable discussion.

The next day was occupied by an excursion to the abbeys of Thorney and Croyland, and thence to Peakirk, Thornborough, Glinton, and Woodcroft. At *Thorney* a paper was read by W. H. Whitting, esq. upon the history of that abbey. It was an offset from Peterborough about the middle of the seventh century. Its early name was *Ancarig*, the isle of the hermit. William of Malmesbury enthusiastically describes the spot as "a picture of paradise, and for pleasantness to be compared to heaven itself, bearing trees in the very fens, towering with their lofty tops to the clouds, while the smooth watery plain below attracts the eye with its verdant dress, and may be crossed without difficulty. Not the smallest spot is here unimproved, being planted either with fruit trees, or vines creeping along the ground or supported by poles. Here seems to be a tacit contrast between nature and art, the latter producing what the former forgot. What shall I say of the beauty of the buildings, which one is surprised to find so firmly supported in the fenny soil? This vast solitude is given to the monks to fix their affections more on things above, and to make them holier men. A woman would be deemed a prodigy here, but men are welcomed as angels. I may justly say this island is the abode of chastity, the residence of virtue, the school of divine philosophers." In the fifteenth century this oasis in the desert was rendered memorable as the place of confinement of the candid and amiable Reginald Pococke, the only episcopal favourer of the Lollard doctrines. The church remains, with its Norman arcades; but the aisles were removed in 1638, and the arches filled with Perpendicular windows. A transept, imitating the Norman style, was added, by Mr. Blore, in 1840.

At *Croyland*, the Rev. Edward Moore, Vicar of Weston St. Mary, offered to the attention of the meeting some very interesting remarks on the architecture of the Abbey Church. St. Guthlac arrived in a boat at the island, then called Crude or Muddy Land, as recorded by the historian Ingulph; its occupants were a wild sow and her litter; his companions, Iatwin the steersman, and Bottollin his clerk or servitor. Here he built a cell, and lived as an anchorite, on a mound still visible, and preserving the name to this day of Anchor-Church-Field—about three-quarters of a mile eastward of the abbey. Some years after Ethelbald (king of Mercia) granted him a charter (A.D. 716) for the foundation and endowment of a monastery, which we are told was firmly built of stone on piles of oak. The necessity for the piles is not apparent, for there must have been then, as now, immediately beneath the muddy surface, a good bed of gravel. No doubt the abbey and all the monastic buildings were soon after this time gorgeous, extensive, and substantial, for the wealth of the abbey was great, its patrons influential, and if history be true, rather unscrupulous. From this time Croyland's chronicles contain a sad mixture of weal and woe. The boundary question was a constant source of litigation with the men of Weston and Moulton, the lords of Spalding and Deeping, and the abbats of Burgh. The abbey was plundered by Danes, robbed by royalty, slaughtered by enemies, burnt by foes,

trespassed on by neighbours, harassed by law-suits, drowned by floods, shaken by earthquakes, impoverished by extortion, depopulated by disease and famine: still endowed, enlarged, adorned, flattered, courted. In 1061 it was rebuilt by Walketul, and when his successor, Ingulphus, was installed abbat, in 1076, under the patronage of William the Conqueror, there were 62 resident monks, besides more than 100 others who, from other monasteries, had taken shelter here, and were provided with a stall in the choir, a seat in the refectory, and a bed in the dormitory. There is no trace whatever left of these or subsequent monastic erections, which may at first seem strange; but the fact is, that not only have the stones of the buildings been carried away chiefly for the repair of the roads of the parish, but the foundations, which had to be broken up with chisels, have also been removed to get at the gravel-bed beneath, and this, too, has been removed, and the sub-stratum of sand has been also carried away for building purposes. Some evidences of excavation still remain on the site of the monastic buildings, but they have been gravel pits within the memory of persons now living, who have told me that they have seen as many as sixteen stone coffins visible at once, and as many as thirty exhumed in a winter.

The church and all the buildings were destroyed in 1091 by a fire, of which a full relation is given by Ingulphus. Joffrid, the next abbat, collected stone and marble from various quarries for the purpose of rebuilding. Finding the church had been repaired in a hasty and unbecoming manner with clay (or brick), he levelled it with the ground; and with great ceremony and rejoicing, in 1113, two abbats, two earls, two barons and their wives, 100 knights, 400 monks, together with an assemblage of more than 5000 people, met together to lay the first stones of the present building.

And to begin with the foundation, such as still remains: first a broad layer of rough Stamford and Helpstone stone is laid edgeways, or rather herring-bone, on the uneven bed of gravel, to bring it to a level surface; then squared stone, making a continuous wall the whole length of each arcade. Our historian tells us stone was collected from various quarries, and here we find Stamford, Helpstone, and Barnack. The building progressed rapidly, but before the roof was raised the south side was injured by an earthquake, in 1117. This may account for the earliest indication of an alteration, which must have been almost contemporaneous with this re-building. It is observable in the alteration of the respond at the eastern end of the southern arcade of the nave. The capital is raised and moulded, the shaft altered and elongated, and the triforium consequently destroyed.

The rest of Joffrid's work which still remains, shews exquisite masonry of that day, and, though there is very little of it, we have just sufficient to denote the whole design of his magnificent church. The two western piers and arch of the great central tower remain, forming the east end of the present ruined nave, and displaying the best specimens of masonry in the whole building. The northern triforium range is shewn towards the eastern end of the nave; and the external clerestory range both of the nave and transepts is accurately defined by a single jamb in each as if left on purpose; the pitch of the nave-roof is shewn by one or two stones of the weather-mould on the tower; and the pitch of the transept roof by an indent on the south side; and the angle turret of the tower itself is shewn by the splayed stones at the very top of the rnin in the same angle. At the western end of the nave also the two Norman buttresses may be traced, over-built by the present Perpendicular buttresses. The west end of the south aisle too is still preserved belonging to this date, entirely covered with arcades of different stages. The whole front was doubt arcaded in a similar way—we may trace it on the walling wherever any is visible. The windows of this date would be very small: we have only one—the west window of the south aisle, perfectly plain outside, the inside deeply splayed, and jamb shafts worked at the angles. This is all we have left of Joffrid's church—the rest was destroyed by fire in 1170.

The western face of the north aisle varies considerably from the western face of the south aisle. The walling is perfectly plain, so much of it as is left, which is just enough to declare the whole, and a door is crowded in. This is now concealed by the walling-up of the space between the south wall of the porch and the buttress near to it. This Norman transition door tends to show that the north aisle, or "lower church," was used as the parochial church long before the aisle was enlarged to its present size. Neither history nor tradition speak of any other church for the townspeople, and they would not be permitted to use the conventual church.

Immediately after the fire in 1171, abbat Edward began to restore the abbey; and these restorations were carried on by his immediate successors, Robert de Redinges and Henry Longchamp. Their work may

be distinguished by the alteration in the style, which took place at that time, 1190. Instead of the engaged shaft, we see the detached and banded shaft in the upper stage of these originally Norman but now Early-English west buttresses. The whole of the west front between these buttresses was taken out a little after this time, and the most elegant and delicate work, in accordance with the taste of the age, was inserted about 1230; and as the work progressed under abbat Ralph Mershe, the style gradually advanced into the next or geometrical fashion in 1270. A marked difference may be observed between the stiff stalky foliage of the capitals of the west door, and the full bushy foliage of the capitals of the great west window; the leafy fulness of these capitals assumes the form peculiar to the Decorated period, and this is the ouly instance of any work approaching that character in the church.

We are indebted to Robert de Redinges, or Robert of Reading, and to his successor Henry Longchamp, for the idea of the grand and artistic decorations of this west front of the nave. Abbat Robert came from the south of England, when the gorgeous west front of Wells cathedral had just been executed. The only part left of the original west front of abbats Robert, Henry, and Ralph, is from the ground to the level of the spring of the arch of the great west window. The upper part having been blown down was rebuilt, but not till the time of Richard II. circa 1380, when the first Perpendicular alterations were commenced, by enlarging the west window and rebuilding all above the string-course at the spring of the arch.

Having introduced the latest name which figures in this façade, Mr. Moore proceeded to discuss the composition of the whole, which he remarked has never been satisfactorily explained, and perhaps never will be. It consisted, no doubt, originally of seven tiers of sacred characters, patrons, and benefactors. The upper tier forming the pediment, now wholly fallen, contained, we may suppose, the representation of the Deity—the statue now on the bridge—as the principal figure; and on either side, as Cockerell suggests at Wells, St. John the Baptist and the Virgin Mary. The next tier, being the present top row of statues, consists of ten sacred characters; of course we expect to find the twelve apostles, but St. Paul the great apostle of the Gentiles must have a high position in this representation of "the house of God," and the "gate of heaven;" we shall therefore find only nine of the apostles in this tier. (1) St. Philip, with three waves. (He occupies a similar position on the front of Exeter Cathedral.) (2) St. James the greater, with staff and wallet. (3) St. Thomas, with a spear, and "reaching" out his hand. (4) St. Andrew, with a saltire, his peculiar emblem. (5) St. Peter, with the key and book. (6) St. Paul (now in the tower) with a sword and boots. (7 and 8, both vacant.) (9) St. James the less, with a fuller's baton. (10) St. Jude, with his halbert and book; were it not for the book this might have represented St. Matthias. In the next or third tier, *i.e.* the tier on a level with the spring of the arch. (1) King Ethelbald, the founder and first royal patron. (2) St. Bartholomew, the patron saint of the abbey, with his knife, the symbol of his martyrdom (this accounts for eight apostles). On the other side of the window, (3) St. Guthlac, the other patron saint, with the whip of St. Bartholomew, and at his feet a prostrate fiend. (4) King Richard II. called "the Re-founder" of the abbey and royal patron, with charter. In the fourth tier (1) Kenulph, the first abbat; (2) King William the Conqueror, and on the opposite side (3) his queen Matilda; (4) Ingulphus, abbat, as indicated by his crozier in the right hand, and historian as indicated by the open book. In the fifth tier (1) a bishop, the crozier being in his left hand, and the right hand raised in the attitude of blessing; (2) King Edred, called "the Restorer;" (3) Siward, a knight and benefactor, with the monster between his feet, which he is said to have slain; (4) a bishop; this and the corresponding figure on the opposite side may represent the Church. The sixth tier (1) St. John; this statue, with its elegantly worked pedestal, has recently fallen; it is now in the tower; it deserves particular attention. This figure alone, with its celebrated knot and drapery, reminds us of the beautiful figure of the same saint on the south door of Lincoln Cathedral, which being in a more perfect state of preservation, has afforded the key to the composition of this front. (2) St. Matthew; we have now accounted for ten of the apostles, leaving St. Matthias and St. Simon for the two vacant niches over the window. The seventh tier (1) St. Mark, (2) St. Luke. Thus, the four Evangelists form the foundation; the upper part is occupied by our Blessed Lord in glory; on either side of the window arch are the two patron saints, and two royal patrons, the founder and re-founder. The other parts are filled in with benefactors, ecclesiastic and lay, sacred and secular.

The only important addition to the church made between 1260 and 1390 was a campanile, built by Ralphe Mershe, beyond the east end of the choir in 1260,

and the choir rebuilt by Richard of Croyland I., towards the latter part of the 13th century (circa 1280). From 1392 to 1430 additions and alterations were made throughout the abbey in the following order:—North and south transepts rebuilt and vaulted; I think with east and west aisles and St. Mary's chapel towards the north, also the nave rebuilt from the foundations to the roof, with both aisles. The nave was not vaulted with stone, the aisles were. All this was done by abbat Thomas Overton about 1405. In the abbacy of Richard Upton, his successor, the present tower with certain other minor alterations towards the west end of the parochial church were built, but not quite finished before he died in 1427, and abbat John Litlyngton had the honour of completing these works in 1464. He artistically built and gilded the nave roof, brilliantly glazed the windows, and vaulted the aisles with stone. He erected the grand organ over the porch in the tower. This organ was made in the monastery. He also introduced a small organ into the choir to assist in the services: it was carried from London to Croyland on the shoulders of two porters. I wish particularly to call attention to this existing organ-gallery built of stone. There are no less than five galleries in the tower, all of different heights. Their use is not very evident: perhaps they were made in part to lighten the walls; in part for musicians; in part for ringers. I should certainly like to see the great organ occupying one of these galleries, and if some of the singers were put up in another, their voices and demeanor would detract less than now from the devotional character of the services of the church. This abbat had the honour of entertaining King Henry VI. three days in 1460. He also had the honour of entertaining King Edward IV. who passed through Croyland in 1469, coming by Dowsdale from Wisbech on his road to Fotheringay Castle.

Mr. Moore terminated his historical review at this period, when the abbey and its church had arrived at their most glorious state of perfection and splendour, before the present tower was added. He concluded with some remarks urging upon the attention of the patrons of the rectory (the Marquess of Exeter and Mr. Whitshed) to take, before it were too late, some high professional advice as to the best means of preserving this valuable relic of Christian art, many parts of which appear to be now threatening an early fall.

Mr. Moore read another short but interesting paper entitled "Five Minutes on Croyland Bridge."

The present bridge, consisting of three pointed arches concentrated in one apex, is very late Decorated or transition in style of architecture. The hollow chamfer on the groining ribs; the two wave moulds on the face of the arches; the difference in the size of the two members of the arches; the three-quarters hollow in the re-entering angle between the two members; and the shape of the arches—are, when taken together, conclusive indications of the date of its erection—not later than 1390 nor earlier than 1360. From the many fruitless attempts at solving the problem of this triangular bridge, we might almost suppose it to be the veritable *pons asinorum* met with by some students in Euclid. Most of the charters and documents relating to the bounds of Croyland mention the bridge—some the triangular bridge. Charter of Edward, A.D. 943, "Triangular Bridge."

In 1281 all the boundary stones and crosses are reported as broken down, buried in mud, and obliterated; constant disputes arose in consequence. In 1389 John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, visited Croyland, and ever after interested himself in the boundary question. Through his interest the boundary stones of Kesteven and Holland, starting from Kenulph's stone, two leagues westward of Croyland, were re-erected. As this bridge then was the starting point by which the position of the other crosses was defined, we may fairly suppose no little care would be taken to set up here a cross on a good foundation. At the other extremity of this line of boundary stones we find a stone cross on the Brigge-dyke between the Witham and the Welland. The bridge could not have been erected much prior to this date. At or about this date the mouldings plainly declare it to have been erected; and subsequently we may find reference to its existence as an object worthy a special visit of royalty to inspect. I think we may call it John of Ghent's bridge.

Let us further see the use of this curious bridge. At present it stands on dry land in Croyland market-place; formerly two streams, one from the Welland, the other from the Nene, united at this point and flowed past the abbey precincts, navigable past the abbey as far as Thorney. At the water-gate of the abbey a stream was diverted through the abbey grounds past the slaughter-houses and offices for sewerage purposes. Culverts still follow the main direction of these courses.

The bridge, though so substantially constructed, was not erected for heavy traffic or animals to pass over; being only seven feet wide, it was available for foot passengers only. The height of the arch was

rendered necessary, in some measure, for navigation purposes, though the main way was above the bridge, as we find King Edward IV. when visiting the abbat of Croyland, walked from the abbey to the bridge, when he embarked for Fotheringay. (A.D. 1469.)

The trianc form of the bridge, though an adaptation almost necessary from its position between three islands, was intended probably to be emblematic of the Holy Trinity. It formed no doubt a noble base, with three flights of stone steps, for a cross worthy of such a base. This elevation then, partly necessary, and partly optional, was embraced as a desirable spot on which to erect the grand cross, affording a chapel or station for the pilgrims approaching the abbey, where they might offer their prayers, and perform such acts of penance and devotion as were usual before entering the monastery. It would moreover furnish the monks with a convenient rostrum for their customary mode of open-air preaching.

The massive cross with its surrounding canopy, acting as buttresses on all sides, has been thrown down, and some of those hugh bevelled stones, now lying at the foot of the bridge, most probably formed part of the base of the cross. The parapet walls have been heightened or altogether added; the wings have been extended; the approaches altered from stone steps to an inclined plane, as if to make it as much as possible like what it was never intended to be. Perhaps we owe the preservation of the bridge to Maurice Johnson (the founder of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding), for I have seen in a MS. note in his hand in Stukeley's Itinerary, that he "being then steward of the Manor of Crowland caused the crown of the bridge to be new paved with stone to save it from ruin."

The statue which has been made to take its place upon the bridge does not belong to its character, date, or design. It has been called king Ethelbald, and, by the vulgar, Oliver Cromwell; but is evidently one of the statues thrown down from the west front of the church, and in all probability that which occupied the topmost position, and represented the Godhead. This is shewn by its proportions; and the inclination of the head and neck. Though the figure, seated, is six feet high, its depth is only ten inches from the walling face to the extremity of the knees.

An evening meeting was held at Peterborough, at which two other papers were read: one, by the Rev. F. A. S. Marshall, On Photography, and its application to the study of Architecture; and the other by Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, esq. of Rugby, On the Charnel-Vault at Rothwell, Northamptonshire, and on Charnel Vaults elsewhere. The collection of bones at Rothwell, or Rowell, has given rise to various conjectures; they have been computed to be the remains of no less than 40,000 individuals, but in Mr. Bloxam's judgment they are not near so numerous. Within the last two years an article appeared in Fraser or Blackwood on this vault and its contents, the writer contending for the crypt being Saxon, and the bones also those of Saxons; but the crypt is in reality a structure of the fourteenth century, having bays of quadripartite vaulting formed by the intersection of pentagonal-shaped ribs. It is about 36 feet long, and 12 in width. The entrance is at the west end, and a narrow winding passage, with a descent of 17 steps, leads from the porch down into it. The doorway of entrance, though plain, is somewhat singular; the head consists of an horizontal lintel, with a return downwards, and then aslant to the jambs, increasing in width. At the east end are some remains of painting on the wall, not very clearly developed, but said to represent the Resurrection, and probably marking the situation of an altar. The existence of the crypt is said to have been forgotten until accidentally discovered by workmen about 150 years ago: it is unnoticed by the county historian Bridges, and his editor Whalley. Mr. Bloxam expressed his conviction that its contents are nothing more than the exhumed bones of those who had been buried in the graveyard or burial-ground surrounding the church. This burial-ground is not large. Rothwell contains a population of about 2,000, and is supposed to have been formerly a more populous and extensive place than it now is. Graves were anciently dug more shallow than at the present day, and bones must have been continually exhumed from them. In various parts of England antient charnel-houses still exist, which have in modern times led to similar misconceptions; and Mr. Bloxam in the course of his paper had collected notices of the following:—

In the crypt, a structure of the thirteenth century, beneath the choir of Hythe church, Kent, vast quantities of human skulls and bones are deposited, the pile of them being 28 feet in length and eight feet in height and breadth. Of these, Hasted, in his History of Kent, observes, "They are, by the most probable conjectures, supposed to have been the remains of the Britons slain in a bloody battle fought on the shore between this place and Folkstone, with the retreating Saxons, in the year 456, and to have attained their whiteness

by lying for some length of time on the sea shore. Several of the skulls have deep cuts in them, as if made by some heavy weapon, most likely of the Saxons." This conjectural account does not, however, appear to have been in existence in Leland's time, who gives a description of this church in his Itinerary, but merely observes of this crypt as "under the quire a very fayr vaute."

The same historian notices a vault in the neighbouring church of Folkstone, containing a similar collection of skulls and human bones to those deposited in the crypt at Hythe, and he rushes at the inference that from the quantity of them they could not but be from some battle. Those at Hythe he conjectures to be those of the Britons, those at Folkstone to be those of the Saxons.

Under Ripon Cathedral is a crypt containing a large quantity of sculls and human bones. A similar collection is under the south aisle of Tamworth Church, Staffordshire. At St. Michael, at Oxford, about two years ago, workmen discovered a vault, not previously known to exist, which formed a receptacle for a large quantity of human bones. A crypt beneath the Abbey Church, Waltham, is said to have contained a large quantity.

At Stratford-upon-Avon was a charnel-house, which was levelled with the ground in 1800.

At Narborough, in Northamptonshire, Mr. Bloxam had just noticed a remarkable structure of this class, apparently of the latter part of the fourteenth century. It could not have been used for burial, as no coffin could have been conveyed along the winding descent and narrow passage.

In the close to the north of Worcester Cathedral is a crypt full of bones, no longer visible to the naked eye. It was provided in the year 1224 as a receptacle for the bones displaced in the adjoining cemetery, and a *Capella Carnaria* was founded by bishop William de Blois, and consecrated by his successor Walter de Cantalope. Green, in his History of Worcester, describes the bones as having been curiously assorted, and piled up in two rows along its sides. Near St. Paul's in London, in Pardon churchyard, a *capella carnaria* was built about the year 1282; and there was painted Holbein's Dance of Death. When the mortal remains were removed thence to Finsbury field in the year 1549, they are said to have amounted to more than 1,000 cart-loads.

At Bury St. Edmund's are the ruined walls of a charnel chapel, which was built by abbat John de Northwold in 1301; and one was founded by bishop Salmon at Norwich in 1325.

In the cemetery garth at Durham the mouth of the charnel vault may still be seen: the use of which is fully described in the Monasticall Rites of Durham, in the following terms: "In the said garth there was a vault all set, within either side, with mason work of stone; and likewise at either end; and over the middle of the said vault there did lie a fair through stone, and at either side of the stone was open, so that when any of the monks was buried, look what bones were in his grave, they were taken when he was buried, and thrown in the said vaults."

Mr. Bloxam concluded with some extracts from French books bearing on the same subject; with allusions to the catacombs of Paris; and to the bones in the churches of St. Ursula and St. Genevieve at Cologne, which were in all probability gathered from the extra-mural cemeteries of the Roman era, that were disturbed for the foundations of buildings in the increase of that city.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

June 11. J. W. Mackenzie, esq. W.S., in the chair.

Mr. Stuart, Secretary, mentioned that he had received communications from the President of the Society, and from Colonel James, which gave every hope that the Ordnance Survey of Scotland would include all existing archæological remains.

Mr. Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode called attention to the unfortunate condition in which St. Margaret's Well existed; and, on the suggestion of J. S. More, esq., a committee was appointed, with the view of endeavouring to get the state of this interesting relic improved.

The following communications were read to the meeting:—

I. Notes from the Charters of the Earl of Airlie, at Cortachy Castle, relative to Sir Robert Crichton, and his son "The Admirable Crichton." By John Stuart, Esq., Secretary. The lands of Cluny, in Perthshire, originally part of the possessions of the See of Dunkeld, were made over by Robert Crichton, the last Roman Catholic prelate, to his relative Robert Crichton of Eliock, Lord Advocate of Scotland. Various arrangements connected with the succession to these lands took place, the records of which are preserved among the charters of the property, which now belongs to the Earl of Airlie. Several of these contain notices of James Crichton, the eldest son of the Lord Advocate, better known as "The Admirable Crichton," and tend to throw doubts as to the generally received dates both of his birth and death. One of them, dated 20th

June, 1575, is signed and sealed by the Lord Advocate and his son James; and thus has preserved to us a solitary specimen of the penmanship of the Admirable Crichton. He subscribes "Mr. James Creichtone," having just recently received his degree of M.A. at St. Andrew's. Among the charters also is a foundation by Bishop George Brown of a chaplainry in the island of the loch of Cluny, dated 10th June, 1504. By this deed the bishop provided certain revenues for maintaining two chaplains, whom he constituted guardians of the island and loch. If they should be absent from the island for fifteen days, or should keep a public concubine, or receive any woman of whatever condition to residence on the island, or retain her for one night, then it should be lawful to the Bishop of Dunkeld for the time to institute new chaplains. The paper also showed that, while the see had been claimed by two prelates (Robert Crichton and John Hamilton) immediately before the Reformation, it was also claimed, or rather occupied, by two bishops after that time. Robert Crichton, when he conveyed the lands of Cluny to his relative, was probably doubtful how the storm was to end, and, in hope of the old faith getting the victory, he took a bond from the Lord Advocate that he would remove from the castle and lands of Cluny when required, at any time during the lifetime of the bishop. Bishop Robert was forfeited in 1571, and James Paton, of the house of Ballilisk, was elected to the see. But so late as 1584, bishop Robert, with consent of his chapter, granted a charter of part of the lands of Cluny, in which he narrates "that by the ingratitude and disobedience of his tenants, he had received no rents for the preceding three years, so that he had scarcely the means of living." The charter containing the signature of the Admirable Crichton was exhibited at the meeting, and the following portraits of Crichton, with several engravings. The portraits are the property of:—1. The Marquess of Bute, at Dumfries House. 2. William Graham, esq., at Airth House, Stirlingshire. 3. Alexander Morison, esq., of Bognie, at Mountblairy. 4. J. A. Mackay, esq., George Square, Edinburgh. 5. Sir A. W. Crichton, St. Petersburg (represented by a copy belonging to Mr. Tytler, of Woodhouselee). 6. George Dundas, esq., advocate. Mr. Stuart referred to other two portraits of Crichton, one of which is at Woburn, and is described by Mr. Martin as representing a youth probably about sixteen years old, holding a wreath of laurel in both hands. It differs altogether from the engravings in Tytler's "Life of Crichton," and in Pennant's "Tour." It was recently purchased in Spain by Sir Henry Bulwer as a portrait of Crichton; but as its genuineness seemed quite unproved, the Duke of Bedford did not think it of sufficient consequence to send it for exhibition. The other portrait is at Lennoxlove.

II. Additional information regarding the appearance of the Duke of York's name in sederunts of the Privy Council at Edinburgh, in July 1684; by Robert Chambers, esq., F. S. A. Scot. The substance of Mr. Chambers's former paper on this subject will be found in our April Magazine, p. 511. He now read a letter, which had been addressed to him by Mr. William Fraser of the General Register House, stating that, in the library of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry at Dalkeith, among a collection of letters from the Duke of York to the Marquess of Queensberry, there are three written from England in July and August 1684, one of them dated at Tunbridge on the 22d July, the very day on which the Privy Council Record bore that the Duke was present in Edinburgh. The second was dated from Windsor on the 25th July (the day after one of the four occasions on which the Duke is entered in the sederunts of the Privy Council at Edinburgh), and the third from Windsor, on the 5th of August. Mr. Joseph Robertson remarked, that these letters, if necessary, could be supported by collateral evidence. It appeared, for instance, that among the persons examined before the Privy Council upon one of the days on which the Duke of York was recorded as present, was the Cameronian martyrologist Patrick Walker. But that famous pedlar, in narrating this great event of his life, said nothing of the Duke's presence, while if he had really confronted that "sworn vassal of Antichrist," as he delighted to call him, Patrick Walker was not the man to omit a circumstance that would have added so much to his own self-importance. Two years earlier, in March 1682, the Duke of York was entered as present at meetings of the Privy Council in Edinburgh upon days when he isascertained to have been at Newmarket in England. It is clear, therefore, that the entry of the Duke's name in the register was not a proof of his personal presence. It is impossible in the circumstances to conceive any political object which could be attained by such an entry, and scarcely less difficult, looking to the way in which the register was framed—which Mr. Robertson minutely described from original documents still preserved in the General Register House—to suppose that the entry could have been made by mistake.

He was disposed, therefore, to imagine that the explanation must be sought in some theory of constructive presence, by which the Duke was allowed to delegate some member of the Privy Council to represent him on certain occasions. With the single exception of the Duke of York's name, the lists of Privy Councillors recorded as present, had triumphed over every test by which their accuracy had been tried.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Her Majesty's Visit to France.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, embarked on board the royal steam-yacht Victoria and Albert at Osborne on the evening of Friday, Aug. 7, and started at the earliest dawn for Boulogne. A squadron of honour preceded Her Majesty, consisting of the Neptune 120, Capt. Hutton (flag of Vice-Adm. Sir T. Cochrane, K.C.B.); St. George 120, Capt. Eyres, C.B.; Sanspareil 71, Capt. W. J. Williams; Malacca 17, Capt. A. Farquhar; Rosamond 6, paddle sloop, Commr. Crofton; Sealark 6, Lieut. Lowther; Rolla 6, Lieut. Fenwick; Fire Queen, despatch yacht, Master-Commander Paul; Sprightly, steam-tender, Acting-Master C. Allen. The Queen's squadron, under the command of Capt. the Hon. J. Denman, consisted of:—Victoria and Albert, Capt. Denman, carrying the Queen and Court; Osborne, Capt. T. R. Sullivan; Fairy, Master-Comm. Welch; Black Eagle Admiralty yacht, Master-Comm. Petley; Vivid, despatch packet, Master-Comm. Allen. The Rosamond conveyed the Queen's equipage, &c. In four hours and a quarter the royal yacht traversed the 96 miles from Osborne to Bologne.

At Boulogne the Queen was received by the Emperor of the French, amid the salutes of the army of Boulogne, posted on the heights, and the acclamations of a vast concourse of people. She stopped for a short time at Amiens; and made her entry into Paris by its most populous and handsome quarter, the new Boulevard de Strasbourg, a temporary railway communication having been made between the stations of La Chapelle and De Vilette, which conducted her to the Strasbourg terminus. She then proceeded, somewhat late in the evening, along the Boulevards from the Porte St. Denis to the Madeleine, and so on to the palace of St. Cloud, which had been prepared for her residence. The Duc de Montebello, Colonel Fleury, and M. de la Grange were appointed to be in attendance on the Queen and Prince Albert, and Madame de Labedoyére and Madame de la Sauley to be Ladies in Waiting on the Queen. On Sunday divine service was performed in Her Majesty's private apartments by the chaplain of the British embassy. The afternoon was spent in a drive, accompanied by the Emperor, in the avenues of the Bois de Boulogne. On Monday morning the Palais de l'Industrie was visited for the first time. Luncheon was provided at the Elysée; after which Her Majesty was conducted to the Sainte Chapelle and Nôtre Dame, and then rode leisurely through the city to St. Cloud: where the evening was closed with the performance of Alex. Dumas' comedy of Les Demoiselles de Ste. Cyr, by the Company of the Theatre Français.

On Tuesday Her Majesty viewed the wonders of Versailles, and in the evening went in state to the Grand Opera. On this and other occasions the Emperor wore the ribbon of the Garter, and Prince Albert the insignia of the Legion of Honour. On Wednesday Her Majesty again visited the Palais d'Industrie, and afterwards the state apartments of the Tuileries. She lunched with Lord Cowley at the British embassy, where various presentations were made to her. She dined at St. Cloud. On Thursday she visited the picture galleries of the Louvre, dined with the Emperor at the Tuileries, and honoured with her presence a magnificent ball at the Hotel de Ville. The Queen danced with the Emperor, their *vis-à-vis* being the Princess Mathilde and Prince Albert. In the same set H.I.H. Prince Napoleon danced with Miss Cowley, and Prince Adalbert of Bavaria with Madame Haussman. More than 8,000 invitations were issued to this entertainment. On Friday the Emperor accompanied Prince Albert to the Chateau of Vincennes. The Queen again went to the Exhibition, and in the afternoon was present at a review in the Champ de Mars, where from 40,000 to 45,000 men were under arms. She also visited the Hotel

des Invalides and the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon I. In the evening she went to the Opera Comique. On Saturday Her Majesty visited the palace and forest of St. Germain's, and the tomb of James II. There was afterwards a grand ball at Versailles.

On Sunday the 26th, being the birthday of Prince Albert, the Emperor surprised him with a *reveille de matin* performed by all the drummers of the Garrison of Paris. Dr. Hale, the chaplain of the British embassy, again attended to perform divine service, and the afternoon drives were taken in the Bois de Boulogne.

On Monday morning the royal visitors left St. Cloud, and arrived at the Tuileries at half-past ten. They proceeded in state, accompanied by the Emperor, to the Strasbourg terminus, from which they started at a ¼ after 12; and arrived at Boulogne about 10 min. past 5. Immediately after, a review of about 40,000 troops took place on the strand; and subsequently Her Majesty repaired to the camp at Ambleteuse. She dined at the Pavilion at Boulogne, and, in the midst of a general illumination of the city and port, she re-embarked on her homeward voyage precisely at 11 at night. Her yacht arrived off Osborne a quarter to 9 a.m. Her Majesty has conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath on H.I.H. Prince Napoleon, and on General Canrobert. She left 25,000 francs for distribution among the most indigent poor of Paris.

The Baltic.—In the month of July there were in the Baltic 85 English vessels of war, mounting 2,098 guns; 16 French vessels of war, mounting 408 guns. In the combined fleet there are 23 line-of-battle ships, with 1,853 guns; 31 frigates and corvettes, with 554 guns; 29 smaller steamers and gunboats, with 78 guns; 18 mortar-boats and other craft, with 21 guns; in all, 101 vessels, mounting 2,506 guns.

On the 21st July the fortress of Frederickshamn was attacked by Capt. Yelverton in H. M. S. Arrogant, accompanied by the Cossack, Magicienne, and Ruby gunboats. The enemy had recently sent 3,000 troops into the fortress, which our ships succeeded in putting to flight.

On the 6th Aug. the English and a portion of the French fleet weighed from Nargen, and anchored the same day off Sweaborg. On the morning of the 9th Sweaborg was attacked by the mortar and gun-boats of the allied squadron, and the bombardment was continued until the morning of the 11th. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced in a few hours. Nearly all the principal buildings on the island of Vargoe, and many more on Swartoe, including those of the dockyard and arsenal, were burnt. Few casualties occurred, and no lives were lost, in the allied fleet. The fortress of Sweaborg is composed of seven rocky islands, and is situated about three miles and a half from Helsingfors. It fell into the possession of Russia with the grand duchy of Finland, but, unlike Helsingfors, which was first regularly fortified by the late Emperors Alexander and Nicholas, Sweaborg had been a place of considerable strength under the Swedes. The works were commenced in 1748, but were not completely finished when acquired by the Russians, who have continued making improvements, and devising every means of making the place impregnable. They say, "The Swedes began, but we finished the Gibraltar of the North." These works are stupendous. The walls are chiefly hewn granite, covered with earth, rising in some places to a height of forty-eight feet. The batteries, which commence on a level with the water, and rise in tiers one above another, are mounted, it is alleged, with nearly a thousand guns. The gun-boats and mortar vessels of the allies drew up as close as 2,500 yards from the fortress; whilst the large vessels remained out of range of the forts. That a severe blow has been inflicted on the enemy, that military stores of all kinds to an enormous amount have been destroyed, and that his resources for carrying on the war have been greatly diminished, is unquestionable; but it remains to be seen whether the injury inflicted on the fortifications is so great as to render them no longer tenable. Our success could not be pursued for want of a fresh supply of mortars. The fleets left on the 13th—partly for Nargen and partly for Cronstadt.

Sea of Azoff.—The steam squadron, in the sea of Azoff, under the orders of Comm. Sherard Osborn, has been engaged in very effective operations to deprive the enemy of the new harvest, and to cripple his resources of all kinds. Extensive fishing establishments and stores of forage and provisions, which supplied the Russian armies in the Crimea, have been destroyed, on the isthmus of Arabat, and at Glofira. Four Russian steamers that were sunk in Berdiansk bay have been removed, by submarine explosions, and on the 22d July Capt. Osborn destroyed the western suburb of the town of Berdiansk, setting fire to no less than ten large granaries filled with wheat, and several flour-mills, which have been employed night and day in grinding for the Russian forces.

The Crimea.—The allied army occupying the line of the Tchernaya has gradually changed its character, and become from an offensive a defensive army. With what

was deemed excess of caution, the Piedmontese and Turks entertained themselves with adding new *tabias* to their redoubts first thrown up in the new position, but the event appears to have justified their conduct. On the 16th of August, at daybreak, the Russian field army, which had long defied reconnaissance, disclosed its front. According to its wont, it advanced in masses. Pouring down the steep sides of their position, and favoured by a mist, they burst, without beat of drum, upon the Piedmontese position, and, driving in the outposts, they reached the Tchernaya, and, notwithstanding a heavy fusillade from the French Zouaves, rushed upon the allied camp. They attacked two French regiments in front and flank with a desperate bayonet charge, and a hot contest ensued, in which General d'Herbillon, with 10,000 men, had to sustain the chief attack. The battle was continued for three hours, but at length the Russian artillery was silenced by the superiority of the allied fire. The Russians suffered to the extent of 6,000 men, probably a fifth of those actually engaged. Nearly 4,000 were slain, and 2,200 were left wounded and prisoners in the hand of the allies. The loss on the part of the allies was only 1,200, of whom 200 were of the Sardinian contingent. Six Turkish battalions and a battery of artillery took part in the battle. The Russian General Read and the Sardinian General Montevecchio were among the slain. The Russians were commanded in chief by Prince Gortschakoff.

Siam.—A commercial treaty has been concluded with his Majesty the King of Siam, through the agency of Sir John Bowring, who visited the Siamese court in April last. The present King of Siam is a remarkable person. He is about fifty years of age. He has learned not only English but Latin from the missionaries, and has also imbibed from them a laudable ambition to be reputed the most liberal sovereign in the East. His country produces sugar, rice, and woods for dyeing, and the accession of 6,000,000 customers cannot fail to be felt in our centres of industry at home, and to add fresh activity to the busy mart of Singapore.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On the 14th of August the Session of Parliament was concluded by commission, when the following Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor :—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to express the warm acknowledgments of Her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a long and laborious Session.

Her Majesty has seen with great satisfaction that, while you have occupied yourselves in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war, you have given your attention to many measures of great public utility. Her Majesty is convinced that you will share her satisfaction at finding that the progress of events has tended to cement more firmly that union which has so happily been established between her Government and that of her ally the Emperor of the French; and Her Majesty trusts that an alliance founded on a sense of the general interests of Europe, and consolidated by good faith, will long survive the events which have given rise to it, and will contribute to the permanent well-being and prosperity of the two great nations whom it has linked together in the bonds of honourable friendship.

The accession of the King of Sardinia to the treaty between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Sultan, has given additional importance and strength to such alliance, and the efficient force which His Sardinian Majesty has sent to the seat of war to co-operate with the allied armies, will not fail to maintain the high reputation by which the army of Sardinia has ever been distinguished.

Her Majesty has commanded us to thank you for having enabled her to avail herself, as far as has been found to be required, of those patriotic offers of extended service which she has received from the Militia of the United Kingdom, and for the means of reinforcing her brave army in the Crimea by an enlistment of volunteers from abroad.

Her Majesty acknowledges with satisfaction the measure which you have adopted for giving effect to the convention by which, in conjunction with her ally the Emperor of the French, she has made arrangements for assisting the Sultan to provide the means which are necessary to enable him to maintain in efficiency the Turkish army, which has so gallantly withstood the assaults of its enemies.

Her Majesty, in giving her assent to the Bill which you presented to her for the local management of the metropolis, trusts that the arrangements provided by that measure will lead to many improvements conducive to the convenience and health of this great city. The abolition of the duty on newspapers will tend to diffuse useful information among the poorer classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The principle of limited liability which you have judiciously applied to Joint-Stock Associations will afford additional facilities for the employment of capital; and the improvements which you have made in the laws which regulate Friendly Scieties will encourage habits of industry and thrift among the labouring classes of the community.

Her Majesty trusts that the measures to which she has given her assent for improving the constitutions of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and for bestowing on the important and flourishing colonies of Australia extended powers of self-government, will assist the development of their great natural resources, and will promote the contentment and happiness of their inhabitants.

Her Majesty commands us to say that she has been deeply gratified by the zeal for the success of Her Majesty's arms, and by the sympathy for her soldiers and sailors, manifested throughout her Indian and colonial empire; and Her Majesty acknowledges with great satisfaction the generous contributions which her subjects in India, and the

Legislatures and inhabitants of the colonies, have sent for the relief of the sufferers by the casualties of war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her cordial thanks for the readiness and zeal with which you have provided the necessary supplies for carrying on the war in which Her Majesty is engaged.

Her Majesty laments the burdens and sacrifices which it has become necessary to impose upon her faithful people, but she acknowledges the wisdom with which you have alleviated the weight of those burdens by the mixed arrangements which you have made for providing those supplies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—Her Majesty has commanded us to say, that she has seen with sincere regret that the endeavours which, in conjunction with her ally the Emperor of the French, she made at the recent conferences at Vienna to bring the war to a conclusion on conditions consistent with the honour of the allies and with the future security of Europe, have proved ineffectual. But, those endeavours having failed, no other course is left Her Majesty but to prosecute the war with all possible vigour; and Her Majesty, relying upon the support of her Parliament, upon the manly spirit and patriotism of her people, upon the never-failing courage of her army and navy, whose patience under suffering and whose power of endurance Her Majesty has witnessed with admiration, upon the stedfast fidelity of her allies, and above all upon the justice of her cause, humbly puts her trust in the Almighty Disposer of Events for such an issue of the great contest in which she is engaged as may secure to Europe the blessings of a firm and lasting peace.

On your return to your several counties you will have duties to perform little less important than those which belong to your attendance in Parliament. Her Majesty trusts that your powerful influence will be exerted for the welfare and happiness of her people, the promotion of which is the object of Her Majesty's constant care, and the anxious desire of her heart.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Preferments.

July 26. Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Fergusson, K.C.B. to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of Gibraltar.

July 30. Col. Charles Bagot, Staffordshire Rifles, to be Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

July 31. Brevet: To have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey, Major-Generals Henry Barnard, Lord Rokeby, Sir Wm. John Codrington, K.C.B., Fred. Markham, C.B.—Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir James Y. Scarlett, K.C.B. to command the Cavalry.—To have the local rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey, Colonels Robert Garrett, 46th Foot; Maurice Barlow, 14th Foot; Charles Warren, C.B. 55th Foot; C. W. Ridley, Grenadier Guards; D. A. Cameron, C.B. 42nd Foot; C. T. Van Straubenzee, 3rd Foot; Hon. A. A. Spencer, C.B. 44th Foot; John Lawrenson, 17th Light Drag.; William Parlby, 10th Light Dragoons; Charles Trollope, 62nd Foot; Lord George Paget, C.B. 4th Light Drag.; Horatio Shirley, C.B. 88th Foot; Henry K. Storkes, half-pay unatt.

Aug. 3. Colonel Sir J. M. Wilson to be Major of Chelsea Hospital.

Aug. 7. The island of Labuan and its dependencies to be a Bishop's see and diocese, to be called the bishopric of Labuan, and the Rev. Francis Thomas Macdougall, D.C.L. to be Bishop of the said see.

Aug. 8. William Eccles, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Trinidad.—W. T. Bridges, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, during the absence of Paul Joy Stirling, esq.—Thomas Icely, esq. to be a non-elective Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

Aug. 13. The Right Hon. William Francis Cowper, the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Fred. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., the Right Hon. Robt. Lowe, and the Right Hon. William Monsell, sworn of the Privy Council.—The Right Hon. Robert Lowe to be Vice-President of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.—The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie to be a Poor Law Commissioner for England.—The Right Hon. William Francis Cowper to be President of the Board of Health.—Rear-Admiral Sir William F. Carroll, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Aug. 14. Knighted, James Shaw Willes, esq. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.—William Henry Wilson, of Halnaby hall, in the parish of Croft, co. York, esq. late Capt. 39th Foot, and Jane-Marian-Rutherford his wife, only child and heir of John Todd late of Halnaby hall aforesaid, and of Tranby park in the East Riding, esq. to take the surname of Todd after Wilson, and bear the arms of Todd quarterly with those of Wilson.

Aug. 17. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Pakenham, K.C.B. late Envoy Extraor. and Minister Plenip. to the King of Portugal, to proceed to Lisbon on a special mission, to convey to His Most Faithful Majesty the Queen's congratulations on attaining his majority, and entering upon the full exercise of his royal functions.

Mr. and Lady Mary Christopher have adopted the name and arms of Hamilton-Nisbet, on their succession to the Belhaven and Dorleton estates.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Hertford.—Rt. Hon. W. F. Cowper, *re-el.*
Kidderminster.—Rt. Hon. Rob. Lowe, *re-el.*
Kilmarnock.—Rt. Hon. E. P. Bouverie, *re-el.*

BIRTHS.

July 4. At the rectory, Slaugham, Sussex, the Hon. Mrs. St. John Methuen, a dau.——14. At Torquay, the wife of the Rev. R. R. Wolfe, twin-daus.——At Brondyffryn, near Denbigh, the wife of John Copnen Wynne-Edwards, esq. a son.——At Bella Vista house, Wilts, the wife of Charles Brogden Sperling, esq. late of Bilting house, Godmersham, a dau.——16. At Dawlish, the wife of Charles Abdy Williams, esq. a son.——19. At Fornham hall, near Bury St. Edmund's, Lady Manners, a son.——20. At Elderton lodge, Gunton, the Hon. Mrs. Burroughes, a dau.——In Belgrave sq. the Viscountess Downe, a dau.——In Eaton sq. Pimlico, the wife of J. H. Manners-Sutton, esq. M.P. a dau.——At the Palace gardens, Kensington, the wife of the Rev. John Hanson Sperling, a son.——21. In Upper Brook st. the Viscountess Malden, a dau.——At Exeter, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzmaurice, a son.——22. At Ashwell-Thorpe, Norfolk, Lady Tyrwhitt, a son.——In Albemarle st. Mrs. Thistlethwayte, of Southwick park, Hants, a dau.——23. Lady

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Richard *Greenall* [illegible] Warrington, [illegible] Lancashire, [illegible] Warrington, Lancashire, [illegible] William *Brigham*, [illegible] of Warrington, [illegible] John Ellis, [illegible] of Warrington, Lancashire.

[illegible] Plymouth, [illegible] Vicar of Whitchurch, [illegible] *Bere*, [illegible] Tom Bowes, esq. of Plymouth, [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] of George [illegible] Bere, [illegible] of Lieut. [illegible] Plymouth, to Eliza Anne, [illegible] of Thomas [illegible] John Whittle, esq., surgeon. — [illegible] Thomas [illegible] Thomas *Knowles*, [illegible] Lancashire, [illegible] of the Rev. J. V. Thorp, [illegible] Bishop's [illegible] the Rev. Henry [illegible] *Bere* of [illegible] Berry, to Charlotte [illegible] of the late C. H. Harding, [illegible] Henry [illegible] Bere, [illegible] Kent, [illegible] of the late Rev. [illegible] Stuart, [illegible] Hertfordshire, John, younger son of the late Thomas Ogilvy, of Clova, [illegible] George [illegible] Hanover sq. Captain Roman John *Macdonald*, younger of Clanranald, R.N. nephew of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, to [illegible] Vernon. — [illegible] Earl of [illegible] Wells Bakery, [illegible] Bedford sq. [illegible] Jessie [illegible] of the late George [illegible] James Stuart [illegible] Bart. — At St. John's Rot[illegible] the Rev. Wm. Hine *Burcombe*, [illegible] Harriet [illegible] the late Hunt Have[illegible] Wexford. — [illegible] the late Towler Watt [illegible] Henry Bere [illegible] Bart. — [illegible] Brighton, [illegible] of the late [illegible] Harris, youngest [illegible] Lieut. R.N. of Kent. — [illegible] the Rev. L. V. *Webster*, [illegible] of John Webster.

[illegible] William *Farrer*, esq. Capt. [illegible] Wm. Parker [illegible] Augusta-[illegible] Lodge [illegible] Kingston [illegible] — At Marylebone [illegible] eldest [illegible] Vicar of [illegible] Hertfordshire, [illegible] of the late [illegible] *Bowman*, [illegible] Warwick, William, third son of Captain Bowman, of Tamworth, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Peter Simpson, esq. — At St. George's [illegible] Townsend, [illegible] of the late [illegible] Georgina [illegible] Hope Vere, esq.

[illegible] Vicarage, Warw. the Rev. John [illegible] *Vere* [illegible] Assistant Master of Rugby Grammar [illegible] Elizabeth, [illegible] dau. of the Rev. R. Greenall, [illegible] Vicar of Warrington. — At Edinburgh, Bruce, [illegible] John *Lane*, esq. of Little Mysenden, Bucks, to Mary-Susan, third dau. of the Rev. William Irvine Lennard, Rector of Lessingham. — At Lincoln, Peter William Hodgson, Parker *Morehouse*, esq. second son of [illegible] Morehouse, esq. of Alfreton, Derb. and Lesbrooke Hall, Warwickshire, to Mary-Anne-Maria, [illegible] of the late Rev. T. [illegible] Johnson, [illegible] Lincoln. — At Heswall, Capt. [illegible] White *Jervis*, R.N. third son of Sir Henry [illegible] White-Jervis, Bart. to Mary, second dau. of [illegible] Cobbold, esq. A.M. — At [illegible] Hastings, the Rev. John Henry Knox, of [illegible] Grange, Lewisham, [illegible] of Greenwich, Kent, to Emma, second dau. of Thomas Ward, esq. — [illegible] Jersey, the Rev. James *Tayler*, eldest son of Major-Gen. Jer. Taylor, of Cheltenham, to Frances-Helen, second dau. of Captain [illegible] Dalbiac. — At Cheltenham, Simpson H. *Roberts*, Comm. R.N. youngest son of the [illegible] Sir E. T. Roberts, Bart. of [illegible] to Louisa-Annie, second dau. of [illegible] Hemming, of Merrywood Hall, near Bristol, and St. George's Terr. Regent's Park. — At Brixham, co. Donegal, [illegible] *Hodge*, esq. Lieut. Revenue Police, to Frances, eldest dau. of Blakeney Gubbins, esq. [illegible] Brighton, Charles, son of Chas. *Tarrant*, of Blackheath, to Harriet-Porter, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Raynes, Rector of Rye, Sussex.

[illegible] Hampton Court Palace, Francis *Fortescue*, esq. only [illegible] of Henry Fortescue, esq. to Catherine-Frederica, second dau. of the late Capt. Edward N. — At St. Mary's, Bryanston [illegible] Dashwood *Forster*, esq. Comm. R.N. eldest son of Rear Adm. R. M. Fowler, to Marion-Helen, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir James Sutherland.

17. At Oxburgh, Norf. Capt. *Neville*, Royal Fusiliers, second son of the late Charles and

Lady Georgiana Nevill, of Nevill Holt, Leic. to Matilda, eldest dau. of Sir Henry P. Bedingfield, Bart.

18. At Chester, John Hurleston *Leche*, esq. of Carden park, Cheshire, to Eleanor-Frances, second dau. of Capt. Charles Stanhope Jones, of Beaumaris.

19. At Brighton, the Rev. Francis *Bacon*, M.A. son of Nich. Bacon, esq. and grandson of the late Sir Edmond Bacon, Bart. to Caroline-Cecilia, third dau.; also, the Rev. William *Meade*, M.A. Rector of Binegar, Somerset, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of P. C. Cazalet, esq. ——At Morton, near Bourne, the Rev. Brisco *Owen*, Rector of Remenham, Berks, to Elizabeth, relict of Richard Ward, esq. of Brandon, Suffolk.——At St. Mary's Islington, Richard, second son of the late Wm. Taylor *Abud*, esq. of the Grove, Highgate, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of the late William Melville, esq. of Nottingham.——At St. Marylebone, Capt. John B. *Dickson*, R.N. son of the late Admiral Sir A. C. Dickson, Bart. to Sarah-Matilda, dau. of Thos. Poynder, esq. of Hillmarton, Wilts, and Wimpole st ——At Paris, Alexander, second son of James *Rhodes*, esq. of Glengarry, to Mary-Waud, eldest dau. of the late James Wilson, esq. of Colne, Lanc.——At Camberwell, Henry *Stone*, esq. of Trin. coll. Camb. and the Inner Temple, to Charlotte-Wilson, only dau. of Jos. Curling, esq. of Herne hill.——At Greenwich, Edward *Wilkinson*, esq. of the Royal William yard, Plymouth, second son of Capt. W. Wilkinson, R.N. to Eliza, eldest dau. of William White, esq. Blackheath.——At Woolverstone, Philip *Bedingfield*, esq. eldest son of John L. Bedingfield, esq. of Ditchingham hall, Norfolk, to Adelaide-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edgar Rust, D'Eye, Rector of Drinkston, Suffolk.—— At Trinity church, Marylebone, W. S. *Gillett*, esq. of Upper Harley st. to Eliza, widow of Capt. Arthur Grant, R.N. and youngest dau. of Thomas Coster, esq. of York terr. Regent's park.——At Alverstoke, Edward M. *Grain*, esq. Capt. R. Eng. to Elizabeth-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. James Cock, H.E.I.C.S. of Hopton hall, Suffolk.——At Kirby Misperton, the Rev. Richard Hugh *Cholmondeley*, of Hodnet, Salop. son of the late Rev. C. C. Cholmondeley, to Emily, dau. of the late Henry Ralph Beaumont, esq. of Newby park, Yorksh.——At Trinity church, Mile End, William *Collingwood*, Indian Navy, youngest son of William Collingwood, esq. East India House, to Margaret-Ann, third dau. of the late J. B. Steriker, esq. of Tredegar sq.

20. At the Royal Chapel, Whitehall, the Hon. William Henry Berkeley *Portman*, M.P. for Shaftesbury, eldest son of Lord Portman, to the Hon. Mary-Selina-Charlotte, posthumous dau. of William Charles Viscount Milton.——At Dauntsey, Wiltshire, Winchcombe Henry Howard *Hartley*, esq. of Donnington castle, Berks, to Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Augustus Biedermann, M.A. Rector of Dauntsey.——Charles-William, eldest son of Charles *Swainson*, esq. of Frenchwood, Lanc. to Emily-Susannah, eldest dau. of Jas. 'Espinasse, esq. of Boxley lodge, Kent.——At Great Malvern, Comm. Arthur *Tower*, R.N. to Augusta-Frederika-Mary, youngest dau. of late Right Rev. John B. Jenkinson, Bishop of St. David's. ——At East Ham, the Rev. John Morley *Lee*, Rector of Botley, Hampshire, to Emily-Mary, youngest dau. of James Gingell, esq. of Wood house.——At Castle Thorpe, Bucks, the Rev. John *Wilkinson*, Vicar of Kirkharle, Northumb. to Elizabeth-Marianne, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Drake, of Stoke Goldington, Bucks, and Vicar of Oadby, Leic.

21. At Guisborough, Yorksh. Thos. *Colling*, esq. of Hurworth, Durham, to Lucy-Jane, dau. of the late Rev. T. P. Williamson, Incumbent of Guisborough.——At Edinburgh, Major W. Baird *Young*, to Lilias, dau. of the late John Blackwell, esq. advocate, and niece of Rear-Adm. J. Hay, of Belton.——At St. James's Piccadilly, Augustus Fred. *Kynaston*, Captain R.N. to Catherine-Mary, third dau. of Gen. and Lady Charlotte Bacon.——At Exmouth, George Pratt *Barlow*, esq. 50th Bengal Native Inf. to Agnes, third dau. of the Rev. T. J. Rocke, Vicar of Littleham-cum-Exmouth.——At Hertingfordbury, Herts, Henry Negus *Burroughes*, R.N. eldest surviving son of H.N. Burroughes, esq. M.P. of Burlington hall, Norfolk, to Ida, youngest dau. of the late Henry Fynes Clinton, esq. of Welwyn.——At Egham, Surrey, Lieut.-Col. Edward J. *Watson*, late 59th Bengal N.I. eldest son of Gen. Sir James Watson, K.C.B. of Wendover house, Bucks, to Louisa-Elizabeth, third dau. of George Fred. Furnivall, esq. —— At St George's Hanover square, James-Anthony, eldest son of Capt. Valentine *Browne*, Staff Officer, Shrewsbury, to Isabella-Jane, widow of William Crispe, esq. of Bombay.

23. At Headington, Oxf. Robert Brough *Watson*, esq. of Swanland manor, Yorksh. to Maria, third dau. of the late George Davenport, esq. of Oxford.——At Tor church, Torquay, Egerton William *Harding*, esq. of Old Springs, Drayton, Salop, to Harriet-Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Sir W.H. Mulcaster, R.N. C.B., K.C.H. —— At Walcot, Bath, Richard *Parry*, esq. late Royal Scots Greys, son of the late Edw. Parry, esq. Bengal Civil service, to Louisa, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard England, K.C.B.

26. At St. George's Hanover square, John *Morant*, esq. nephew of the Earl of Errol, to Lady Henrietta Somerset, third dau. of the late Duke of Beaufort.——At South Stoneham, James Edmund Tannatt *Nicholls*, Lieut. Bengal Eng. youngest son of Gen. Gustavus Nicholls, Royal Eng. to Louisa Ross Parry, eldest dau. of the Lord Bishop of Barbados.——At Lincoln, the Rev. Robt. John *Hodgkinson*, M.A. Assist.-Master of Uppingham Gram. School, to Mary-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Darwin Chawner, esq. M.D. —— At Bathampton, the Rev. Francis *Ashpitel*, Incumb. of Lane End, Bucks, to Lucy, only dau. of Edward Sheppard, esq. —— At Hornsey, Edward Lloyd *Griffiths*, esq. of Cheltenham, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of William Cooke Stafford, esq. —— At Tunbridge Wells, Major T. Blaquiere *Mann*, to Mary-Anne-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Robert Bellers, esq. of Hillfield house, Glouc. —— At Coolhurst, Charles Spencer Scrase *Dickens*, esq. eldest son of Mr. and Lady Elizabeth S. Dickens, to Anna-Maria, second dau. of Robert Aldrich, esq. of St. Leonard's forest, Horsham.——At Holsworthy, Frederick *Kingdon*, esq. youngest son of Rev. Roger Kingdon, Rector of that place, to Elizabeth-Ann, only dau. of Mr. A. Friend.

27. At Princes Risborough, Bucks, the Rev. Cuthbert Sharpe *Wilkins*, Curate of Marchwood, Hants, to Henrietta-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Henry Farrar, esq. barrister-at-law.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Edmund-Roderick-Ximenes-Barlow, third son of the late Col. *Gwynne*, of Glanbran park, Carm. to Jane-Eliza-Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Col. Gwynne Holford, of Buckland, co. Brecon.——At Plymouth, J. *Soper*, esq. of Plymouth, to Elizabeth widow of Lieut. Groves, R.N. and dau. of Lieut.-Col. Fleming.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, William *Scott*, esq. of Marchmont street, surgeon, to Rosa-Playters, second dau. of the late Capt. Robt. Moore, 1st Life Guards, and granddau. of the late Sir William John Playters, Bart. —— At Capel, near Dorking, Benjamin *Wilson*, esq. 11th Madras N. Inf. to Jane-Lilias-Elizabeth, only dau. of late Lieut.-Col. David Wilson, Bombay Inf.

OBITUARY

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nephew Mr. Montgomery, being with him in his last moments.

He married, May 3, 1836, Lady Laura Cecilia Parker, fifth daughter of the present Earl of Macclesfield, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue one daughter, Lady Helen-Laura M'Donnell, born in 1837.

Having died without male issue, he is succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. Mark Kerr, Commander R.N. who married in 1849 Jane-Emma-Hannah, youngest daughter of the late Major Turner Macan, of Carriff, co. Armagh, and has issue.

THE EARL OF CARYSFORT.

June 11. At his residence near Bristol, aged 75, the Right Hon. John Proby, second Earl of Carysfort (1789), third Baron Carysfort of Carysfort, co. Wicklow (1752), second Baron Carysfort of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon (1801), and a General in the army.

His Lordship was the second but eldest surviving son of John-Joshua first Earl of Carysfort, K.B., sometime Ambassador at Berlin and St. Petersburg, by his first wife Elizabeth, only daughter of the Right Hon. Sir William Osborne, Bart. of Newtown, co. Tipperary.

Having spent some of his boyish days at Tangiers, the cradle of Wellington's military career, Lord Proby entered the army as Ensign in the 10th Foot in 1794, and became Lieutenant in the 9th Foot, Sept. 5, 1795. He served as Secretary to the mission of Colonel Charles Crawfurd, at the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, and was present in all the battles of the campaign of 1796 in Germany, at the siege of Kehl, and the affair on the Rhine, in the beginning of 1797. On the 28 Feb. 1798 he became Captain in the 81st Foot, and during the rebellion in Ireland he served as aide-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis; where his humanity and good advice had the effect of making many of the insurgents become loyal subjects, and proceed to serve their sovereign in foreign lands. He was next employed with Major-General Robert Crawfurd in Germany, and was present in all the actions of 1798 in Switzerland under General Hotze, and with the Russian army at the battle of Zurich. In 1799 he served at the head-quarters of the army under General Kray, and in 1800 as aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby and General Hutchinson in Egypt.

His Lordship received a majority in the Royals, March 25, 1802; and on the 25th May 1803 a Company, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, in the 1st Foot Guards. He served as Deputy Adjutant-general in Sicily; as Deputy Quartermaster-general in the expedition to Sweden under Sir John Moore; and as Assistant Quartermaster-general in Spain, where he was present at the battle of Corunna.

In July 1809 he embarked for Walcheren with the guards, and he served with the reserve in South Beveland, under the command of Lord Hopetoun. He also went with the guards to Spain, and in the summer of 1811 was appointed to the command of the garrison of Cadiz. He was second in command under General Skerrit at the defence of Tariffa, and at the conclusion of the siege the General acknowledged that "to Lieut.-Colonel Lord Proby, 1st Guards, he is on every occasion highly indebted, for the great assistance he has afforded him, for his military experience, great zeal, and activity. In most of the affairs his Lordship has been personally present." Lord Proby marched with the detachment of the guards that joined Lord Hill, and subsequently formed a junction with the Duke of Wellington on his retreat from Burgos.

He received the brevet of Colonel on the 1st Jan. 1812. In 1813 he returned to England, but almost immediately after embarked with a detachment of the guards for Flanders. In the expedition under Lord Lynedoch he commanded a brigade of guards, and his conduct was mentioned with particular approbation by Lord Lynedoch and Major-Gen. Sir George Cooke, in their official report. After that affair, Lord Proby was confirmed in the command of the brigade of guards, as a Brigadier-General. Having been included in the brevet of the 4th June 1814 as a Major-General, he was appointed as such to the staff of Lord Lynedoch's army: but at the ensuing peace he relinquished his military duties.

Lord Carysfort received a medal for his services in Egypt, and also the old war medal. He was promoted to Lieut.-General 1830, and to General 1846.

After the death of his elder brother William-Allen Lord Proby, who died a Captain R.N. at Surinam in Aug. 1804, the late Earl of Carysfort was elected to parliament in his brother's room for the borough of Buckingham; but in July 1806 he resigned that seat to the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville. At the general election in the same year he was returned for the county of Huntingdon; but at the election of 1807 he was ousted by Mr. Fellowes, after the following poll:—

Lord Hinchinbrooke . . .	751
Wm. Henry Fellowes, esq. . .	646
Lord Proby	458

When Lord Hinchinbrooke was removed to the House of Lords by his father's

death in June 1814, Lord Proby was again returned for Huntingdonshire; but he retired at the dissolution in 1818, and was succeeded by Lord Frederick Montague, who had been his predecessor before 1806.

He succeeded his father in the peerage on the 7th April, 1828, but his name does not occur in the great divisions on the Reform bill. It is probable that he was already labouring under that insanity, from which he suffered during many of the latter years of his life.

Having died unmarried, his Lordship is succeeded by his only surviving brother the Hon. Grenville Leveson Proby, a retired Vice-Admiral; who was born in 1781, and by his late wife Isabella, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Howard, uncle to the present Earl of Wicklow, has issue John-Joshua now Lord Proby, three other sons, and four daughters.

SIR CHARLES BLOIS, BART.

June 12. At Cockfield hall, Suffolk, in his 62d year, Sir Charles Blois, the seventh Baronet (1686), a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county.

He was born at Sway, in Hampshire, the eldest son of Sir Charles the sixth Baronet, by Clara, daughter of Jocelyn Price, esq. of Camblesworth hall, Yorkshire.

He was formerly in the dragoons, in which he served at Waterloo. From 1844 to 1853 he was Lieut.-Colonel of the East Suffolk Militia. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Aug. 20, 1850.

Having died unmarried, he is now succeeded by his nephew, Sir Blois, eldest son of his late brother, Capt. John Ralph Blois, R.N. who died on the 19th June, 1853, and of whom a memoir is given in our vol. XL. p. 312.

The will of the late Sir Charles Blois has been proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury, and his personalty sworn under 25,000*l.*

SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBY, BART.

July 6. At Forglen, Banffshire, aged 71, Sir Robert Abercromby, the fifth Baronet (1636) of Birkenbog and Forglen, chief of the clan of Abercromby, a Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Kirkcudbright and Banff, F.R.S. Ed.

He was born at Forglen house on the 4th Feb. 1784, the only son of Sir George the fourth Baronet by the Hon. Jane Ogilvie, eldest daughter of Alexander seventh Lord Banff, and sister and heir to William eighth Lord Banff.

During his father's lifetime Mr. Abercromby sat in parliament for Banffshire in the parliament of 1812-18, succeeding Sir William Grant, and resigning his seat to the Earl of Fife. He succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death July 18, 1831.

He married Oct. 22, 1816, Elizabeth-Stephenson, only child of the late Samuel Douglas, esq. of Netherlaw; by whom he had issue four sons and eight daughters. The former were, Sir George-Samuel, his successor; 2. Samuel-Douglas, of the 42d Highlanders, who died in Bermuda in 1847; 3. Robert, Ensign in the 93d Highlanders, slain at the battle of the Alma, Sept. 20, 1854; and 4. David-James. The daughters were 1. Elizabeth, married in 1843 to Capt. William Monro; 2. Jane, married in 1843 to Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. of Colquhoun and Luss, and died in 1844, leaving issue a son and heir; 3. Mary-Grace, married in 1848 to W. Cosmo Gordon, esq. of Fyvie castle, co. Aberdeen; 4. Charlotte-Georgiana, who died in 1839; 5. Roberta-Henrietta; 6. Constance-Helena, married in 1853 to the Hon. James Grant, second son of the late Earl of Seafield; 7. Sophia-Anne-Adelaide; and 8. Frances-Emily.

The present Baronet was born in 1824, is a B.A. of the University of Cambridge, and married in 1849 the Hon. Agnes-Georgiana Browne, second daughter of Lord Kilmaine and sister to Lady Beaumont; by whom he has issue a son and heir, born in 1850.

SIR MICHAEL DILLON BELLEW, BART.

July .. At Greenville Lodge, Rathmines, near Dublin, in his 59th year, Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, Bart. of Mount Bellew, co. Galway, a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county.

He was born on the 29th of Sept. 1796, the son of Christopher Bellew, esq. by Olivia-Emily, only daughter of Antony Nugent, of Pallice, styled Lord Riverstown. He was created a Baronet, Aug. 15, 1838.

He married, in 1816, Helena-Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Dillon, esq. of Dublin, and of Eddeston, co. Kildare; by whom he had issue four sons and six daughters. The former were: 1. Sir Christopher Bellew, his successor; 2. Thomas; 3. Michael; 4. John, died in 1848; and 5. William, Lieut. 1st Royals, who died in the camp before Sebastopol, of wounds he received in the capture of the quarries, on the 7th June last. The daughters: 1. Olivia-Mary, married to Walter Lawrence, esq.; 2. Jane-Mary, died in 1849; 3. Marcella, married to Patrick Crean Lynch, esq.; 4. Barbara; 5. Marianne, married to Joseph Kelly, esq. of Newtown, co. Galway; 6. Helena-Maria.

ADM. SIR CHARLES EKINS, G.C.B.

July 2. In Cadogan-place, aged 87, Sir Charles Ekins, Admiral of the Red, G.C.B. and K.W.N.

Sir Charles Ekins was a son of the Right Rev. Dr. Ekins, sometime Bishop of Dromore, and nephew to the Dean of Salisbury of the same name. He entered the navy in 1781 as Captain's servant on board the Brunswick 74, Capt. the Hon. Keith Stewart, and, having been present in Sir Hyde Parker's action with Admiral Zoutman off the Dogger Bank, accompanied the same officer as his aide-de-camp, into the Cambridge 80, one of the ships employed in Lord Howe's action of the 20th Oct. 1782, in which he was wounded. During the next eight years he served in various ships on the Home and Mediterranean stations; and on the 20th Oct. 1790 was made Lieutenant in the Lion 64. He was attached to the Boyne 98, the flag-ship of Sir John Jervis, when she was destroyed by fire at Spithead, on the 1st May 1795; and soon after assumed the command of the Pilote cutter, from which he removed to the Ferret 14, stationed off Flushing, where he captured l'Eleanore privateer on the 20th Nov. in the same year.

He was promoted to post rank Dec. 22, 1796, and appointed in August following to the Amphitrite 28, in which he proceeded with convoy to the West Indies. He there captured, among other vessels, seven privateers; assisted in the reduction of Surinam; in taking possession of the Devil's Islands, on the coast of Cayenne; and at the taking of St. Martin, in March 1801. Having been attacked with yellow fever, from over-exertion on the last occasion, he was sent home with despatches.

In April 1804 he joined the Beaulieu 44, and in Nov. 1806 the Defence 74, in which he was employed in Lord Gambier's operations against Copenhagen, and afterwards off Lisbon, in the West Indies, and in the Baltic, until Feb. 1811.

On the 7th Sept. 1815 he commissioned the Superb 78, in which ship he enacted a very conspicuous part, and was wounded, during the bombardment of Algiers, Aug. 27, 1816. In acknowledgment of his services on that day he was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and a Knight of Wilhelm of the Netherlands. He paid off the Superb in Oct. 1818. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1819, a Vice-Admiral in 1830, and a full Admiral in 1841. He was advanced to the grade of Knight Commander of the Bath June 8, 1831.

In 1824 Sir Charles Ekins published an excellent historical work, entitled "Naval Battles, from 1744 to the Peace of 1814, critically Reviewed and Illustrated," &c.

He married, in 1800, a daughter of T. Parlby, esq. of Stone hall, co. Devon.

ADM. SIR JOHN A. OMMANNEY, K.C.B.

July 8. At Warblington House, Havant, aged 82, Sir John Acworth Ommanney, K.C.B., K.S.V., K.R.G., Admiral of the Red, and a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of Hampshire.

He was the eldest son of Rear-Admiral Cornthwaite Ommanney, who died in 1801, and brother to the late Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney, Navy Agent, and M.P. for Barnstaple, who died in 1840.

His name was seventy-five years ago borne on the books of the Ajax; and in 1783, when ten years of age, he served on board the Powerful, at Plymouth. In May 1786 he joined the Rose frigate on the Newfoundland Station. From Dec. 1788 to April 1792 he was employed in the Mediterranean, on board the Leander 50, Aquilon 32, and Zebra sloop. In July 1792 he joined the Lion 64, in which he was confirmed Lieutenant in May 1793, and accompanied Lord Macartney's expedition to China. In October 1794 he was again appointed to the Aquilon, as first Lieutenant; and in March 1795 was transferred to the Queen Charlotte 100, in which he shared in Lord Bridport's action with the French fleet off the Île de Groix. He was advanced to the rank of Commander Dec. 6, 1796; and during the mutiny at the Nore in 1797 he commanded a gun-brig employed in the suppression of that outbreak. In Dec. 1797 he was appointed to the Busy 18, fitting for service in the North Sea; where, in August 1799, he intercepted a large fleet of merchantmen, under convoy of a Swedish frigate, the whole of which he sent for examination in the Downs. He afterwards attended the expedition to the Helder, and captured Le Dragon, a noted French privateer, of 16 guns. He then proceeded to the Leeward Islands, from whence his impaired health obliged him to return in July 1800.

Later in that year Lord Spencer gave him the temporary command of the Garland frigate, and in October he was promoted to Post Captain; after which he successively commanded the Hussar 38, Robust 74, and Barfleur 98, the last the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Collingwood. From May 1804 to March 1806 he was Flag-Captain to Sir Erasmus Gower in the Isis 50, at Newfoundland; after which he remained on half-pay for nearly twenty years.

On the 7th June 1825 Captain Ommanney was appointed to the Albion 74. He first sailed for the Lisbon station, and afterwards joined the fleet under Sir Ed-

ward Codrington in the Mediterranean. Continuing there until 1828, he shared in the battle of Navarino, and for his conduct on that occasion received the companionship of the Bath, the cross of St. Louis, and the insignia of the third class of St. Vladimir, and of the Redeemer of Greece. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral July 22, 1830, and was knighted by King William IV. on the 20th May 1835. From Oct. 1837 to the summer of 1840 he held the chief command on the Lisbon Station, and from the following September to October 1841 the like in the Mediterranean. He was advanced to the grade of a Knight Commander of the Bath July 20, 1838; became a Vice-Admiral in Nov. 1841, and an Admiral May 4, 1849. His last appointment was that of Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, which he vacated in the spring of last year.

He married in Oct. 1803 Frances, daughter of Richard Ayling, esq. of Slidham, co. Sussex, by whom he had issue.

Lady Ommanney has died since her husband, on the 17th of August.

REAR-ADMIRAL LLOYD.

April 29. At Priory Cottage, Cheltenham (where he had long resided), Rear-Admiral Edward Lloyd, K.H., F.R.S.

In his early years Admiral Lloyd was an officer of extraordinary activity and enterprize, and particularly distinguished himself by his gallantry in boat attacks and in service on shore.

He entered the navy in Sept. 1798 on board the Dictator 64, Capt. James Hardy, whom he attended in the expedition to Egypt in 1801, and there commanded a boat at the debarkation of the troops in Aboukir bay, and afterwards had the charge of a djerm employed on the Nile. In March 1802 he joined the Hermes sloop, and in the following October he became master's mate of the Leda 38. On the 29th July, 1804, he was engaged in a boat attack upon a mortar-vessel near Boulogne, in which 24 out of 38 men, including Lieut. Neil M'Lean, were killed; and his gallant conduct and the wound he received were recognised by a reward from the Patriotic Society. In Jan. 1806 he assisted at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, and removed into the Diadem 64, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Home Popham, who in March 1807 appointed him acting Lieutenant of the Voluntaire frigate. In Jan. 1808 he was confirmed to the Raisonnable 64, and during the four years he continued attached to her he was foremost to volunteer his services on every occasion of difficulty or danger. Landing on the Rio de la Plata in command of a detachment of seamen styled the Royal Blues, he assisted in the attacks upon Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, and partook, latterly as Aide-de-camp to Capt. Rowley, in every military operation which preceded the final evacuation of Spanish America in the summer of 1807.

At the blockade of the Isles of France and Bourbon, Mr. Lloyd frequently accompanied the late Sir Nesbit Josiah Willoughby in boat expeditions, and on one occasion, in a ten-oared cutter, he brought out from under the cross-fire of two batteries, a large armed ship named the Tadg Bax, with thirty-two prisoners. On the 21st Sept. 1809, when commanding the Raisonnable's small-arm men, at the capture of St. Paul's in the Isle de Bourbon, he was again severely wounded. In July 1810, uniting in the attack on the town of Bourbon, his conduct acquired the thanks of Lieut.-Colonel Keatinge, and after the conquest of the island he was left in charge of the signal posts.

He next became first-Lieutenant of the Africaine, the flag-ship of Vice-Adm. Bertie, and was actively engaged in the invasion of Mauritius, after which the Admiral warmly recommended him to the notice of the Admiralty.

He was temporarily invested with the acting command of the Hesper sloop, in which he conveyed Major-Gen. Abercromby and his staff to Bombay, but was there superseded by Capt. Barrington Reynolds; proceeding to Malacca, he volunteered to serve under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty during the campaign in Java, where he acted on that officer's staff, and bore part in several engagements.

On his arrival at home in Dec. 1811, Captain Lloyd found he had been confirmed a Commander in the previous May. In Jan. 1814 he was appointed to the Raven 16, in which he served during the occupation of the East Scheldt, in the Spanish Main, and in the Gulf of Paria, and paid her off in Oct. 1815.

In Aug. 1820 he was appointed to the Esk 20, fitting for the Leeward Islands: from which he was superseded on attaining post rank, July 19, 1821. He was nominated a Knight of the Guelphic Order Jan. 1, 1834, and received a naval medal with two clasps, and also a good-service pension of 150*l.* He became Rear-Admiral on reserved half-pay.

He married in Aug. 1816 Colin-Campbell, youngest daughter of James Baillie, esq. of Ealing Grove, Middlesex, M.P. for Horsham, by whom he had issue two sons, Colin and Campbell; and one daughter, who is married. Mrs. Lloyd

was the lady on whose death the notorious medical rubber St. John Long was prosecuted for manslaughter; soon after which his own death ensued.

REAR-ADMIRAL HARPER, C.B.

July 3. At his residence near Guildford, aged 83, Rear-Admiral John Harper, C.B.

Admiral Harper was born at Chatham on the 18th Sept. 1772, the son of a naval officer who was mortally wounded on board the Britannia, in Lord Howe's action on the 20th Oct. 1782. He entered the service in March 1781 as captain's servant on board the Bellona 74, Capt. Richard Onslow; and, after removing in the following year to the Britannia, was present in the same action in which his father received his death-wound. After serving as midshipman in various ships at Portsmouth, and on the African and Channel Stations, he sailed with Sir John Jervis (afterwards Earl St. Vincent) in 1793 for the West Indies, received promotion for landing troops at Martinique, and was commissioned as Lieutenant in 1794. At St. Lucie, when rowing guard in a six-oared boat, he one night boarded and carried out of the harbour a French privateer, mounting ten guns, fully manned, and perfectly ready for sea. He subsequently co-operated in the reduction of Guadaloupe. As Lieutenant of the Defence 74 he was in the action under Vice-Adm. Hotham in July 1795, in much boat service off Cadiz in 1797, and in the battle of the Nile in 1798. Between that event and 1807 Lieutenant Harper received the thanks of his admiral for bravery in action with the Boulogne Flotilla, and in command of two boats he captured off Oporto a large Spanish lugger privateer. Whilst Lieutenant of the Excellent 74, from 1807 to 1810, he saw a great deal of detached service in the Mediterranean; he assisted the patriots on the coast of Calabria, and embarrassed the Italian and French marine by the seizure of their gun and provision boats in the Adriatic, on which occasion Lord Collingwood declared—"Every account of him that has come to me describes him as an admirable officer." In 1809 he burnt a large armed schooner under the batteries of Brindisi; the Admiralty thanked him for gallant conduct at Duino, near Trieste, and promoted him to Commander in April 1810. In 1812, near Beachey Head, he took and brought into Spithead a French privateer. Again, in the Adriatic in 1813, he landed on the coast, attacked and took prisoners the commandant of Zupano, with 38 men, sixteen others escaping, and restored the island to the inhabitants. The adjoining island of Mezzo, with a garrison of 50 men and its strong castle, also yielded to the united force of Capt. Harper's ship and the Weazle. The batteries at Bocca di Cattaro were then attacked and destroyed, and the island of St. George, with its guns, ammunition, and about 130 prisoners, soon after followed. Castel Nuovo and another fort likewise capitulated, with their stores and garrisons, and Fort St. John yielded to the combined operations of the Saracen (Capt. Harper) and the Bacchante (Capt. Wm. Hoste). He was put into command at Cattaro, and there remained till the fall of Ragusa in Jan. 1814. For these exploits the Emperor of Austria sent him the Order of Leopold, and in 1815 he received the decoration of C.B. He was promoted to post-rank June 7, 1814. He afterwards served on the East India and North American Stations, in command of the Tyne 24, Wellesley 74, Doris 36, and Wye 28. He went on half-pay in Dec. 1818; accepted the retirement as Captain Oct. 1, 1846; and was promoted to the superannuated rank of Rear-Admiral in 1849.

To his indomitable courage as a sailor he added the polished manners of a courteous gentleman, and whilst relating the most interesting anecdotes connected with his 37 years' constant employment, carefully and sensitively shrunk from what might appear boast or self-praise; indeed his honest modesty repudiated the good opinion he had justly gained, but those who knew him will ever retain the highest respect for his memory.

He was twice married—the second time, Oct. 30, 1834, to Susannah-Maria, widow of H. Young, esq. of Soldens, co. Surrey. His eldest son, John Horatio Harper, who had been educated at the Royal Naval College, perished on board the Arab.

COLONEL TYLDEN, R.E.

Aug. 2. At Malta, in his 36th year, Colonel Richard Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, Aide-de-camp to the Queen, and C.B.

He was born on the 22nd Nov. 1819, the younger son of the late Brigadier-General William Burton Tylden, of the same corps, who died in the Crimea, of cholera, on the 22nd Sept. last (see his memoir in our Jan. magazine, p. 85), and nephew to Sir John Maxwell Tylden, of Milsted, Kent. His mother was Lecilena, eldest daughter of William Baldwin, esq. of Steedhill, Kent.

He went on foreign service to Corfu in Jan. 1840; remained there until April, 1844; then returned to England, and was

stationed at Portsmouth until 1847, when he was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained until 1854. On the breaking out of the Kaffir war Sir Harry Smith gave him the command of the very extensive frontier district of North Victoria, with his head-quarters at Whittlesea. The only force he had to protect this large territory consisted of a small detachment of Sappers and Miners that had been with him in his survey, about 20 mounted burghers, and 200 or 300 Fingoes. With this very small force he attacked and completely routed a body of 2000 Kaffirs under the warlike chief Sandilli, and thus secured the safety of the district intrusted to his command. This was the first and most successful general action with the Kaffirs during the war. At the close of the war he got leave to return to England.

On his arrival he found the war with Russia commenced, his father appointed to the command of the Engineers with the army under Lord Raglan, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and that the situation of Major of Brigade was kept open for his acceptance. With the true spirit of a gallant soldier he immediately accepted it, and, although he had been nearly seven years absent from home and friends, in three weeks from his arrival he again embarked for the seat of war, and joined his father at Varna. He was present at the landing of the army in the Crimea, and at the battle of the Alma; and two days after that glorious battle he had the melancholy satisfaction of being with his father when he died of cholera, brought on by the great fatigue he had gone through during the action, and afterwards the sad duty of depositing his remains in a soldier's grave. On arriving before Sebastopol he gave up his staff situation to share the more arduous and dangerous duties of the siege, and had the command of the right British attack. From that time until he received his fatal wound, he was never absent from the trenches, was present at every skirmish and sortie that took place near his batteries, and particularly distinguished himself in the attack and capture of the enemy's rifle pits and ambuscades in April last. In the unfortunate attack of the 18th of June last, he was most severely wounded in both legs, so much so that the medical officers did not think it safe to remove him to Scutari until the 28th of July; when, though his wounds were progressing favourably, he was unfortunately attacked by diarrhœa, which had such an effect upon his weakened and shattered frame, that he sank under it on the 2nd of August, the day after his arrival at Malta.

LIEUT.-COLONEL VICO.

July 10. Before Sebastopol, Lieut.-Colonel Vico, French Commissioner with the British army.

Lieut.-Colonel Vico joined our army as joint commissioner in the latter end of May, 1854, and had, up to the time of his death, never been absent from his duty for a single day. At Varna, where the cholera raged, and carried off hundreds—at the landing of the allied armies at Old Fort—at Bulganac, where his colleague, Lieut.-Colonel de Lagondie, was taken prisoner, and from which time he had the sole charge of the communications between the French and English head-quarters—at the glorious battle of Alma—at that of Balaklava—at the stern and bloody fight of Inkerman—in fact, at every place, and on every occasion, where he thought his services could be of use—was Lieut.-Colonel Vico to be found.

The late Field-Marshal Lord Raglan held him in the highest estimation, and placed the most implicit confidence in him. A pious Christian, a brave and gallant soldier, a single-hearted upright man, a kind and generous one, who thought no personal sacrifice too great for the public good, he has gone from us, beloved and regretted by every Englishman who had the advantage of knowing him and enjoying his friendship.—*Despatch of Lieut.-Gen. Simpson to Lord Panmure.*

CAPT. BENTINCK GILBY.

July .. Before Sebastopol, Captain Bentinck Gilby, of the 77th Regiment.

This officer, who had been with his regiment ever since it arrived in Turkey, had distinguished himself on several occasions. On the death of Colonel Egerton, in the attack which he conducted against the Russian rifle-pits, Capt. Gilby succeeded to the command of the detachment as the next senior officer present; and, though this was not made known to Lord Raglan at the time he wrote the first dispatch on the subject, in a subsequent dispatch the Commander of the Forces particularly mentioned Captain Gilby's services. He was wounded in the leg by a piece of shell when the attack was made on the Quarries in front of the Redan on the 7th of June, and his health had suffered during the necessary confinement which followed while he was under treatment for the injury. He had resumed his duty, however, and exposure to the glare of the sun in the trenches is said to have brought on erysipelas of the head, under which he rapidly died.

When seized by his fatal illness Capt. Gilby was under orders to proceed to

Malta, to take command of the depôt of his regiment at that island.

PHILIP PUSEY, ESQ.

July 6. At his brother's residence in Christ church, Oxford, aged 56, Philip Pusey, esq. of Pusey Park, Berkshire.

Mr. Pusey was born in June 1799, the eldest son of the Hon. Philip Bouverie (youngest brother of the first Earl of Radnor,) who assumed the name of Pusey, by Lady Lucy, widow of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. and eldest daughter of Robert fourth Earl of Harborough.

He succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father in 1828, and entered Parliament in 1830 as one of the members for Chippenham. In 1831 he represented Cashel. He contested the county of Berks in 1832, but was unsuccessful, the result of the poll being, for

Robert Palmer, esq. . . .	2942
R. Throckmorton, esq. . .	2774
John Walter, esq.	2479
Philip Pusey, esq.	2440

In 1835 he was returned as one of the three members for that county in the place of Mr. Throckmorton, without a contest.

In 1837 there were two fresh candidates, the result of the poll being, for

Robert Palmer, esq. . . .	2556
Lord Barrington	2360
Philip Pusey, esq.	2312
E. G. C. East, esq.	1302

In 1841 and 1847 the same members were re-elected. In 1852 Mr. Pusey retired, two new candidates appearing in the persons of Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Walter. Mr. Pusey's politics were Conservative, and he was a Protectionist in agricultural questions, but latterly he had evinced a disposition to throw off the prejudices of the extreme Protectionist party.

As a practical agriculturist, Mr. Pusey was highly distinguished. He was the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England last year. He edited the Journal of the Society, and was one of its chief contributors. He was universally beloved, for there was a natural frankness and warm-heartedness with him that developed themselves in every relation of life; and among his tenantry it was impossible for any one to be more highly esteemed.

He married, Oct. 4, 1822, Lady Emily-Frances-Theresa Herbert, second daughter of Henry-George 2d Earl of Carnarvon; and by that lady, who died on the 16th Nov. last, he has left issue two daughters, who are unmarried, and one son, Sidney Edward Bouverie Pusey, esq. born in 1839.

Since the death of his wife, which bereavement preyed heavily upon his mind' Mr. Pusey had been compelled to keep his bed in consequence of an attack of paralysis which occurred in November last, and from which he never recovered.

WILLIAM ORD, ESQ.

July 25. At Whitfield hall, Northumberland, aged 74, William Ord, esq., a Deputy Lieutenant and formerly M.P. for that county.

He was born Jan. 2, 1801, the elder son of William Ord, esq. of Fenham, Newminster abbey, and Whitfield, by Eleanor, daughter of Charles Brandling, esq. of Gosforth house, M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father, July 6, 1789; and his mother was remarried to Thomas Creevey, esq. sometime M.P. for Thetford.

Shortly after his coming of age, Mr. Ord was returned to parliament at the general election of 1802 as one of the members for Morpeth, defeating on that occasion Mr. Delmé, a connection of the Carlisle family. The poll terminated as follows:—

Lord Viscount Morpeth . .	129
William Ord, esq.	113
Mr. Delmé	97

The seat thus acquired he retained without further struggle until the enactment of Reform, when Morpeth was reduced to a single representation, and the influence of the Earl of Carlisle became paramount.

On that occasion Mr. Ord contested the southern division of the county, and after a close poll was beaten by Mr. Bell the Conservative candidate, the numbers being for—

Tho. Wentworth Beaumont, esq.	2,537
Matthew Bell, esq. . . .	2,441
William Ord, esq.	2,351

At the election of 1835 he obtained a seat for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, displacing the former Conservative member, Mr. John Hodgson (afterwards Hodgson Hinde) in the following poll:—

William Ord, esq	1,843
Sir Matt. White Ridley, Bart.	1,499
John Hodgson, esq. . . .	1,254
James Aytoun, esq. . . .	988

In 1837 the electors re-elected him no less triumphantly—

William Ord, esq.	1,792
John Hodgson Hinde, esq. .	1,701
Charles John Bigge, esq. .	1,187
J. B. Coulson, esq. . . .	1,127
A. H. Beaumont, esq. . . .	290

In 1841 he was re-chosen without op-

position; and in 1847 by a considerable majority —

William Ord, esq.	2,190
Thos. Emerson Headlam, esq.	2,068
Richard Hodgson, esq. . .	1,680

In 1852 Mr. Ord retired from parliament.

Mr. Ord married in Jan. 1803, Mary, second daughter of the Rev. James Scott, M.A., of Itchen Ferry, Hants., Rector of St. Lawrence with St. John, Southampton, and sister to Jane-Elizabeth Countess of Oxford and Mortimer; and by that lady, who died Dec. 12, 1848, he had issue an only son, William Henry Ord, Esq. sometime a Lord of the Treasury, and M.P. for Newport; who married Frances-Vere, daughter of the late Sir William Loraine, the fourth Bart. of Kirkharle, co. Northumberland; and died in Nov. 1838. His widow is remarried to Sir Edward Blackett, of Matfen hall, Bart.

WILLIAM SELWYN, ESQ. Q.C.

July 25. At Tunbridge Wells, in his 81st year, William Selwyn, esq. one of the oldest of Her Majesty's Counsel.

The family of Selwyn has long been connected with the law. One of their ancestors, Jasper Selwyn, was admitted of Lincoln's Inn in the 26th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was twice Treasurer of the Inn; and his name and arms appear in the west window of the chapel as those of a contributor to the building, which was consecrated in 1623.

The name of Selwyn is known also in the records of the army. Major-General Selwyn, who held the office of Governor of Jamaica, at the beginning of the last century, and who was the great-grandfather of the subject of this memoir, had three sons, all of whom were in the army, and one of them, Colonel John Selwyn, was Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Marlborough.

Of the same family was George Augustus Selwyn, the celebrated wit.

The father of the late Mr. Selwyn was King's Counsel, and also filled the office of Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn.

Of his two sons, George, the elder, obtained honours at Cambridge, and died early.

WILLIAM, the second son, was sent at the age of 10 to Eton, where he was distinguished by regularity of conduct and proficiency in classical studies. It may also be mentioned that he was one of the eleven of the school in the good old English game of cricket, the love of which he retained even to his last days.

In 1793 he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, but in his second year removed to Trinity, having no hope of a fellowship at St. John's, the whole number being then appropriated to particular counties. His chief attention was devoted to classical studies, but on taking his B.A. degree in 1797 he appeared as a Senior Optime in Mathematics, and was first of his year in Classics, obtaining the first Chancellor's medal.

During this period his portrait was painted by Romney, and still exists as a pleasing specimen of the painter's skill, and a memorial of the handsome and ingenuous countenance of the young student.

He resigned without a contest his claim to a fellowship, in favour of other candidates whose circumstances made the possession of that reward more necessary to them. He was admitted of Lincoln's Inn in 1797, his father being then Treasurer.

He was called to the Bar in 1807, and joined the Western Circuit, where, after the lapse of many years since he retired, his memory is still cherished.

In 1806 he published the First Part of that useful work, which is the best monument of his diligence and sound knowledge of the law, "Selwyn's Nisi Prius," and which, in eleven successive editions, has been the constant companion of every barrister in chambers and on circuit for nearly half a century.

He was also, for some time, in conjunction with Mr. Maule, the reporter of cases decided in the Court of King's Bench, of which six volumes were published, under the title of Maule and Selwyn's Reports.

Mr. Selwyn for many years held the office of Recorder of Portsmouth. In 1827 he was appointed a King's Counsel, under the chancellorship of Lord Lyndhurst. Before he attained this honour, he had been the champion of the outer bar, and protested against the rule laid down by Lord Tenterden and the Court of King's Bench, that in certain cases only one counsel should be heard on each side, expressing his regret that he should be the first victim of a rule so injurious to the outer bar.

He was Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn in 1840, and that society, and particularly the junior members of it, are indebted to his zeal and patience for many useful improvements.

Soon after the marriage of Her Majesty, H.R.H. Prince Albert, being desirous of becoming better acquainted with the constitution and laws of the country of his adoption, was advised to select Mr. Selwyn to assist him in his studies.

The tenth edition of Selwyn's Nisi Prius was dedicated, by permission,

"ALBERTO PRINCIPI
LEGUM ANGLIÆ STUDIOSO."

Mr. Selwyn succeeded to the estate of his father, at Richmond, Surrey, in 1817, and resided there during the latter years of his life, taking great interest in the charities of the place.

He had, for some years, suffered under occasional visitations of a painful disorder, and the increasing effects of what he was wont to call *morbus senectutis*, which led him to spend a portion of every year in the pure invigorating air of Brighton, and of Tunbridge Wells. At both these places he enjoyed the social converse of his friends, and was often seen on the cricket ground, when any interesting match was played, watching eagerly the favourite sport of his youth.

Though weak in body, the faculties of his mind remained clear and vigorous to the last; and the evening of his life was spent in the calm enjoyment of his choice collection of ancient and modern literature. In him was truly exemplified the saying of Cicero, *Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant*; in conjunction with which he would often quote the beautiful remarks of Hallam, on the later years of Milton's life (Literature of Europe, vol. iv. c. 5, s. 31):

"Then it was that the muse was truly his; not only as she poured her creative inspiration into his mind, but as the daughter of memory, coming with fragments of ancient melodies, the voice of Euripides, and Homer, and Tasso; sounds that he had loved in youth, and treasured up for the solace of his age . . . I know not whether an education that deals much with poetry, such as is still usual in England, has any more solid argument among many in its favour, than that it lays the foundation of intellectual pleasures at the other extreme of life."

Mr. Selwyn's memory was richly stored with the choicest passages of his favourite authors, and with anecdotes of past times, which, together with his unfailing cheerfulness, rendered his conversation lively and animating. Not a word escaped his lips which could give pain to another. His frequent sallies of wit and humour bore witness to the gentleness of his temper and the purity of a mind which had been, from its earliest years, under the chastening influences of a true and earnest faith. Surrounded by all the members of his family (one only being absent, the Bishop of New Zealand, at whose hands he had partaken of the Holy Communion a few months since,) he gently sank to his rest, with earnest prayers and full of hope; and with the calmness and resignation of a Christian, whose life had been a preparation for death. *Qualis vita finis ita.*

By his own desire he was buried privately at Rusthall church, near Tunbridge Wells, on Monday, July 30.

In 1801 he married Lætitia-Frances, daughter of Thomas Kynaston, esq. of Witham, Essex, by whom he had nine children.

Three of his children died in childhood; and one son, Thomas Kynaston Selwyn, Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, after obtaining the Newcastle Scholarship at Eton, and the first Chancellor's Medal at Cambridge, died in 1834, aged 22. The surviving members of his family are three sons, viz.: 1. William Selwyn, of St. John's College, Cambridge, Canon of Ely, and Lady Margaret's Reader in Divinity; 2. George-Augustus, of St. John's College, Cambridge, Bishop of New Zealand; 3. Charles-Jasper, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of the Chancery bar, and Commissary of the University of Cambridge: two daughters, Lætitia-Frances, the constant companion of her father in his later years, and Frances-Elizabeth, married to the Very Rev. George Peacock, Dean of Ely.

REV. RICHARD SHEEPSHANKS, F.R.S.

Aug. 7. Suddenly, from an attack of paralysis, aged 61, the Rev. Richard Sheepshanks, M.A., a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a Fellow of the Royal, Geological, and Astronomical Societies.

He was descended from a wealthy Yorkshire family engaged in the woollen trade, and was brother to Mr. John Sheepshanks, owner of the renowned gallery of British art at Rutland Gate. He studied in early life for the law, and was subsequently called to the bar, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, June 14, 1825; but in 1828 he relinquished that profession for the church, and, never having married, he retained his Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge, to the day of his death.

Desirous of cultivating his taste for astronomical science, and being possessed of ample means, Mr. Sheepshanks never accepted any cure, but devoted himself wholly to scientific pursuits. He had an observatory, first in London, and afterwards at Reading, containing a fine transit instrument, and he had a room devoted to his use, for the performance of experiments, beneath the apartments of the Astronomical Society at Somerset House. When the standard weights and measures of England were destroyed at the burning of the Houses of Parliament, Mr. Sheepshanks was one of the commissioners, in

conjunction with the Astronomer Royal, Professor Miller, and Sir John Herschel, appointed for the preparation of a new national standard, and many an anxious hour did he devote to the necessary comparison of standards, for the restoration of the yard more particularly, in his underground room at Somerset House, where his experiments were least influenced by variations of temperature. For some years he edited the Monthly Notices of the Astronomical Society, in conjunction with Professor de Morgan.

Mr. Sheepshanks also took a warm interest in determining the longitude of places in England and Ireland, not perfectly known, and, sparing no expense, would set out on his journey with as many as seven or eight of the finest chronometers. He was also extremely active at one period of his life in aiding the statistical surveys of population, &c., that had to be made preparatory to the Reform Bill.

Mr. Sheepshanks' principal literary labour was the contribution of a valuable series of papers to the Penny Cyclopædia, descriptive of instruments and their mode of adjustment, and he also furnished that publication with all its astronomical and geodesical formulæ. He possessed a beautiful collection of instruments useful in navigation and scientific travelling, and was constantly engaged in making experiments. He was exceedingly liberal in lending them wherever they could be made available for scientific purposes, and many were given away.

Mr. Sheepshanks was a man of excellent company, clever and witty in conversation, and everywhere greatly respected. He resided with a sister, to whom, we believe, he has left all his property, including his instruments, which it is understood will be devoted to some useful purpose.—*Literary Gazette.*

THOMAS WEAVER, ESQ. F.R.S.

July 2. In Stafford-place, Pimlico, aged 82, Thomas Weaver, esq. F.R.S. an eminent geologist.

Mr. Weaver was personally but little known to the present race of geologists, having retired from the field of science for some years; but the Transactions of both the Royal and Geological Societies testify of the important labours of his early life. The contemporary of Humboldt and von Buch, he acquired, in company with these illustrious men, the rudiments of mineralogy and geology under the tuition of Werner at Freiberg, having been entered on the books of that celebrated mining establishment in 1790. Among his numerous con[illegible] moirs on the [illegible] of Ireland are, perhaps, the most valuable, for the service they rendered to the development of the mineral structure of that country. He was, within these few years, a frequent contributor to the Philosophical Magazine and other scientific periodicals.

Mr. Weaver was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1826, and he was also a Fellow of the Geological Society and of the Royal Irish Academy. He was distinguished by a kind and friendly disposition, which much endeared him to his geological associates.

JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, ESQ.

June 30. At Stanhope Lodge, Upper Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, in his 69th year, James Silk Buckingham, esq. the well-known lecturer and writer.

James Silk Buckingham was born at Flushing near Falmouth, in 1786. In his youth he passed several years at sea, and also in a variety of occupations on shore, among which his working as a compositor in printing-offices proved of most influence on his career through life. He first became known in public affairs by his attempt to open up the journalism of India at a period when the Court of Directors opposed all freedom of the press. Mr. Buckingham first went to Calcutta about the year 1815, we believe, when Lord Moira was Governor-general. His boldness of censure of abuses in Indian affairs, and especially his opposition to a notorious case of pluralism in one of the chaplains, who also held the lucrative office of Government stationer, led to his hasty expulsion from the presidency. His printing presses were seized, and the injustice if not the illegality of these proceedings was in more liberal times acknowledged by the Court of Directors granting him a pension, which he enjoyed only for the last few years of his life. He went to Calcutta a second time, and always retained much interest in Indian affairs. He hailed with warm satisfaction the removal of the restrictions on the press in India, which the wise and liberal policy of Sir Charles Metcalfe and Lord William Bentinck at length effected.

On his way to and from India, Mr. Buckingham travelled through various countries, and afterwards published narratives of his travels. In 1822 appeared "Travels in Palestine," in 1825 "Arabia," in 1827 "Mesopotamia and Adjacent Countries," and in 1830 "Assyria and Media." At a later period he made tours in various parts of Europe and North America, his account of the latter occupying no fewer than ten [illegible] ree devoted to the N[illegible] Union, three to the

Slave States, three to the Eastern and Western States, and one to Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. His European travels are described in two volumes on Belgium, the Rhine and Switzerland, and two on France, Piedmont, and Switzerland. All these works contain much valuable descriptive and statistical matter, the author having paid more attention than is usual with tourists to the social condition of the countries which he visited. But Mr. Buckingham was still better known by his public lectures than by his books. He was one of the most pleasing and instructive popular lecturers ever heard, especially in describing the places which he had visited. For many years his chief occupation was giving such lectures in all parts of the country.

In 1825 Mr. Buckingham established in London "The Oriental Herald," the precursor of several journals of the kind which have since flourished. We believe that he was also the first editor of the now prosperous Atheneum, but which he retained for only a short time.

In 1832 Mr. Buckingham was elected M.P. for Sheffield in the first reformed parliament, and he retained his seat until 1837. In his political life he chiefly took part in questions affecting social reforms. The temperance movement had in him a zealous advocate, and he was President of the London Temperance League formed in 1851. In 1849 he published a volume entitled, "National Evils and Practical Remedies," in which he expounded his views on a variety of topics of public interest. In the year 1843 he set on foot a literary club in Hanover Square, called the British and Foreign Institute; which for a year or two published its transactions in a stately quarto form, but at length fell into disrepute—partly it is said, under the ridicule of "Punch." It was dissolved, we believe, in 1846.

Not many months since the deceased commenced an "Autobiography," which promised to be exceedingly voluminous. The two volumes published sufficed to show that the career of the author had been singularly diversified and adventurous: and a review of their contents was given in our Magazine for June.

Mr. Buckingham was a man of great kindness of heart and liberality of opinion, though somewhat capricious in his pursuits and unsettled in his occupation. His energies were generally devoted to useful and benevolent objects, and his want of success in life is to be ascribed to unstableness of purpose, and not to deficiency of industry or enterprise. He died after a severe and protracted illness. We hope that his pension may be continued, during the short period that she can enjoy it, to his aged and invalid widow, who, we believe, was the devoted partner of his chequered life for a period of half a century.

GEORGE JOHNSTON, M.D.

July 30. At Berwick on Tweed, in his 58th year, George Johnston, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Dr. Johnston took his degree in 1819, and immediately after settled as a general practitioner at Berwick. There his taste for natural history became developed, and by his researches and publications he has rendered that town—next to Selborne,—one of the most classical localities in Great Britain. His principal papers have been published in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, the Magazine of Natural History, the Annals of Natural History,—of which latterly he was one of the editors, the Transactions of the Natural History Society of Newcastle, and the Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. These papers indicate the wide range of his sympathies with natural objects, his remarkable powers of observation, and sound and cautious judgment. The work for which he is perhaps best known is his History of British Zoophytes, which is the most complete and accurate account of the British forms of these animals we yet possess. The original work was published in Edinburgh in 1838, and a second edition appeared in London in 1847. The work is beautifully illustrated by Mrs. Johnston. Whilst working at the Zoophytes, the Sponges and Corallines did not escape his notice; and in 1842 he published A History of British Sponges and Lithophytes. This work, like the last, is still the best and most complete in our language on the subjects to which it relates. In the list of his papers many will be found devoted to the Mollusca, indicating his great attention to that department of natural history; and as the result of these labours, he brought out in 1850 his Introduction to Conchology; or, Elements of the Natural History of Molluscous Animals. This is a charming literary performance, full of interesting illustrations of the structure and habits of the shell fishes of Great Britain.

During the preparation of the foregoing volumes Dr. Johnston was working at a very neglected branch of British zoology—the Annelida, the true worms of the naturalist. His papers on British Annelides and Irish Annelides, in the Annals of Natural History, are well known to naturalists; and he was labouring at a

complete work on British Annelids when his sudden seizure deprived him of life.

His last very interesting work, the Botany of the Eastern Borders (which was reviewed in our Magazine for April 1854), shows that no natural occurrence escaped his scrutinizing observation. It was his critical eye that first detected in the waters of the Blackader the new water-weed (*anicharis alsinestrius*).

Being gifted with a fluent pen and poetical feeling, Dr. Johnston's writings are all more or less characterized by their delightful and impressive style. His labours were the result of leisure moments. From 1819 to 1853 he was actively engaged in a harassing country medical practice. That he never shrank from its claims is well known; but whilst doing all this work, his friends, and those who visited him from a distance, were surprised to find him one of the most social of men. He was an active member, if not founder, of the Berwickshire Natural History Club: a pleasant association of naturalists, who pursue their favourite objects in the open fields and by the sea-side, and afterwards meet together at the social board. Dr. Johnston was also one of the founders of the Ray Society, and up to the time of his death took an active interest in its proceedings and publications.

ARCHIBALD ARNOTT, M.D.

July 6. At Kirkconnell hall, Dumfriesshire, aged 83, Archibald Arnott, M.D. formerly of H.M.'s 20th Regiment.

Dr. Arnott entered the army upwards of 60 years ago, and retired from active service in 1826. For a few years he was attached to the 11th Dragoons, but for a much longer period served with her Majesty's 20th Foot, sharing the perils and exploits of that distinguished corps on the Nile, in Calabria, Portugal, Spain, and Holland, and earning a medal with clasps for Egypt, Maida, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.

After the war, Dr. Arnott accompanied his brave companions in arms to St. Helena and India, and at the former station became the medical attendant of Napoleon Bonaparte. Shortly previous to his dissolution Napoleon gave a very interesting testimony of his respect for Dr. Arnott. To use the words of one then on the island, "The Emperor, on his deathbed, desired that a valuable gold snuff-box might be brought to him, and having, with his dying hand and last effort of departing strength, engraved upon its lid with a penknife the letter 'N.,' he presented it to his kind and valued friend, as a parting memorial of his deep esteem and heartfelt gratitude." Besides which Napoleon bequeathed to him 600 Napoleons, and the British government, to mark its approbation of his conduct, conferred on him 500*l*. When the scene at last drew to a close, the patient expired with his right hand in that of Dr. Arnott.

CHARLES COCHRANE, ESQ.

June 13. In Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, in his 48th year, Charles Cochrane, esq.

This gentleman was a son of the late Hon. Basil Cochrane, of Portman-square, —we presume of illegitimate birth, as his name has not been admitted into the peerages.

He had come before the public in several instances by acts of eccentric enterprise, if not of positive charlatanry. During a period of 18 months, in the year 1825-6, he traversed most parts of the united kingdom as an itinerant musical beggar, and soon after he published his adventures, in two volumes octavo, as the Tour of a Spanish Minstrel—a character he had assumed in reliance upon the sympathy then entertained in this country toward the Spanish refugees, after the French invasion of their country, and which he boasted to have maintained with triumphant success.

At the general election of 1847 Mr. Charles Cochrane became a candidate for the city of Westminster, and very nearly succeeded in obtaining his return, for he was within twenty-one votes of Mr. Lushington, and very considerably before Lord Viscount Mandeville; the poll terminating as follows:—

Sir de Lacy Evans . . .	3139
Charles Lushington, esq.	2831
Charles Cochrane, esq. .	2810
Lord Viscount Mandeville	1985

Subsequently, Mr. Cochrane took an active part in the foundation and management of the National Philanthropic Institution, established in Leicester-square for the relief of the unemployed poor, by the organisation of street orderlies, the establishment of baths and washhouses, the doling out of soup, &c. Of that society Mr. Cochrane was president; and he was actively engaged in its business from 1842 to 1850. At last he made himself so obnoxious to the authorities of St. Martin's parish, that, with the assistance of the Times newspaper, he was voted down as a greater nuisance than those he strove to abate.

He endeavoured to introduce his system of soup kitchens and street orderlies into the large parishes of Marylebone and St.

Pancras, but was received by those vestries, to use his own language, "with positive incivility."

He also established a soup kitchen in the City of London, which however was soon closed, shortly before that in Leicester Square. Mr. Cochrane's philanthropic exertions had concentrated all the idlers and vagabonds in this huge metropolis to a sort of centre in that locality. After this the public lost sight of him, but it appears he had transferred his attentions to Paris, under the patronage of the present Emperor of the French, who knew him when in London. Mr. Cochrane set about to reform the Parisian Sunday, and the result of his ineffectual labours was given to the public in a pamphlet, entitled "Sunday in Paris."

Returning to this country, he abandoned the northern portion of the metropolis, and determined to see what was to be done on the south side; the neighbourhood of the New Cut and the Victoria Theatre presenting a wide field for his exertions. In conjunction with the clergy he gave lectures, and latterly made his appearance every Sunday morning at the church recently erected in the New Cut, followed by 250 of the objects of his charity, having first regaled them with a hearty breakfast, at which he usually presided.

His death took place after a few days' illness, and is attributed to phrenitis, or inflammation of the brain. During his illness he was visited by the Rev. Mr. Karr, who found him quite delirious.

It may be added to his credit that many of the clergy considered him a well-meaning man. Several funeral sermons were preached on his decease, which have been published in the pages of the Pulpit. Even in St. Martin's he had many admirers. At his death his affairs were found to be in a hopeless state of confusion.

Besides The Spanish Minstrel, which in 1847 he republished, suppressing the amatory passages, he was the author of several pamphlets.

THOMAS CHARLES, ESQ.

April 29. At Chillington House, Maidstone, aged 77, Thomas Charles, esq.

Mr. Charles was a member of the medical profession. He was apprenticed to his father, William Charles; became his partner, and finally his successor. The elder Mr. Charles had been apprenticed to his uncle, William Arnold, whose daughter Mary he married, and had by her eight children (none of whom survive), viz., William Arnold Charles, died young; Thomas Charles, the subject of the present memoir; William, Frances, Dorothea, John, Elizabeth, and Mary. Of this family only one was married, John Charles, Lieut. 36th Regt. to Susannah Eagleton, who survives him, but has no family.

Mr. Charles was educated at the Grammar School, Maidstone, at that time under the Mastership of Dr. Cherry, who afterwards became Head Master of Merchant-taylors' School, London. From his earliest days Mr. Charles evinced a taste for literature and painting, and the greatest possible gratification to him was to spend the few leisure days that he could spare from his profession in travelling and sketching subjects of antiquity and scenery. His industry in this pursuit is manifest in three large folio volumes, containing upwards of 400 drawings made during excursions in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire. He was likewise partial to the muses: his translations from Boetius and other authors, as well as some original poems, evince great taste. Notwithstanding the age to which he attained, Mr. Charles was, like his father, all his life a sufferer from acute illness, and many of his sketches are endorsed with memoranda of the painful circumstances under which they were taken.

After the death of his last surviving brother, William Charles, he erected in his garden a structure to his memory, taking the design from the ruins of the Chapel in the Castle at Hastings, and placing within it a tablet exhibiting his brother's profile in alto-relievo under a wreath of oak, which he had modelled by his own hand, with this inscription—

AD MEMORIAM
GVLIELMI CAROLI
HANC TABVLAM
VLTIMVS SVORVM
FRATER . EJVS . MŒRENS
SVA MANV
FINXIT.

He had previously placed a tablet in the same garden, under a pear-tree, with the following original lines:—

To memory ever dear, this quiet nook
For gayer haunts shall never be forsook;
These paths, where ev'ry glance I round me cast
Calls up impressive visions of the past:
Though sorrow to each scene a tinge impart,
Such gentle sorrow preys not on the heart,
Her influence a holy calm inspires,
From earthly turmoil turning its desires,
To those bright regions where all sorrows cease—
To blest reunions and eternal peace!

The elder Mr. Charles, in addition to his profession as a surgeon, had carried on a manufactory of felting for the paper-makers. Mr. William Charles, who, like

his brother Thomas, had been apprenticed to his father, conducted this business in the joint names of himself and his brother. After his death it was removed to a distance. The feltings made by Messrs. Charles were in the highest repute, both in this country and abroad.

The body of Mr. Charles was interred at Boxley on the 12th of May. The unusual interval between his death and burial is entitled to explanation. It was in accordance with the custom of the family for some time past, in consequence of an ancestor having lain in a trance for several days. There is a portrait at Chillington House of a great-uncle, a Turkey merchant, of whom a romantic love-story is told, and who is said to have actively assisted in the removal of the bodies of the victims of the infamous Judge Jefferies, who were gibbeted in the West of England in Monmouth's rebellion. He persuaded a few of the friends of those who had been executed to assemble, disguised as ghosts; and it was given out that Monmouth's men had walked again. By this device the bodies were removed and buried clandestinely.

Mr. Charles, by his will, has bequeathed to his executors, Alexander Randall, esq. and Susannah Charles, widow, the whole of his Museum, a collection of minerals, fossils, Roman and other pottery, coins, curiosities, antique articles, and articles of virtu, and such of his books, manuscripts, and paintings as they should select, upon trust, to make such arrangements as they should think fit for the permanent preservation thereof in the town of Maidstone, and the same to be called THE CHARLES MUSEUM. In addition to legacies to friends and servants, he has bequeathed 200*l.* in charities to the town: namely, to the West Kent Infirmary, Ophthalmic Hospital, Blue-coat School, and All Saints' National School, 50*l.* each.

The Museum which Mr. Charles has so liberally bequeathed to the town of Maidstone remains for the present at Chillington House. This collection is extremely valuable in its fossils, particularly from the chalk formation. Dr. Mantell considered some of the specimens so rare, that he induced the late Marquess of Northampton to visit the museum, in order to inspect them. The noble lord expressed himself highly gratified, as well as with the early domestic architecture of the building* itself. The collection of Roman remains discovered at Lockham Wood, Boxley Hill, and other parts of Kent, are additional claims to the attention of the public. In the library are many curious and early printed books, including choice copies from the Aldine and Elzevir presses, as well as various works on art and topography. The paintings are few, but will attest the judgment of Mr. Charles as a collector. Altogether this bequest will form such a nucleus for the establishment of a museum and library as seldom occurs in a provincial town; and we sincerely hope that other gentlemen in the county may feel disposed to contribute towards the enrichment of the collection. Indeed, we know of a promise already to that effect in the numismatic department, when the museum shall have been established.

* Some mention of the venerable building may probably be given in a future number.

MADAME DE GIRARDIN.

June 29. At Paris, the wife of M. Emile de Girardin.

Delphine Gay was born about the year 1803. Her father was Receiver-General of the Department of Noër. Her mother, Madame Sophie Gay, acquired a considerable reputation in the literary world. She was chiefly known as a sarcastic writer, and was the main cause of the privations inflicted upon her husband under the first Napoleon. In 1815 she might be seen at the head of those Parisian dames who crowded upon the path of Wellington, offering him bouquets of violets.

Madame Sophie Gay, on the death of her husband, made literature her profession, and gained a large number of acquaintance, including many of the most distinguished writers of the Restoration. Her daughter was thrown at an early age into the society of refined and talented persons. At fourteen she was remarkable for her beauty, which is described in the following terms by one of her mother's acquaintances:—"Large blue eyes, full of tenderness, magnificent flaxen hair, a fair forehead, a small delicately-shaped mouth (called a casket of pearls by a certain poet), an exquisite complexion—these are the characteristic features of the lovely Mdlle. Gay." Beranger said of her that she had shoulders like a Venus, and Chateaubriand thought her smile was like an angel's.

It was in the year 1822 that Mdlle. Delphine Gay sent her first poems to the Academy. The learned assembly accorded to her a special prize, and Charles X. gave her a pension of 1500 francs. She accompanied her mother in a tour to Switzerland and Italy: the renown of the young poetess had already crossed the Alps, and she was received in Italy like another Corinne. She was conducted in triumph to the capital, and recited several pieces in

presence of an enthusiastic assembly. Her return to France was the signal for a still more flattering ovation. Legros, who had just completed the frescoes of the Pantheon, himself conducted Mdlle. Delphine to a place of honour beneath the dome. The whole of the aristocracy of Paris had assembled to hear her recite. After she had finished, the dais on which she had stood was so strewn with wreaths and bouquets that she seemed as if standing in a garden.

In 1831 she was married to Emile Girardin. She subsequently published in the *Presse* several spirited articles, called "Lettres Parisiennes," under the *nom de plume* of Vicomte Charles de Launay. She continued to charm Paris with these piquant reviews until the year 1848. Her principal works are the poems "Napoline" and "Madeleine," the "Canne de M. de Balzac," the "Marquis de Pontages," the "Cross of Berny;" and the plays of "Judith," "Cleopatra," "Lady Tartuffe," "La Joie fait Peur," and "Le Chapeau d'un Horloger."

M. and Madame de Girardin took up their abode at Chaillot, near the Champs Elysées, in a little house fashioned like a Greek temple. Her door opened every evening to receive the aristocracy and celebrities of Paris. She was thoroughly domestic in her habits and ideas, and seldom travelled. During the winter season she held her court in her salon, and during the summer in a tent in the middle of her garden, receiving with exquisite grace guests the most noble and the most famous. Poets, painters, sculptors, musicians, philosophers—these were her courtiers and her subjects. She was not only the colleague but the hearty and cordial friend of nearly all the most popular writers of modern France, and Balzac, Hugo, and others of these were glad to receive her counsels.

Her funeral took place on Monday the 2d July, and she was followed to her last home by the *élite* of Parisian society, literary, artistic, learned, and political. Jules Janin, in accordance with French custom, delivered a valediction over her grave. After enumerating the principal works of Madame de Girardin in his own high theatrical style,—"Let us bid her farewell!" burst out the orator.—"Let us carry away in our hearts that image stamped with grace and power—with intelligence and devotedness!—Let us not lament her!—Madame de Girardin has gone, before her time, to join so many persons who loved her, and whom she loved with all her heart. She goes again to see General Foy, her grandfather,—Madame O'Donnell, her worthy sister, whom she wept so much,—her mother, who would have died of grief to see this tomb, had she not died some years ago,—she goes again to see her brother, who fell on the field of honour, and Frédéric Soulie and Balzac (twin-brothers),—and Soumet,—and Guiraud,—and M. Vatout—and Châteaubriand himself, who bent the knee so willingly before her brilliant and unchanging beauty." Such are the strange and fantastic tributes which our mercurial neighbours commingle with their funereal rites!

THE ABBE ROSMINI.

July 1. At Stresa, on the Lago Maggiore, the Abbé Rosmini.

He was born at Roveredo, in the Italian Tyrol, in 1797. Of a noble family and in easy circumstances, he adopted the clerical life from inclination, and completed his education for it at the University of Padua. He was the author of many works on moral philosophy, the earlier of which bear a strong stamp of ultramontane intolerance; and he founded an order, called after him the Rosminiani, whose mission includes instruction and preaching, and many of which order are to be found in England, particularly in Lancashire. Himself thoroughly honest and conscientious, he was thus unknowingly aiding the propaganda of Jesuit doctrines, and consequently the Abbé Gioberti, who was always the steady advocate of Church reform, wrote in opposition to him. Notwithstanding this opposition, however, when Gioberti was Minister of Public Instruction and the whole soul of the government, in 1848, he recommended the Abbé Rosmini to the King of Sardinia for the delicate office of representative at the Court of Rome, with a view to concluding a Concordat and arranging the terms of an Italian League. Before going to Rome he had published a work, advocating liberal principles in Church discipline, called "The Five Wounds of the Church." Of this, however, no notice was taken at Rome at the time, but, on the contrary, Rosmini was urged by both Count Rossi and the Pope himself to accept the portfolio of Public Instruction at Rome, and furthermore had received from the Pope the nomination of Cardinal-in-pectore. The offers of office he declined, and the nomination of Cardinal never was confirmed, because after the restoration a condemnation by the Consulta of the Index against "The Five Wounds of the Church" was produced, which bore a date anterior to Rosmini's visit to Rome, though there is strong reason to believe it was not passed until long afterwards. When the Pope went to Gaeta Rosmini followed him, but was so annoyed by the Neapolitan police that he soon left, and removed to Piedmont, where he has resided ever since.

MR. JOHN WILSON.

April 29. At Folkestone, aged 81, Mr. John Wilson, landscape and marine painter.

He was born Aug. 13, 1774, in the town of Ayr, and apprenticed, at the age of 14, to Mr. John Norie, house decorator, in Edinburgh. Soon after the completion of his apprenticeship he took a few lessons in oil-painting from Alexander Nasmyth (father of the celebrated P. Nasmyth), which constituted the only instruction he ever received in his profession. About 1796 he took up his abode at Montrose, where he continued, teaching drawing, &c. for nearly two years, after which he travelled to London, and was engaged as principal scene-painter at the different metropolitan theatres. In the year 1810 he married a Miss Williams, whose amiable and affectionate disposition made the painter's hearth a cheerful and happy one; he survived her twenty-four years. While employed at Astley's, he sent two pictures to the exhibition of the Royal Academy, both of which were favourably hung, and speedily found a purchaser in Mr. John Farley. About the same date Mr. Wilson was one of the successful competitors for premiums offered by the British Institution for "the best painting of The Battle of Trafalgar;" and he had the good fortune to dispose of his picture to Lord Northwick, who became, for many years, one of his stanchest friends and most liberal patrons. Mr. Wilson was an honorary member of the Royal Scotish Academy, as well as one of the founders of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street; and although many, with much less claims to the honours of the Royal Academy, "forgetful of their first love," migrated and were admitted into the Academy, he was contented to abide by the fluctuating fortunes of the society he had assisted in establishing, and continued, until his death, one of the most important contributors to its annual exhibitions.

As a marine painter, in his best days, he had no rival, for none so thoroughly understood the various moods of the ever-changing element, or could render its rolling restlessness so truthfully, whilst his execution, and eye for colour, added a peculiar charm to the creations of his pencil. He had a fine feeling for poetry, and might almost be called a living edition of Burns, his countryman and acquaintance, whose poems he recited as those only could recite them who warmly and deeply felt their beauties. Shakspere, Pope, and Scott were also especial favourites—in fact, there were few British poets whose works he was not familia which he could not quote with a appreciation of the text. Kind, generous, and affectionate, in all the relations of life, few men have left behind them recollections more endearing than the subject of this brief memoir. He has left a son, of his own names and profession, resident at Folkestone.—*Art Journal.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 17. At Scutari, aged 46, the Rev. *Henry John Whitfield*, the officiating Chaplain. He was of Downing college, Cambridge, and was lately Vicar of Granborough, Bucks.

June 21. At Bridgewater, aged 72, the Rev. *Henry William Rawlins*, Rector of Fiddington (1821), and Vicar of Kilton (1844), Somerset. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808.

June 22. At Clifton, the Rev. *David Jones*, Rector of Panteague and Tregunnock, co. Monm. (1838).

June 24. At Lowestoft, aged 67, the Rev. *Peter Blomfield Jeckell*, late Vicar of Watton, Norfolk (1838). He was of Queen's college, Camb. B.A. 1825.

June 25. At Milford, the Rev. *Thomas Richards*, eldest son of the late T. Richards, esq. of Bathampton Hill House, near Bath.

June 28. The Rev. *William Cockayne Frith*, Rector of Childfrome, Dorset (1824), and of St. Peter's, Wallingford (1828). He was of St. John's coll. Oxford, B.C.L. 1808, D.C.L. 1814.

Aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Parry*, of Upper Bangor.

June 30. Aged 43, the Rev. *Bryan Faussett*, of Heppington, Kent. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Godfrey Faussett, D.D. Margaret Professor of Divinity at Oxford, by his first wife, Marianne-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Bridges, esq. of St. Nicholas Court, in Thanet; and great-grandson of the Rev. Bryan Faussett, M.A. of Heppington, whose archæological collections he has recently sold to Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836.

Lately. At his rectory, aged 57, the Rev. *Charles James Hutton*, Rector of Ilketshall St. John, Suffolk. He was the second son of the Rev. James Harriman Hutton, Vicar of Leckford, Hampshire. He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1824; was instituted to the perp. curacy of Chalford, co. Glouc. in 1827; and to Ilketshall St. John's in 18... He married in 1833, Isabella, fourth dau. of William Baly, esq. of High Wycombe.

July 4. At Bowness, Cumberland, aged 54, the Rev. *John Jenkins*, Rector of that parish (1852) and one Her Majesty's Justices of the peace for Cumberland.

At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, aged 57, the Rev. *Robert Wooding Sutton*, Rector of Layer Breton, Essex (1831). He was of Clare hall, Camb. B.A. 1824, M.A. 1827.

July 6. At Kincaldrum, near Forfar, aged 79, the Rev. *John Paterson*, D.D. father of G. Paterson, esq. M.D. of Tiverton.

July 8. At Fylingdales, near Whitby, aged 88, the Rev. *James Harrison*, Perp. Curate of Fylingdales and Aislaby (1800).

Ju 11. In his 25th year, the Rev. *Edward John* [illegible]*ten*, son of Mr. Edward Allen of Sepulchre and [illegible]merly of South Audley-street.

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July 25. Aged 33, the Rev. *Edward King Fayle*, Curate of St. Mary-Redcliffe, Bristol. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.A. 1846, M.A. 1847. He was son of the Rev. Richard Fayle, M.A. minister of Trinity chapel, Torquay.

The Rev. *Hugh Maltby Spence*, Vicar of West Haddon, Northamptonshire, to which he was presented by S. Spence, esq. in 1826. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1829.

July 27. At Winterton, Linc. aged 33, the Rev. *Lorenzo Smith*, M.A. one of the Assistant Masters in the Grammar school at Manchester, and Assistant Curate of St. Peter's church. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1845, as a Junior Optime, M.A. 1848.

July 28. In his 59th year, the Rev. *Augustin Earle Lloyd Bulwer*, Rector of Cawston, Norfolk. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1820, and was presented to his living by the society of Pembroke hall in 1831.

The Rev. *Joseph Cross*, Vicar of Merriott, co. Somerset. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819; and was presented to his living by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol in 1832. He married Anne, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Hadley, esq. of Clapham common, Surrey; and she died in 1842.

July 31. At Lower Clapton, Middx. the Rev. *Thomas Gilbert Griffith*, late of Wickford, Essex. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, B.A. 1825.

Aug. 1. At Chester, the Rev. *William Pepperell Hutton*, M.A. Rector of St. Bridget's in that city (1840).

Aged 35, the Rev. *John Collett Reynolds*, Rector of Holton St. Mary, Suffolk, (1845). He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1843.

Aug. 2. At Worthing, Sussex, aged 60, the Rev. *Charles Ffrench Bromhead*, Vicar of Cardington, Beds. Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and F.R.S.; brother to Sir Edward Ffrench Bromhead, Bart. He was the third and youngest son of Lieut.-General Sir Gonville Bromhead the first Baronet, by the Hon. Jane Ffrench, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Ffrench, Bart. and Rose Baroness Ffrench. He graduated B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819; and was presented to Cardington by Trinity college in 1829.

At Bath, aged 64, the Rev. *John Peter Henry Chesshyre*, Rector of Little Easton and Tilley, Essex (1815). He was the only son of the late J. Chesshyre, esq. of Bennington, Herts, was of St. John's college, Camb. B.A. 1812, M.A. 1819.

Aug. 7. In Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 62, the Rev. *John Philips Higman*, Rector of Fakenham, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1816 as third Wrangler, M.A. 1819; and he was presented to Fakenham by the college in 1834.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Aug. 4, 1854. At Vielle route de Neuilly Sablonville, near Paris, in the 8th year of his age, Charles Peregrine Louis, only son of Henry Ainslie Hoare, esq. of Wavendon House, Bucks, and of Augusta-Frances his wife.

Jan. 14, 1855. Mr. George Neal, of Fleet-lane, a liveryman of the Company of Stationers.

Feb. 25. At Perth, Western Australia, aged 28, Luke Freeman, esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary-gen. son of Thos. Freeman, esq. of Montpelier-crescent, Brighton.

Feb. 28. At sea, in Bass's Straits, aged 26, [illegible] of H.M.'s [illegible] esq. of [illegible] wife [illegible]ty George, last surviving son of Major De Renzy, barrack-master, Exeter.

April 6. At Adelaide, South Astralia, aged 17, Edward Andrews Orme, second son of Charles Orme, esq. of Upper Avenue-road, Regent's-park.

April 8. At Bethnal-green House, aged 58, Miss Mary Stephenson.

April 13. At Gaboon, West Coast of Africa, aged 32, Henry Clements Walker, esq. second son of the late Lieut. Henry Walker, R.N. of Manchester.

April 16. At Melbourne, Charles Maclachlan, esq. of Hobart Town, late of Eaton-place South, London.

April 17. At St. Kilda, Victoria, aged 32, Thos. Addison Gibbon, esq. of Melbourne, third surviving son of William Gibbon, esq. of Kettering.

April 20. At King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope, aged 23, Randolph Ralph Adderley, Lieut. 60th Rifles, second son of the late Ralph Adderley, esq. of Barleston Hall, co. Stafford.

April 21. At the Cape of Good Hope, Mary-Trevelyan-Faure, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Aston.

April 29. At Port Elizabeth, S. A. Leopold Norman, fourth son of the late Henry Campbell, esq. 92nd Highlanders, and grandson of the late Major-Gen. Charles Colin Campbell, of Barbreck.

May ... On board the Alfred, during his passage from Calcutta, William Orde Ruspini, esq. E.I.C.S. son of the late Rev. W. O. Ruspini, of Calcutta.

May 5. At Amherstburgh, Upper Canada, aged 90, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Reynolds, esq. of the Commissariat Department.

At Melbourne, Australia, aged 36, Thomas R. Younghusband, esq. late of Elswick, near Belford, Northumberland.

May 12. On his passage from Madras to England, Capt. Chas. Arthur Moore, of the H.E.I.C.S. eldest surviving son of the late George Moore, esq. Madras Civ. Serv. He leaves a son, aged 6 years.

May 15. At the Clergy Widows' Almshouses, Camb. aged 65, the Hon. Barbara Bedford. She was the fourth and youngest dau. of Harry-Beauchamp, 12th Lord St. John of Bletsoe, by Emma-Maria-Elizabeth, second dau. of Samuel Whitbread, esq. of Cardington, Beds. and sister to Lady Vaughan and Lady Pell. She was married in 1813 to the Rev. Thomas Bedford, Rector of Willesden, Beds. and left his widow in 1816. Mrs. Bedford was the editor of "Gleanings from British and Irish Ecclesiastical History, from the Introduction of Christianity to the Reformation. 1850."

May 17. At Allyghur, Bengal, Mary-Adelaide, wife of Capt. Brooke Boyd, 68th Bengal Nat. Inf. youngest dau. of the late Charles Smith, esq,

At Jublapore, aged 22, Ensign William Henry Harington, 42nd Madras Inf. son of the late Capt. Wm. Douglas Harington, Madras Light Cavalry.

May 19. Mr. Geo. Tho. Hopkins, of Paternoster-row, a liveryman of the Company of Stationers.

May 23. At Monghyr, in the East Indies, aged 26, William Eade Hawkins, esq. C.E. youngest son of John Hawkins, esq. of Hitchin, Herts.

May 25. Charles Elsee, esq. paper manufacturer, New Mills, Henley, a liveryman of the Company of Stationers.

June 1. At Calcutta, Anne, wife of Wm. Duncan, esq. eldest surviving dau. of the late James Currie, esq. of Bungay.

At Vellore, aged 18, Frank Richardes, Ensign in the 23d N. I. youngest son of William Eardley Richardes, of Bryneithin, Cardiganshire.

June 7. In the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 28, Capt. George Fred. Dawson, R. Eng. last surviving son of the late Hon. Lionel Dawson (son of John first Earl of Portarlington), by the Lady Elizabeth Emily Nugent, eldest dau. of George Frederick 7th Earl of Westmeath. Captain Dawson married in August last Lilla, youngest dau. of John James King esq. of Coates House, Sussex.

June 8. In the attack on the quarries before Sebastopol, Lieut. Edward Henry Webb, 88th Foot. He was the second son of Richard Webb, esq. of

Donnington Hall, co. Heref. by Frances, third dau. of John George Hannington, D.D. Preb. of Hereford, and entered the 88th as Ensign in Oct. 1852.

June 9. At Bombay, Edward Elphinstone Burrowes, esq. 21st N.I. eldest son of Col. Burrowes, of Bourton Court, Som.

At Eupatoria, Ray Samuel Millard, surgeon, of the medical staff. He died of fever of the character of typhus, which had then an average mortality amongst the Tartar and Turkish soldiers of one in four.

In his 82nd year, Mr. Laurence Thompson, of Great St. Helen's, the oldest master printer in London. He was one of the most generous subscribers to the Printers' Almshouses and Pension Society.

June 12. Before Sebastopol, William Stilwell, Quartermaster 3d Buffs, leaving a wife and young family to lament his loss.

June 13. At Thorpe Hall, South Elkington, Linc. John Fytche, esq. formerly of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and many years an active magistrate and deputy-lieut. of that county.

June 15. On board the Saldanha, on the Bosphorus, of Crimea fever and cholera, aged 22, Lieut. James Wemyss, 93rd Highlanders, only son of Lieut.-Col. Wemyss, H.E.I.C.S.

June 17. At Neemuch, Capt. George Carwardine Kemball, 1st Bombay Lancers.

June 18. At Scropton, Derbyshire, Sophia, wife of the Rev. J. A. Wood.

June 20. At Balaklava, of cholera, aged 23, Lawrence Ormerod, surgeon, attached to the Medical Staff at Eupatoria, son of the late Lawrence Ormerod, esq. of Bankside, Lanc.

June 21. Aged 70, Charlotte, wife of Charles Newbury, esq. of Verona Park, Enniscorthy, youngest dau. of the late John Roberts, esq. of Old Connaught, co. Dublin.

At Duddleston, near Taunton, Miss Elizabeth Pitt.

June 22. Aged 56, Mr. Wm. Hull, librarian to the Leicester Permanent Library, and secretary to the committee of the General News Room, in that town.

At Balaklava, of fever, aged 49, P. M. Sambell, esq. of H.M.S. Leander.

Mr. Michael Staunton, stationer, of the Strand; an old member of the Company of Stationers, having been elected liveryman in 1809.

June 23. In Finsbury-sq. aged 48, Henry Powell, esq. L.S.A. 1828, M.R.C.S. 1829, M.D. Edinb. 1832.

June 24. Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, Lieut. and Adjutant Hans St. Vincent Marsh, 33rd Foot. In his despatch of the 26th June Lord Raglan remarks, "This young officer had served throughout the campaign, and was distinguished for his gallantry and devotion to the service; and his conduct on a former occasion I had the honour to bring under your Lordship's notice."

June 25. At Leghorn, Peter Clark, esq. late of the Island of Zante; and, on the same day, aged 17, Ellen, his third daughter.

June 26. Mr. George Cowie, of Northampton-road, Clerkenwell; a liveryman of the Company of Stationers.

June 28. At Belgrade, aged 29, Lewis Antony Cramer, esq. second son of the late Dean of Carlisle.

June 29. At the Vicarage, Chesterfield, Georgiana, wife of the Rev. George Butt, youngest dau. of the late Peter Free, esq. of Hyde Park-place West.

June 30. In the Crimea, of cholera, Thomas Siddell, esq. V.S. 10th Hussars, formerly of Shotley Bridge.

July 1. At Guernsey, aged 83, Charles D'Auvergne, esq.

At Bath, Susanna-Wigan, daughter of the late Hon. Rose Herring May, one of his Majesty's Council in Jamaica.

July 2. Before Sebastopol, of fever after cholera, John Horsley White, Acting Assistant-Surgeon to the 3d Buffs, third son of the late Rev. Wm. White, of Wolverhampton.

July 3. Aged 65, James Robert Houghton, esq. Surgeon, &c. of Earl-street, Blackfriars, after many months' suffering from chronic bronchitis.

Aged 43, from injuries occasioned by a fall from a horse, John Venn Prior, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar on the 29th Jan. 1836. He was a leading member of the Chancery bar, and his death is much deplored by his professional brethren.

July 4. In Canada West, Frances-Georgina, wife of William Henry Fellowes, Esq.

In King-st. St. James's, aged 62, Major Lewis, of Llanayron, Cardiganshire.

July 5. Aged 16 months, Blanche Douglas, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas.

At Kensington, Captain John D. Mercer, R.N. He entered the navy in 1798 as midshipman on board the Perdrix 22, and served for fourteen years on full pay; being present in the Ethalion at the capture of the Dutch islands of St. Thomas and Ste. Croix in 1807, and in the Belleisle at the reduction of Martinique in 1809. He was made Lieutenant in the latter year; was Flag-Lieut. at Halifax to Sir E. G. Colpoys and Rear-Admiral Fahie; and was promoted to Commander in 1854.

July 6. In Dublin, Major Josiah George Hort, Adjutant of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, and formerly of the 81st Regt.

July 7. Killed, while proceeding to the trenches before Sebastopol, brevet-Major Gustavus Nicolls Harrison, 63rd Regt. youngest son of the late Rev. W. Harrison, Vicar of Fareham.

July 8. At Ipswich, Elizabeth, wife of R. B. Orford, esq. late of Akenham-hall.

July 9. At Edinburgh, Jane-Letitia-Campbell, wife of Francis Russell, esq. advocate.

At Mundesley, at an advanced age, Eleonora-Ann, widow of the Rev. W. F. Wilkinson.

July 10. At her sister's in London, Anne, widow of Henry Bollingbroke, esq.

At the camp near Balaklava, of cholera, aged 38, Charles Robert Cattley, esq. attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s Forces in the East.

July 11. At Darenth Court Lodge, Kent, aged 48, Henry Chapman, esq. younger son of the late Thomas Chapman, esq. of St. Margaret's, near Dartford.

Louisa-Mary, third dau. of Major Hare, of the Retreat, near Plymouth.

At Alfred-place West, Thurloe-sq. Brompton, aged 58, Betsy, wife of John Hesketh, esq. formerly of Leicester.

At Clifton, in advanced age, Mrs. Lofft, relict of Capel Lofft, esq. of Troston Hall, near Bury St. Edmund's.

In the trenches before Sebastopol, by the bursting of a shell, Edward Beauchamp Maunsell, Capt. 39th Regt. fourth son of Richard Maunsell, of Oakly-park, co. Kildare, esq.

July 12. At Camden Town, aged 54, Capt. Henry John Bunney.

At Sinigaglia, in the Papal States, aged 76, the Princess dowager of Canino, Alexandrine Laurence de Blescamp, widow of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon I.

At Cloverley, Salop, aged 60, Eleanor Dod, only surviving sister of John Whitehall Dod, esq. M.P. for North Shropshire.

At Kingsland, aged 84, J. C. R. Hadwen, esq. late Master and Treasurer of the Fanmakers' Company.

At Kensington-gore, aged 29, Samuel Francis Marryat, only surviving son of the late Capt. Marryat, R.N.

At Brockdish, Mary, wife of the Rev. Wallace Metcalfe.

At the camp before Sebastopol, of cholera, Col. Balfour Ogilvy, of Tannadice, N. B.

At Inellan, Dunoon, Scotland, aged 44, Major John Warden Renny, 19th Regt. Bombay Native Inf.

Aged 70, Mr. John Robinson, of Stonegate, York,

music-dealer. As a teacher of music he has long been in high reputation.

July 13. At Bath, aged 71, Miss Elizabeth Witt Dunn, late of Trowbridge.

At Coleshill-st. Eaton-sq. aged 71, Col. John Enoch, Assistant Quartermaster-general at Head Quarters. He was appointed to the Quartermaster-general's staff in 1826.

At the house of his eldest son, Clifton-down, Bristol, aged 79, Colonel Henry Le Blanc, 40 years Major of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and late Lieut.-Col. of the 5th Veteran Battalion. He was appointed Ensign in the 71st Foot 1789, Lieut. 1795, Captain 1799, Major 1806; Lieut.-Colonel of the 5th R. Vet. Battalion Feb. 1807; and Major of Chelsea Hospital Sept. 22, 1814.

At Douthwaite Lodge, near Kirbymoorside, the relict of W. Shepherd, esq.

At the residence of C. W. Loveridge, esq. Chard, aged 15, Catherine-Helen, only dau. of the late William Tucker, esq. of Coryton Park, Devon.

July 14. Aged 48, Charles Collick, esq. of North-terrace, Brompton, and Upper Thames-st.

At Penton Lodge, near Andover, Eliza, eldest dau. of Wm. Cubitt, esq. M.P.

At Welford, Miss Ferraby, dau. of the late Rev. J. Ferraby, many years Vicar of that parish.

At Newtown House, Box, Wilts, aged 23, Samuel William Holworthy, esq.

At the Firs, Binfield, co. York, the Hon. Mrs. Cunliffe Lister Kay, widow of E. Cunliffe Lister Kay, esq. of Manningham hall, and sister to the late Lord Talbot de Malahide. She was Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Talbot, esq. by Margaret Baroness Talbot de Malahide. She was married first to George Mellifont, esq. and in 1844 became the third wife of Mr. Lister Kay, who died in 1853.

At Brighton, aged 69, Miss Mary Ann Rymer, last surviving dau. of the late James Rymer, esq. surgeon, R.N. of Reigate, Surrey.

July 15. Suddenly, on the road from church, the lady of Nathaniel Barwell, esq. of Wembury Hall, Devon.

At Heavitree, near Exeter, Col. William Henry Bent, on the retired list of the Royal Artillery. He attained the rank of Captain 1839.

At Thorn, Switzerland, Jane, wife of the Rev. James Furnival, late of Henbury, eldest dau. of the late Charles Shand, esq. of Everton, near Liverpool.

Aged 42, John Halle, esq. late English Professor at the Royal Colleges of Sedan and Charleville.

At Ryhope, Hannah-Ann, wife of William Hill, esq. and only dau. of the late Marmaduke Featherstonhaugh, esq. of the Hermitage, Chester-le-Street.

At Lower Sydenham, aged 68, Margaret, widow of Thomas Hunt, esq.

At Dalston, aged 39, Robert, only son of John Macord, esq. of Limehouse, leaving a widow and six sons.

At Gravesend, John Meacham, Lieut. 86th Regt. second son of the late Major John Cathcart Meacham, 28th Regt.

At Blankenberg-Harz, Germany, Bridgetina-Jane, relict of Gen. Munro, of Novar Lodge, Cheltenham, eldest dau. of the late Col. Marlay.

At Sturry vicarage, aged 52, James Pope, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. James Pope, M.A. Vicar of Great Stanghton.

At Halstead, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Duncan Sinclair, esq. surgeon.

At Kensington, aged 41, James Wilkin, esq.

At Brighton, aged 65, Robert Winter, esq. of Bedford-row, London.

July 16. At Maidstone, aged 82, Mrs. Bowles.

At St. John's Lodge, Battersea-rise, aged 72, George William Cockerell, esq.

At Kensington, aged 71, Richard Pretyman Cotton, gent.

At her brother-in-law's the Rev. J. Spencer Pearsall, Eccleston-terrace South, Hannah, third dau. of Matthew Devenish, esq. late of Bulford, Wilts.

At Instow, N. Devon, Elizabeth-Howard, wife of Arthur Frame, esq. R.N. late of Linnholme, Hamilton, N.B.

Killed by the bursting of a shell, in the trenches of the right attack, before Sebastopol, aged 28, Rowland Aynsworth Frazer, Capt. 42d Royal Highlanders, second son of Col. Frazer, late 42d Royal Highlanders.

At Bideford, aged 85, Mrs. Susan Glynn, late of Glynn, co. Cornwall.

At Scutari, of dysentery, Captain the Hon. John William Hely Hutchinson, of the 13th Light Drag. brother to the Earl of Donoughmore. He was the only son of John the third Earl and K.B. by his second wife Barbara, 2nd dau. of Lt.-Col. William Reynell, of Castle Reynell, co. Westmeath. He was formerly Aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

At Ventnor, aged 25, Harriet-Ellen, third and last surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. B. W. D. Sealy, H.E.I.C.S.

At Yarm, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of William Simpson, esq. formerly of Leven Bridge.

At Dularigy, near Dundalk, while on a visit to a friend, aged 37, James Michael Hankin Turvin, esq. of Tetworth Hall, Hunts, Capt. in the Cambridge Militia.

At Selby, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Weddall, esq.

At Osmotherley, aged 97, Mrs. Hannah Wright.

July 17. At Aldersey Hall, Cheshire, aged 78, Samuel Aldersey, esq. He succeeded his father in 1803, and was Sheriff of Cheshire in 1816. He married in 1824 Lucy, dau. of Geo. Baylis, esq. of Shiffnall, and has left issue Hugh Robt. Aldersey, esq. his son and heir, and other children.

At Boulogne, William John Forrest Baker, esq. only son of the Rev. John Baker, of Exeter.

At Bigby, Lincolnshire, aged 26, Dudley Thos. Barnard, 52d Madras N.I. second son of the Rev. Charles Barnard.

At Woodbridge, aged 79, Abrahom Brook, gent.

At Langdon, Dawlish, Caroline, wife of William Cosens, esq.

At Poulton-le-Fylde, aged 51, William Elletson, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county palatine of Lancaster.

At Winchester, Cecilia, second surviving dau. of the late Col. Jennings, of Stoke, Devonport.

At Folkestone, Miss Ellen Langton, dau. of the late William Langton, esq. of Sutton, Surrey, formerly of Cippenham, Bucks.

Marianne, wife of Robert Lemon, jun. esq. of Her Majesty's Privy Council Office, Whitehall.

In Woburn-place, aged 45, John Lewis, esq. solicitor, late of Arundel-st. Strand, and Ealing, Middlesex.

Aged 70, Jane, relict of Capt. Mundell, 69th Regt.

At Embleton, Northumberland, aged 80, Lewis Perigal, esq.

At Kentish Town, John Pitts, esq.

At Lynn, aged 20, Maria, youngest dau. of the late George Platten, esq.

The wife of William Singleton, esq. of Allerton-hill, Chapeltown, near Leeds.

At Romaldkirk, aged 105, Mr. George Stephenson.

At Gilmerton, near Edinburgh, Alexander Wilkie, esq. only son of the late Matthew Wilkie, esq. of Newburn.

At Balaklava, aged 20, Lieut. Charles Throckmorton Witham, R.M. eldest son of the late Sir C. Witham, of Higham, Suffolk.

July 18. Aged 79, Ann, sole surviving sister of George Fossey, esq. Dunstable.

At the house of her cousin John Freeman, esq. Ernest-st. Regent's-park, London, Miss Dorothy Ann Freeman, late of Leamington and Melton Mowbray.

Aged 90, Joseph Glover, esq. of Dalton-fields, Yorkshire.

At Golden-green, near Sevenoaks, aged 92 Frances, relict of E. Jardine, esq. banker, Sevenoaks.

[illegible]

At Newcastle-on-Tyne [illegible]

[illegible]

In Belgrave-sq. aged [illegible], the Lady Louisa-Anne-Maria [illegible], sister to the Earl of Sefton.

In Queen Anne-st. aged 62, Thomas Morris, esq. of [illegible] Castle, Carmarthenshire, and formerly of St. Leonard's.

[illegible]

[illegible] Lieut. the Hon. [illegible] Fitzclarence, fourth and youngest son of the late Earl of Munster. He was a Lieut. in the 7th Fusiliers [illegible], and was serving as aide-de-camp to his Colonel, the late Colonel Yea. He suffered amputation of the left leg and the right

hand, which operations he bore with great fortitude, and for some days was progressing most favourably.

In Tollington-road, Upper Holloway, aged 57, T. G. Halsey, esq. late of Bishopsgate-st.

In Park-crescent, aged 67, the wife of Charles Hammersley, esq.

At Anerley, Matilda, wife of the Rev. G. Edw. Tate, Incumbent of St. Jude's, Southwark.

July 26. At Teignmouth, aged 71, Geo. Cotsford Cale, esq.

Aged 30, Maria-Louisa-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Cobbold, M.A. Rector of Long Melford.

At Constantinople, aged 3, Lucy-Mary, and on the 27th, aged 4½, Charlotte-Leila-Louisa, daus. of A. Carlton Cumberbatch, esq. H.M.'s Consul General in Turkey.

At Canterbury, aged 68, Helen, youngest dau. of the Rev. Joshua Dix, late Minor Canon of the cathedral.

At Clifton, aged 75, Anne, relict of John Hare, esq. of Firfield House, near Bristol, only surviving sister of Robert Cottle, esq. of Clapham Park.

At Bath, Miss Landeg, niece of the late Rev. John Bowen, of Bath.

At Park Hall, Derb. John Fran. Middelton, esq.

At Scarborough, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Nicholson, esq. of Bishopwearmouth, dau. of the late John Maling, esq. of the Grange, co. Durham.

At Brighton, Ann-Lane, widow of Adam Oldham, esq. of Upper Tooting.

July 27. Aged 51, Robert Field, esq. of Pyrgo Park, Essex.

At Ryde, aged 81, Jane, relict of Thomas Hillier, esq. formerly of Sheat Farm, Isle of Wight.

At Donington, Linc. aged 78, Mr. Thomas King, for many years Secretary of the Marine Society, London.

At Worcester, Mary, relict of Richard M'Arthur, esq. late of Dublin.

At Helmingham Hall, Suffolk, Alfred, son of Mr. Tollemache.

At the Ash's, Walton-on-the-Naze, aged 55, Harriet-Louisa, wife of Samuel Wilson, esq.

Aged 67, William Yeatherd, esq. of Staining-lane, London.

July 28. At the residence of her brother, the Rev. W. Birch, at Chiselborne, aged 64, Miss Ann Haysome Birch.

Aged 36, at Carlisle, James Farish, esq. son of James Farish, esq. late Member of Council at Bombay.

At Dunkerque, France, aged 52, Anna-Louisa-Byam, wife of Winchcombe Savile Hartley, esq. of Rosenvale, Ludgvan, Cornwall.

In Harewood-place, Hanover-sq. aged 65, John J. Hensley, esq.

At Warley Barracks, Brentwood, Essex, in medical charge of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Depôt, aged 57, Alexander Russell Jackson, esq. M.D.

At Histon, Camb. aged 79, Phillippa, widow of E. Kirby, esq. only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Sumpter, esq. of Histon.

At Ramsgate, Isaac, son of the late Isaac Moore, esq. of Maida-hill.

At Canterbury, aged 77, Elizabeth-Ismay, relict of John Partridge, esq. eldest dau. of the late John Cumming, esq.

At South Knighton, Bickington, near Ashburton, aged 59, Thomas Tozer, esq. formerly of Axbridge, Som.

July 29. Mrs. Bedingfield, widow of J. J. Bedingfield, esq. of Trinity-hall, Bungay.

At Hammersmith, aged 79, Edw. Belfour, esq.

At Stratford, Essex, aged 54, Francis Chatterton, esq.

Aged 69, John Dugdale, esq. of Dovecot, near Liverpool.

At Tythegston Court, Glamorganshire, aged 68, Lucy, widow of Hugh Lord, esq. Madras Civil Service.

At Rosebank, Greenock, aged 54, John Martin, esq. Provost of Greenock.

At Froyle, near Alton, Hants, aged 67, Mary-Elizabeth Moody, eldest dau. of Richard Vernon Moody, of Southampton, esq. and Mary-Annabella his wife, and granddau. of William Nicholas, esq. of Froyle.

Aged 34, Eliza, wife of Edward Mason Thompson, esq. of Aubrey House, Keyhaven, near Lymington.

At Balmoral-place, aged 83, Hannah, widow of the late John Teed, esq. M.P.

July 30. Aged 63, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Bowyer Adderley, of Fillongley Hall, co. Warwick, youngest dau. of the late John Taylor, esq. of Moseley Hall, co. Worcester.

At Stockton-on-Tees, aged 85, Watson Allcock, esq. M.R.C.S., magistrate of the county of Durham, and more than once mayor of Stockton.

At Fulham, aged 69, Charlotte, wife of F. M. Bassano, esq. apothecary to the Forces.

In Old Broad-st. aged 78, Robert Baxter, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Bernard Villas, Norwood, Mary-Ann, widow of Bernard Clark, esq.

At Brighton, Augusta, younger dau. of Charles Danvers, esq.

At Wookey House, Somerset, aged 58, Robert Davies, esq. for 33 years town-clerk of Wells.

At Burrington vicarage, aged 45, Lucinda, wife of the Rev. Samuel Davis.

At Kirkland, near Dumfries, aged 85, Major William Davis, formerly of the 7th Dragoons.

At Stoke Newington, aged 65, Fred. Dowler, esq.

At Delaford, Templeogue, Dublin, at her stepfather's Henry F. Pilkington, esq. aged 14, Gertrude, youngest surviving dau. of the late Harris Dunsford, esq. M.D. of Upper Seymour-st. Portman-sq.

At Ipswich, aged 50, William Charles Fonnereau, esq. of Christ Church Park, Ipswich, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy-lieut. for Suffolk.

At Cassel, Germany, aged 20, George Hartopp, esq. eldest son of E. B. Hartopp, esq. Little Dalby Hall, Leic.

At Richmond, Miss Raw, sister of the Rev. J. C. Raw, Vicar of Ainderby.

At Hayton, Yorkshire, aged 82, Charles Rudston, esq.

At Wallingford, aged 79, Jane, widow of John Webbe, esq. surgeon R.N.

July 31. At Abingdon, aged 50, Chas. Archer Curtis, esq.

At Farningham, Kent, aged 72, George Edwards, esq.

At Broxbourne, aged 74, Sarah, widow of Thos. Goodchild, esq. formerly of Highwood-hill, and late of Mecklenburgh-sq.

At Clifton, aged 67, Jane, widow of Wm. Price, esq. surgeon, of Weston-super-Mare.

In Great Coram-st. Mary, wife of George Read, esq. R.N.

At Ashford, Kent, aged 78, Emily, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Charles Stoddart, Rector of Newchurch.

Lately. At Frome, aged 62, Sarah, relict of Francis Allen, esq.

At Edmonton, aged 73, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Firminger, esq. LL.D.

At Toeplitz, in Bohemia, Prince Alexander Ghika, formerly reigning Prince of Wallachia.

At Waverhill, Handsworth, Staff. the residence of his sister Mrs. Rhodes, David Henry Bell Haynes, esq. only son of the late D. A. B. Haynes, esq. of Copford-place, Essex.

At Clifton, Mrs. S. F. Lloyd, relict of S. Lloyd, esq. of Bath, dau. of the late Samuel Fred. Milford, esq. of York.

Drowned while bathing near Carmarthen, Miss Rees and Miss Ann Rees. Their governess rushed into the water to save them and was also drowned.

At Arbec, from an injury sustained in being thrown from his carriage, aged 99, the Marquis

de Rochemore. He was the friend and companion of Louis the XVIIIth throughout his exile in England, and held high rank at the Court of Charles the Xth. In 1830 he abandoned political life, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his long existence.

At Pontefract, aged 26, Capt. Charles Edward Stainforth, West York Rifles, late of 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Killed in action, off Viborg, while commanding a boat, aged 17, George Edward Story, midshipman in H.M.S. Arrogant, and second son of John B. Story, esq. Lockington Hall, Leic.

Aug. 1. At Malta, of wounds received before Sebastopol on the 18th of June, in the attack upon the Redan, aged 19, Lieut. Charles Augustus Penrhyn Boileau, of the Rifle Brigade, fourth son of Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. of Ketteringham, Norfolk, and nephew to the Earl of Minto. He was first wounded in the leg and afterwards near the heart. Having placed in his breast pocket his prayer-book and a miniature portrait of his noble mother, the bullet passed through the former, and glanced off from the corner of the miniature into his body; and he was then able to walk between one and two miles to his camp. His gallantry had been especially commended by the late Commander-in-Chief.

At Netherhampton, near Salisbury, aged 65, William Grove, esq. son of the late Thomas Grove, esq. of Ferne, Wilts.

In Grosvenor-sq. aged 19, Emily-Jane, fifth dau. of Charles Douglas Halford, esq.

At Wrentham, Suffolk, aged 78, Jas. Hingeston, the last surviving son of the late Rev. James Hingeston, M.A. Vicar of Reydon, and Southwold.

At Llandudno, by falling over the cliff, Miss Kirkpatrick, the only dau. of Mr. John Sinclair Kirkpatrick, of the firm of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Co. Harrington-st. Liverpool. Although she fell from a height of sixty feet, she was apparently unhurt, and continued perfectly sensible for more than two hours, when she breathed her last breath. The surgeons were of opinion that she died from the effect of the shock alone.

At Otterston, Fife, Selina-Mary-Anna, wife of William H. Moubray, esq. dau. of the late J. B. Rooper, esq. of Abbots Ripton, Huntingdonshire.

At Bridlington-quay, Miss Oxley. While sitting under a cliff, a portion of earth, weighing about thirty tons, fell upon her, so that when the body was dug out life was quite extinct.

Aug. 2. At Southsea, Hants, aged 69, Lydia, wife of Vice-Admiral Peter John Douglas, dau. of the late Admiral Moriarty.

At Camberwell, aged 77, Wm. Bernard Cooke, esq.

At Bagdale, Whitby, aged 78, Mrs. Martha Dale, last surviving dau. of the late Joseph Barker, esq.

At Clapton, aged 61, Fred. Duesbury, esq. M.D.

At Upham, Hants, aged 82, Edw. Morant Gale, esq.

At St. Alban's, Monkstown, co. Dublin, Anne-Cockrall, relict of James Trail Hall, esq. Mountjoy-sq. Dublin.

At Oporto, aged 73, George Knowsley, esq. eldest son of the late George Knowsley, esq. of Cottingham Grange, co. York.

At Wandsworth-common, aged 65, John Leach, esq.

At Ratton, aged 15, Florence-Emily, eldest dau. of Freeman Thomas, esq.

Aug. 3. At Brandsby Hall, Yorkshire, aged 44, Francis Cholmeley, esq. He was the eldest son of Francis Cholmley, esq. of that place, by Barbara, 5th dau. of Henry Darell, esq. of Cale Hill, Kent, and married in 1838 Harriet, youngest dau. of Charles Gregory Fairfax, esq. of Gilling Castle.

At Alderminster Lodge, near Stratford-upon-Avon, Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple, C.B. of the Artillery, Madras.

Aged 77, John Eliot, esq. of Lambourne, Essex.

At Westcombe near Evercreech, Som. aged 80, Thos. He[illegible]

Chari[illegible] [illegible]ton.

At Cheltenham, aged 70, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Tickell, C.B. Bengal Engineers.

Annabella, wife of R. C. Tomlinson, esq. Notley-pl. Braintree.

At Wellington, Som. Miss Webber, late of Winslade House, near Totnes.

Aug. 4. At Redcar, aged 36, Lancelot Parker Booth, esq. of Bishop's Auckland.

At Falmouth, aged 54, Mary, wife of Comm. Wentworth Parsons Croke, R.N. She was the dau. of John Smith, esq. of Falmouth.

In London, aged 42, Francis, eldest son of the late David Flintoff, esq. of Newcastle.

At the residence of his brother, Red-hill, Havant, aged 23, Francis Richard Hawker, Capt. 6th Dragoon Guards, second surviving son of Gen. Sir Thomas Hawker.

Sarah-Antonia, wife of James Hilton, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.

In Fitzroy-sq. aged 64, Catherine, relict of Barnard Joseph, esq.

Aged 80, Charles Moor, esq. of Woodbridge.

In St. Andrew's-pl. Regent's-park, aged 53, Thomas Plowden Preland, esq. of Coxford Grange, Shropshire.

At Richmond, Mary, wife of Henry John Turner, esq.

At Dunmow, aged 80, Frances-Barbara, widow of George Wade, esq.

At Lee Grove, Blackheath, Henrietta-Mary, wife of William Henry Yaldwyn, esq. of Blackdown, Sussex. She was the eldest dau. of Henry Bowles, esq. of Cuckfield, was married in 1830, and has left issue.

Aug. 5. At Stradbally, Lieut. Bourne, of the Waterford Artillery.

Aged 65, George Cooper, esq. of Great Glenn, near Leicester.

At Sudbury, Middlesex, Jane-Elizabeth, widow of Gen. Graham, Madras Civil Service.

At Grenada, Spain, of cholera, aged 56, Frances, widow of the Very Rev. Dr. Edmund Goodenough, Dean of Wells. She was a daughter of Samuel Pepys Cockerell, esq. of Westbourne House, Middx. was married in 1821, and left a widow in 1845.

At Newntown, near Tetbury, aged 59, Owen Hall, esq. second son of the late Thomas Hall, esq. of Harpsden Court, Oxf.

At Bale, Norfolk, aged 60, Charles William Hill, esq. late of Waterden.

At Beamont, Jersey, Col. Robert Luxmoore, late Lieut.-Col. of the 15th Regt. He entered the army in 1820, and had served 34 years on full pay.

At Newcastle, aged 16, Gertrude-Jane, eldest dau. of Charles Atticus Monck, esq. of Belsay, Northumberland.

At Morningside, near Edinburgh, Miss Eleanora Ogilvie, third dau. of the late Adam Ogilvie, esq. of Hartwood-myres.

At Thornton Heath, Croydon, aged 61, Ann, wife of John Kidson Woodward, esq.

Aug. 6. At Lindlay Grange, Leic. aged 38, Hurst Greenway, third son of John Craddock, of Camphill, Nuneaton, banker.

Aged 67, Mary, wife of James Day, esq. of the Mount, York.

At Fareham vicarage, Hants, Lucretia, wife of the Rev. W. S. Dumergue.

Aged 80, Margaret, second dau. of the late Richard Howard, esq. of Carnarvon.

In Foley-place, aged 67, James King, esq.

At Heavitree, William-John, eldest son of J. M. Madden, esq.

At the residence of his son the Rev. Edward Puttock, aged 68, James Puttock, esq.

In Hamilton-place, St. John's-wood-road, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of George Tuckey, esq.

Aug. 7. At London, in Montagu-sq. Thomas Dunn, esq. formerly of Newcastle.

At her father's the Rev. Robert Green Jeston, Rector of Avon Dassett, Warw. aged 32, Caroline Lettice, wife of the Rev. George Routh Howard, Incumbent of Asgarby, Lincolnshire.

At Hagley, near Stourbridge, aged 66, Thomas Webb Hodgetts, esq. a magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Stafford. He married in 1814 Isabella, 4th dau. of Robert Rankin, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and had an only dau. Eliza-Anne, married to Capt. W. W. Chambers, R.N.

At the residence of Wm. J. Lindsay, esq. Charlewood-st. Pimlico, Sarah, relict of F. Wilkin, esq. and youngest dau. of the late John Skinner, D.D. of Salisbury.

At Jerrett's Pass, aged 75, Jane, relict of Edward Wolfenden, esq. of Dublin.

Aug. 8. At Brighton, aged 73, Miss Mary Thomasson Burchall, of Chesterfield House, Tunbridge-wells.

At Clonmel, aged 84, George Markham, esq. formerly Lieut. in the old Tipperary Militia.

At Camden Park, Tunbridge-wells, aged 64, Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Pratt, second and only surviving dau. of the Marquess Camden.

At Brighton, aged 81, Ann, relict of S. A. Severne, esq. of Portland-pl. and Thenford, co. Northampt. She was the dau. of Thomas Brayne, esq. of Barton, co. Warwick; was married in 1794, and left a widow in 1845, having had issue a numerous family. (See our vol. xxv. p. 318.)

In Orsett-terrace, Hyde-park, Emma, wife of Frederick James Louis Wyatt, esq.

Aug. 9. At Southampton, Elizabeth-Matilda, relict of the Rev. Wm. Austen, Rector of Horsted Keynes, Sussex, eldest dau. of the late John Butler Harrison, esq. of Southampton.

At Redruth, Cornwall, aged 83, John Bawden, esq. a native of Southmolton, formerly of Chard, and many years Major-Commandant of the East Devon Yeomanry Cavalry.

Aged 39, Edward H. Cameron, esq. of Chester-terrace, Eaton-sq.

At Abbey Farm Lodge, St. John's-wood, aged 39, Francis Dumergue, esq.

In York-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 58, Harriet-Catherine, second dau. of the late Henry Gregg, esq.

Charles John Pembroke, esq. of New-inn Hall, Oxford, and of Chertsey, only son of the late Rev. Chas. Pembroke, Rector of Weybridge, and many years Curate of Chertsey.

At Davies-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 50, Mdme. Delphine Perigrini, who destroyed herself by taking laudanum. The deceased resided with her brother, a French literary gentleman, and was the widow of a French advocate who died three years since in this country, and was buried in Kensal-green cemetery. Since his death she had been inconsolable. In a letter addressed to her brother she begged that her body might be buried in her clothes, by the side of her beloved husband, and that the cause of her death might be engraved on each side of her tomb. Verdict—"temporary insanity."

At Danbury, William Pertwee, esq.

Aug. 10. At Birling, near Warkworth, aged 79, Alice, last surviving sister of the late Henry Cramlington, esq. alderman of Newcastle.

At Hastings, aged 32, John Lewis Payne, esq. third son of the late Rev. Sir Coventry Payne, Bt.

At Weeping-cross, near Stafford, aged 50, John Kenderdine Shaw, esq.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Anna-Maria, wife of J. R. Somerville, esq. formerly Captain Scots Greys, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered									Births Registered.
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
July 28 .	566	162	138	141	29	—	1036	576	460	1403
Aug. 4 .	552	122	132	137	20	—	963	473	490	1678
,, 11 .	551	145	120	146	31	—	993	482	511	1583
,, 18 .	623	144	132	159	37	—	1095	550	545	1697

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Aug. 24.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
75	9	34	2	29	1	42	4	46	6	43	7

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 27.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 10*d.*	to 5*s.* 4*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 6*d.*	to 5*s.* 2*d.*
Veal	4*s.* 4*d.*	to 5*s.* 4*d.*
Pork	3*s.* 6*d.*	to 4*s.* 6*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 27.

Beasts	4,349	Calves	166
Sheep and Lambs	24,370	Pigs	576

COAL MARKET, Aug. 24.

Walls Ends, &c. 18*s.* 0*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 15*s.* 9*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 57*s.* 3*d.* Yellow Russia, 57*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26, to Aug. 25, 1855, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	59	61	57	29, 79	cldy. hvy. rain	11	63	73	62	30, 8	cloudy, fair
27	52	71	63	, 81	do.	12	63	68	66	, 20	do. rain
28	63	73	63	, 89	do.	13	61	69	57	, 23	fair, cloudy
29	64	75	64	, 93	do. heavy rain	14	62	70	56	, 23	slight rn. cldy.
30	63	74	65	, 90	fair	15	60	70	62	, 21	fine
31	58	68	57	, 79	do.	16	65	74	60	, 23	do.
A 1	63	72	65	, 88	rain, fair	17	64	74	62	, 25	do.
2	65	73	63	, 84	cloudy, do.	18	66	74	62	, 31	do.
3	54	73	63	, 81	fine, rain	19	68	76	66	, 24	do.
4	66	70	58	, 71	do.	20	62	76	61	29, 76	do.
5	59	69	59	, 99	cldy. showers	21	62	76	62	, 85	rain
6	60	71	64	, 96	fair	22	63	73	63	30, 1	fine
7	64	70	61	, 79	rain, fair	23	64	74	64	, 4	fair
8	61	70	60	, 79	do.	24	62	73	67	29, 86	cloudy
9	61	67	50	, 87	showers	25	61	72	61	, 88	do. rain
10	60	70	55	, 91	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July and Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28	215	91 6/8	90 7/8	92 3/8	—	—	—	—	19 22 pm.
30	—	91 3/4	91 1/8	92 6/8	—	—	—	30 pm.	19 22 pm.
31	—	91 7/8	91 1/8	92 5/8	—	—	—	—	19 22 pm.
1	214	91 7/8	91	92 1/2	4	—	230	—	19 0 pm.
2	215	91 3/4	91	92 1/2	4 1/16	—	—	28 29 pm.	19 0 pm.
3	214	92	91 1/4	92 5/8	4	—	—	31 pm.	21 22 pm.
4	—	91 3/4	91 1/8	92 3/8	—	—	—	—	18 21 pm.
6	215	91 3/4	91	92 1/2	—	—	—	28 pm.	21 0 pm.
7	215	91 3/4	91 1/8	92 1/2	4 1/16	—	231	—	19 22 pm.
8	214	91 3/4	91	92 1/2	4	—	—	—	19 22 pm.
9	214 1/2	91 5/8	90 7/8	92 3/8	—	—	—	28 31 pm.	19 0 pm.
10	—	91 3/4	91	92 1/2	4	—	—	—	
11	—	91 3/4	91	92 1/2	—	—	—	—	19 21 pm.
13	214	91 7/8	91 1/8	92 5/8	4 1/16	—	231 1/2	29 32 pm.	19 21 pm.
14	214 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/8	92 5/8	—	—	232 1/2	29 31 pm.	18 21 pm.
15	215 1/2	92	91 1/4	92 3/4	—	—	—	27 30 pm.	15 18 pm.
16	214 1/2	91 7/8	91 1/8	92 5/8	—	—	—	26 pm.	14 18 pm.
17	—	92	91 1/4	92 3/4	—	—	233	—	13 0 pm.
18	—	92 1/4	91 1/2	93	—	—	—	—	12 15 pm.
20	—	92 1/8	91 3/8	92 7/8	—	—	230 1/4	29 pm.	13 16 pm.
21	214 1/2	92 1/8	91 3/8	92 3/4	4	—	—	25 30 pm.	13 16 pm.
22	—	92 1/4	91 3/8	92 7/8	—	—	—	26 30 pm.	13 16 pm.
23	215 1/2	92 1/8	91 1/4	92 3/4	—	—	—	29 30 pm.	13 16 pm.
24	216	92 1/8	91 1/4	92 3/4	4	—	—	—	16 0 pm.
25	216	92	91 1/4	92 3/4	—	—	233	26 pm.	12 15 pm.
27	—	92 1/8	91 1/4	92 1/2	4 1/16	—	—	30 pm.	12 15 pm.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Tradesmen's Tokens of 17th Century.—Mr. Brockett, of Gateshead, who is preparing an illustrated Catalogue of the Yorkshire Tokens, is disposed to append to his work a list of all the collectors of Tokens in the kingdom, with a view to enable them, by mutually communicating information, to contribute towards the formation of a complete Tradesmen's-Token-History of the kingdom. Mr. B. will be glad to receive the addresses of any collector, or collectress, who may be willing to assist in this way in accomplishing the object in view.

Mr. Urban,—Permit me to consult your readers upon a matter of some general interest. I mean the way of life of William Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England, who resided in Westminster from 1701 to his death in January 1719. He had a house in Queen's Square in 1713; and there is a tradition that he assisted Sir Theodore Jaussen in constructing that square. He had extensive knowledge as a mathematician, and an obscure trace exists of his having taught mathematics in Westminster about the beginning of the last century, at a time when he was struggling for an indemnity for his losses in Darien, which the Government at last granted.

It is also certain that he lived in Westminster in 1703, when he gave his own books as the foundation of a public library of finance and trade. Another curious tradition proves him in Queen's Square at this period. My narrator of that tradition, an old inhabitant of Westminster, used to hear his father tell of the famous calculator employed by Government, who lived there; and who, sitting over his papers at the window, prevented the boys at play disturbing him with their noise, by regularly striking his table with a *little hammer*, as my friend's father had heard from other people. This would carry us far towards 1717, when *three* editions of Paterson's last work, that on the *Sinking Fund* advocated by Walpole and adopted by Parliament, were published.

Yours, &c. Westmonasteriensis.

To the constitutional lawyer the last Session of Parliament will be remarkable for having decided the question as to the right of contractors for loans to sit in Parliament; a decision, perhaps, more consonant with common sense than the strict dictates of law. The antiquary of a century hence will also, perhaps, note in his *Hallam* that it was in this year that the two Houses ceased to communicate by a Master in Chancery or the Queen's Ancient Sergeant, and substituted for these old gentlemen the simple expedient of a letter.—*Times.*

The late Joseph Hume, M.P. and H.R.H. the Duke of Kent.—It is a very curious and interesting fact that the last letter written by the late Mr. Hume was to the Queen, informing her that he had a balance to pay into her hands, saved from the wreck of her father's property, of which the duke had made him a trustee. About a dozen persons, among whom was Hume, had engaged to pay off the duke's debts, and Hume managed it all—he saved the duke's credit, paid off all his debts, coaxed his property, allowed him to die a popular and respected man, and, in clearing up his own affairs in the world, had a considerable balance to pay into the hands of his old friend's daughter. This, of course, will astonish people, who could never have supposed the radical Hume on good terms with a royal duke. But there was something more than that. He was on good terms with the Queen, who had, as a girl and a woman, as Princess and Queen, the highest regard for him, and for whom he had the most unbounded respect.

The will of the late Marquess of Thomond has been proved at Doctors'-commons by Mr. William Stanhope Taylor, of Tunbridge Wells, the husband of one of the deceased nobleman's nieces, and his nephew, Mr. Mark Antony Saurin, of Dublin, and Mr. Frederick Dowling, of Bath, the trustees and executors. The personal estate in England is sworn under 50,000*l.* The testator devises his mansion in Bath, with its contents, to the Marchioness, for whom he has liberally provided. The estates in Ireland are to be sold by the trustees, and the proceeds are to be divided among his collateral relatives. The following are bequests to charitable institutions in Bath—General Hospital, 100*l.*; Bath United Hospital, 100*l.*; Penitentiary, 100*l.*; East and West Walcot Dispensaries, Monmouth-street Society, and Eye Infirmary, 50*l.* each.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.

The Lives of the Queens of England of the House of Hanover. By Dr. Doran. 2 vols. 8vo. 1855. Bentley.

OUR readers are familiar with the style of Dr. Doran. They know his wonderful fertility of illustration, the ease with which he enlivens the dullest subjects, and how aptly he brings his variety of lore to bear upon every incident that falls under his pen. He here applies himself to a higher theme than any he has previously touched. The Queens of England under the House of Hanover—the history of the court of England for more than a hundred years—is the business now before him. He treats the subject like a fruit-garden, passing through it from tree to tree, and gathering something ripe and pleasant wherever he plants his foot.

Of the first queen mentioned in the book, Sophia-Dorothea, the wife of George I. one rather wonders how she got here, for queen she never was. The daughter of a German potentate of little renown and less importance, a duke of the small territory of Zell, the lady brought to her husband a respectable fortune and an attractive person; her heart she did not bring him, for it was already given to another. She married under the persuasion of her father for the chance of royalty, which she never obtained. Her husband married for the only purpose which ordinarily unites kings and queens. She brought him a prince and also a daughter, and he rewarded her with neglect and insult. He surrounded her with his mistresses, and heaped upon her all the ill-usage which in such a case seems to come naturally from a weak and vulgar nature. Miserable but for the circumstance of her having children, it was the ill-fortune of Sophia-Dorothea, in the little court of her husband's father, the Elector of Hanover, to be thrown in the way of a young Count Philip Christopher von Königsmark, whom she had known in her own home when she was a child. The early acquaintance was renewed under circumstances which rendered it doubly dangerous. Königsmark, as colonel of the elector's guards, had access to the palace at all times, and was the very man to attract a lady's eye and to flutter a heart that was not firmly held and bound, as the lawyers have it, in the chains of a legitimate affection. Königsmark was moreover every way fitted for an intrigue;—a bold unscrupulous fellow—licentious as he was handsome and accomplished. Some little courtesies which he was observed to render the princess attracted attention and she was warned. One would have thought that her children would have been to her a perpetual warning, did not every one know instances in private life in which the tie even of a numerous family has been insufficient to restrain a wandering heart. Dr. Doran fights the cause of Sophia-Dorothea manfully, but we think unsuccessfully. The facts he tells as an historian neutralise his ingenuity as a champion. Letters passed between them. As electoral princess she several times admitted him to a private audience. Again and again was she warned. Her husband's treatment of her, when he became suspicious, was even brutal. She fled from his house to that of her father, who insisted upon her return to her home and children. She returned accordingly. One night, when her husband

was absent, she received Königsmark in her chamber, in the presence of an obsequious *confidante*. It is said that he went thither upon an invitation forged by one of the mistresses of her father-in-law. It matters not. When he arrived he was admitted, and Sophia poured the tale of her woes resulting from the conduct of one libertine into the ears of another, equally worthless, but far handsomer and in every way more attractive. The count was of course all sympathy. He offered to escort her to a refuge—some happy spot where she would be secure against the wrongs of her husband. He mentioned Paris, and proposed to protect her thither. She more modestly suggested the court of her cousin of Wolfenbuttel. Such conversation was continued until past midnight.

In the meantime the writer of the forged letter, probably astonished at the success of her villainy, hastened to the prince elector, the father of Sophia's husband, and procured from him an order to arrest Königsmark as he left the chamber of the princess. A body of armed men was stationed in a hall through which the count was to pass. They were told to kill him rather than permit him to escape. Hidden behind a massive projection around the fire-place they awaited their victim. As he passed they rushed on him from behind. The touch of a hostile hand roused the gallant man to defend himself. He drew his sword and dealt around him, but the soldiers—who belonged to the domestic or household guard—rushed on him with old-fashioned weapons, spears or battle-axes, and in an instant he who had just quitted—probably reluctantly—the excited delights attendant upon wooing a married princess in the chamber sacred to her husband, fell dead at the feet of his assailants. The old elector, astounded at the fatal result, thought to save exposure by directing an immediate interment of the body. A hole was dug in one of the vaults, or under a staircase in the palace, and there, covered with quicklime, the young count was quickly huddled away out of sight.

How to deal with Sophia-Dorothea was a question of enormous difficulty. A consistory, or some tribunal of that character, specially appointed, investigated the case. All the facts connected with Königsmark were kept out of sight—buried with him in his grave. A divorce was pronounced, on the ground that Sophia-Dorothea had refused to live with her husband, which was construed into a desertion of her matrimonial duties. Everything that the most injured husband could receive from the law was given to the electoral prince. He was allowed to marry again, and his wife's property was in some way or other turned over to him in trust for her children, with the annual reservation of some eight or ten thousand thalers for herself. With this income she was subjected to perpetual imprisonment in the castle of Ahlden, near Zell. Dr. Doran, as we have stated, contends stoutly for the innocence of Sophia-Dorothea. We hold the facts stated by him to be sufficient evidence to the contrary. The virtue of a wife is gone when she gives the encouragement of a midnight interview to such addresses as those of Königsmark. But is there not extant other evidence upon the subject than that mentioned by Dr. Doran? Are there not in existence the letters which passed between the princess and Königsmark? Have they not been lately published in Germany? We have been told so, and that they establish conclusively the guilt of the princess.* We do not mean of course to deny the many extenuating circumstances which may be pleaded on behalf of the unhappy Sophia-Dorothea. She was shamefully ill-used, but she was a mother, and from her person was to spring a race of kings. She was incautious, and had faults of temper. Towards her husband any exhibition of ill-temper might be excused, but the infinite importance to society of the unsullied maintenance of the virtue of a wife forbids us to say one word in palliation of her conduct towards Königsmark. Condemn, if you will, as unnatural and absurd the whole system of royal marriages, allow it to be a fearful and terrible leading

* Since this was written we have ascertained that the letters in question were published in 1847 in the *Blätter für literarische Unterhaltung*, and that our information as to their contents is strictly accurate.

into temptation—the same may be said of many marriages in private life—but so long as the marriage tie exists, any tampering with its sacredness on the part of the woman destroys the very foundation of all the rights and duties of society. If the conduct of her husband towards Sophia-Dorothea was past endurance, it is incredible that she was altogether without redress, and equally so, that to obtain redress was the motive which prompted her intimacy with Königsmark.

This tragic incident took place in 1694. In 1715 the husband of Sophia-Dorothea succeeded to the throne of England. She still remained a prisoner at Ahlden, where she kept up the state of a sovereign princess, and busied herself in acts of charitable duty towards her neighbours, but was totally dead to all her old connections. The increased dignity of her husband, the fortunes of her children, one of whom had become Prince of Wales, and the other Queen of Prussia, were nothing to her. She remained "Duchess of Ahlden," and nothing more. Rumours of these changes may have reached her, but she took no part in them. In no sense whatever was she ever Queen of England. Dr. Doran tells us that the only domestic incident during the reign of her husband, in which she was permitted to participate, was the mourning for her mother, the Duchess of Zell. She had, however, interests of her own, one of which was that of saving money, either from the love of accumulation, or with a view to an escape by bribing her keepers. But her agents were dishonest, and she lost her money. In this state of absolute seclusion she lived until the 2nd November, 1726, shortly after which day the London Gazette announced the decease of a "Duchess of Ahlden," without remark or comment.

The next subject of Dr. Doran's lively pen is Caroline, the Queen of George II. a lady whose character reads very differently, according as we derive it from a Whig or Tory writer. That she was a woman of unquestionable mental superiority is the boast of one party, and the unwilling admission of the other. Substantially ruler of the country for many years, she probably did more to fix the House of Hanover on the throne than any other royal person. Her husband, with his mistresses, was with many people an object of contempt, but who ever dreamed of applying the word "contempt" to Caroline? Half her life was past in rectifying her husband's blunders, or doing acts by way of counterpoise, and what she did, she did nobly, with true queenly dignity of manner and spirit. Her tongue was one of those "with a tang," and made her many enemies, but so did it friends. Many things she did kindly, many liberally, many generously, nothing meanly. We say this in spite of Dr. Doran's harsh comments upon her acting on the recommendation of Walpole to advise the King to bring his Hanoverian mistress with him to England. It was a case of a complex character—one of those cases which can only occur to royal wives; but in our judgment Caroline acted on the occasion with a degree of self-sacrifice almost heroical. Her conduct to the mean-spirited and perverse Prince Frederick, her eldest son, is fully detailed by Dr. Doran. As in almost all family quarrels, neither party was actually in the right, and certainly Frederick was as malicious and unprincipled a person as can be conceived. He evidently prided himself, like a silly boy, upon spiting those whom a mere regard for propriety, to say nothing of duty or affection, ought to have taught him to treat with some degree of respect. The Queen, on her side, exercised towards her son her power of sharp talking in a way which was in the highest degree reprehensible; and her refusal to see him on her death-bed was, perhaps, scarcely justified even by his abominable conduct on the occasion—

"We shall have good news soon," he was heard to say at Carlton House; "We shall have good news soon: she can't hold out much longer." There were people who were slow to believe that a son could exult at the idea of the death of his mother. These persons questioned his "favourite," Lady Archibald Hamilton, as to the actual conduct and language adopted by him, and at such questions the mature mistress would significantly smile, as she discreetly answered, "Oh, he is very decent."

That Caroline was a woman of the highest courage, and capable of the most dignified self-devotion, is un-

questionable. No one was ever more intolerant of cant, or affectation of any kind, and no one, in her own person, when placed in solemn circumstances, exhibited more strikingly the power which is found in simplicity and plainness of speech and behaviour. Dr. Doran's account of her death-bed exemplifies this portion of her character:—

And so matters went on, progressively worse, until Sunday, the 20th—the last day which Caroline was permitted to see upon earth. The circumstances attending the queen's death were not without a certain dignity. "How long can this last?" said she to her physician, Tessier. "It will not be long," was the reply, "before your Majesty will be relieved from this suffering." "The sooner the better," said Caroline. And then she began to pray aloud; and her prayer was not a formal one, fixed in her memory by repeating it from the Book of Common Prayer, but a spontaneous and extemporary effusion, so eloquent, so appropriate, and so touching, that all the listeners were struck with admiration at this last effort of a mind ever remarkable for its vigour and ability. She herself manifested great anxiety to depart in a manner becoming a great queen; and as her last moment approached, her anxiety in this respect appeared to increase. She requested to be raised in bed, and asked all present to kneel and offer up a prayer in her behalf. While this was going on, she grew gradually fainter, but, at her desire, water was sprinkled upon her so that she might revive, and listen to, or join in, the petitions which her family (all but her eldest son, who was not present) put up to heaven in her behalf. "Louder!" she murmured more than once, as some one read or prayed. "Louder, that I may hear." Her request was complied with, and then one of her children repeated audibly the Lord's Prayer. In this Caroline joined, repeating the words as distinctly as failing nature would allow her. The prayer was just concluded, when she looked fixedly for a moment at those who stood weeping around her, and then uttered a long drawn "So ——!" It was her last word. As it fell from her lips the dial on the chimney-piece struck eleven. She calmly waved her hand—a farewell to all present and to the world; and then tranquilly composing herself upon her bed, she breathed a sigh, and so expired. Thus died Caroline; and few queens of England have passed away to their account with more of mingled dignity and indecorum.

Dr. Doran's second volume contains the lives of two ladies whom many of the present generation can well remember: Charlotte, Queen of George III. and Caroline, the unhappy wife of his successor. Never did two persons stand in more absolute contrast.

Strange as it seems to those who remember Queen Charlotte only in her latest years, and stranger still to those who look upon the portrait prefixed to Dr. Doran's second volume, the young girl Charlotte-Sophia of Mecklenburgh Strelitz was judged by her contemporaries to possess features by no means unattractive. Perhaps their judgment was led astray by the print-shops' likenesses of the young queen, and especially by the one mentioned by Dr. Doran of a young beauty, from the plate of which the printseller erased the name, and issued the portrait of that of the royal consort. But although certainly never handsome, or even good-looking, there was about her at her accession the charm of fresh and blooming youth, and the attractiveness of self-possession and easy manners. She was what our grandmothers used to call, and think at the same time they were speaking commendable English, "vastly genteel."

Her personal history as queen lacks the excitement of curious adventure or moving incident of any kind. She and her husband began life in the simplest of all possible ways, and whenever they could indulge their own tastes, simplicity was followed by them in everything. Her first object was to make herself acquainted with the language of the people over whom she was called to preside, and in the disposition of her day a considerable portion of every morning was for a long time given up to this important business, under the tuition of Mr. Majendie. "She was an apt scholar," says Dr. Doran, "improved rapidly, and though she never spoke or wrote with exceeding elegance [we should have said, with any elegance at all], yet she learned justly to appreciate our best authors, and was remarkable for the perfection of taste and manner with which she read aloud." Needlework was her chief personal employment, and music her relaxation, the harpsichord being her instrument, which she accompanied with her voice

"almost *en artiste*." Her chronicler records also that one of her evening amusements was "a homely game at cribbage," and that "the innocently-spent day" was closed with a dance. In all this there was much to commend, but that which made her reign conspicuous even from its commencement, and still stamps upon it a character most honourable, was the decorum and external purity which she introduced at court. The kind of people who had carried everything before them in the royal palaces and in the kingly presence from the time of Charles II., the ladies who gloried in their shame and outfaced all modesty and female decorum, disappeared at once from that high scene. The common sense and virtue of a simple German girl put them to the rout. Evil customs which the licentious court of France had made fashionable throughout Europe for at least a century, no longer received support in England:—"The English court," remarks Dr. Doran, "was now the only court in Europe at which vice was discountenanced, and virtue set as an example and insisted on in others." This sudden revolution—a revolution of the highest and most beneficial character—was the work of Queen Charlotte. To her belongs the glorious title of "RESTORER OF THE PURITY OF THE ENGLISH COURT," and although some of her own children failed to profit to the full by their mother's good example, the seed which she sowed has never failed. To her it is attributable that vice has never, since 1760, been able again to lift up its brazen face at court and elbow modesty out of doors. Nor—let it be remembered—was the change one that affected merely the court. In this country there is a large body of people amongst whom the example of the court, be it for good or ill, is omnipotent. Before Charlotte's time that example had too frequently been one of evil character. She threw all the weight of the court into the other scale, and that not doubtfully or occasionally, but decidedly and consistently. Inestimable have been the blessings which have been the result. The whole tone of the morals and usages of society have thus been gradually improved. People have ceased to be ashamed of not being considered vicious; the leaven introduced by Queen Charlotte has gradually leavened the whole lump.

Nor was it merely a courtly purity which Charlotte patronised and practised. No household in the kingdom was better managed, or conducted on simpler principles, than that of the youthful king and queen. They were early risers, and thus secured two hours in the morning "emphatically as their own." At eight o'clock there was "a joyous family breakfast" of parents and children. At one or two o'clock the children dined, and whenever it was possible the king and queen dined with them. All the family met again at the close of the day, and there was a weekly holiday passed in Richmond gardens, or some other quiet spot, where father, mother, boys, and girls, gave themselves up to sports and enjoyments of all kinds. The result of this excellent physical training was obvious in the free growth and healthy appearance of the royal children—"THE *family*"—as it was the custom of the fathers and mothers of that day to term them. There are few of us who cannot bear testimony to the enthusiasm with which our fathers and mothers used to speak of the gracefulness and beauty which distinguished the royal stock, and the attachment which was excited towards them by their free and graceful courtesies. Such families, properly considered, are objects of intense commiseration. No life on earth is so deeply dangerous as the one to which they are born. Surrounded by temptations; fooled by flatterers; never able practically to become acquainted with the realities of life, or to regard men and women except as creatures made to serve them; and above all things, unable to indulge their affections, but made—that is, their hearts, and the disposal of their hands—the puppets of political factions and state convenience, — God help them! Their grandeur becomes a mere wearisome chain, and their so-called greatness is too frequently a covering to as much unhappiness as exists anywhere in the wide world.

Time as it ran on brought many troubles into the family of Charlotte. The character of the king rendered him occasionally unpopular. The Prince of Wales was fooled and cheated, and

involved in innumerable dissipations, from which it would be next to a miracle if the heir-apparent in such a country as ours could escape. He fell also, naturally, into the arms of the political opposition, and thus added the disputes of faction to the pecuniary and other difficulties which arose between him and his father. Ultimately the king's mind gave way, first temporarily, and afterwards with few if any lucid intervals. Party disputes added acuteness to the misery thus brought into the royal family. Perhaps in the whole kingdom there was not a more divided or a more afflicted mother and family than Queen Charlotte and her noble children during the disputes about the Regency. Of the queen's conduct at that time we will not speak. She learned bitterly by what unreal mockeries she was surrounded, and may well be pardoned if the knowledge thus forced upon her urged her into some acts of indiscretion.

But that which made Queen Charlotte most unpopular as her life drew towards its close was her fondness for money, and a presumed obstinate attachment to the forms and ceremonies of her station. These were two feelings which are said to have grown upon her in after-life. As a young woman she was esteemed perhaps not generous, but certainly free in money matters; in age she became penurious and a hoarder. An additional allowance of 10,000*l.* per annum, paid to her for attending upon her sick husband, was set down to her love of money, and made her extremely unpopular. As a young queen the forms of royalty were an incumbrance to her, she delighted to shake them off; in middle age she became strict and punctilious to her children; and in old age she is currently believed to have clung to old-fashioned etiquette with a pertinacity not less childish than it was opposed to the universal spirit of an age which called for a relaxation of all cumbrous ceremonies. The little shrivelled old lady, whose countenance had become the very reverse of attractive, and whose habit of snuff-taking made her an object of ridicule, outlived the popularity which waited on the young bride, and even accompanied the motherly matron; although, from all we see of the matter in Dr. Doran's volumes, probably the popular feeling towards her majesty was built upon very slight foundation. The time has not yet arrived when the whole truth upon these subjects can be learnt. When it comes, it is not unlikely that Queen Charlotte's fame will be benefited by the disclosure. No one will contend that she possessed any single element of greatness, and if in old age weaknesses and infirmities grew upon her, still she remained, what she had ever been, an upholder of things good, and a firm maintainer of the honour and respectability of the English Court. Peace be to her memory!

Caroline of Brunswick, the last of the queens whose fortunes are discussed by Dr. Doran, forms a melancholy, nay even in some sense a disgusting subject for biography. The times are too recent, the shadows upon her tomb too dark and angry, too many of the actors in the great scene of what was called her trial are yet amongst us, and too few of the private documents relating to that melancholy business have yet been published, for an historical writer to deal with the subject effectually. Dr. Doran has used his materials with good effect. We rather think that the biography of Caroline is the best in the work, but after all the writer's labour it is a sad and miserable history. Caroline came of a brave and noble stock, and possessed qualities which betokened the character of her descent. When she described the heart of a Brunswicker as a place where fear was not to be found, the heart she delineated was her own. This noble heart was left by her parents almost untrained. Never was any one more entirely indiscreet, or more absolutely without the power of self-guidance. The martial sternness of her father excited her to rebellion, the frivolous silliness of her mother moved her to contempt. Loving laughter, and possessing the power of exciting it in others, she never paused to consider whom her sharp sentences might wound. Wishing to be popular, and bountiful in giving even to a fault, she yet too often made enemies of those upon whom she conferred favours, by the wrong way in which she did what in itself was

right. When selected to become the bride of a prince who had led the life of a town rake for many years, and who, besides a multitude of temporary acquaintances, had been already married to one if not two most charming women, she was a mere ignorant vivacious child, who wrote badly, spelt badly, dressed badly, was inattentive even to personal cleanliness, and was totally unacquainted with the manners and character of the people amongst whom she was going—knew, in fact, nothing about them, except that her intended husband was a libertine, and his mother a precise, severe old lady, whom from childhood she had been accustomed to hear talked about with disrespect. Caroline's leading quality was sprightliness—a quality in itself admirable, and, under the circumstances, inestimable, but it was a sprightliness unguided by any principle, a mere thoughtless, airy, frivolous, uncontrolled ebullition of good spirits, which had no aim except that of producing a temporary effect. It must not be supposed that this sprightliness was always good tempered. Not at all. When the circumstances and the humour served, she could use raillery and sarcasm with what she thought excellent effect; and, when in the hands of cunning people, she could be led to do this, or almost anything else, without difficulty. She had no concealments, and, when thrown off her guard, would follow any guidance.

The selection of such a wife for such a son seems to have rested mainly with George III. Amongst his foolish actions, it was perhaps the silliest. "To keep" a husband like the Prince of Wales would have been "a task indeed" for the cleverest woman in Christendom; as it was, he was turned over to a weak giggling girl, without education and without principle, ignorant of herself, of the world, and of every thing. What ensued ought not to have surprised any one. Disgust on the part of the prince, and fiery indignation on that of the lady, were the natural results.

After the birth of the Princess Charlotte, and the separation between her parents, the Princess of Wales's hankering after popularity assumed a new form. She was for ever thrusting herself before the public, and claiming their pity on account of the persecution to which she was unquestionably subjected. The Prince, on his part, grew to hate her most intensely. Every new exhibition of her anxiety to have the people on her side added depth to his animosity, and that which annoyed him most of all was to find that, although the success of the Princess was but partial with the higher classes of the community, she managed to secure to herself the affection of their daughter the Princess Charlotte. This was a great point for the unhappy Caroline, but she did not avail herself of it. The return of peace opened the continent and she determined to travel. In England she had rendered herself conspicuous by actions which were far too free to be agreeable to our notions of propriety. On the continent she seemed almost to throw aside restraint. At first her conduct was strange, odd, extravagant, in the highest degree. After a time it took the form of perfect recklessness on the score of modesty. Her English attendants now abandoned her; and her household fell into the hands of Italians, dignified by titles which she took upon herself to grant. Assisted by them she made the shores of the Mediterranean, and of Lake Como, echo with tales of her free, and, according to English notions, immodest life. What ensued is well known. On the accession of her husband to the throne she returned to England to claim her rights as Queen, and dare inquiry into her conduct. The folly of a ministry, over compliant to the wishes of the sovereign, occasioned the investigation to assume a form which excited public sympathy on her behalf. She was believed to be oppressed, and was therefore taken up by the people. Her battle was fought triumphantly, she was saved from legal penalties, and thought she should have been supported in counter attempts at annoyance. Failure broke her heart. The removal of her body to the sea coast for embarkation was effected in a way which irritated the people—still consistent in their opposition to presumed injustice. The streets of London were barricaded and blood was spilt around the hearse, but the people got their way, and the un-

fortunate Caroline found at last a resting place by the side of her brave father and brother, in the vaults of the church of St. Blaize, the patron of Brunswick.

These tales of mingled splendour and unhappiness are effectively told by Dr. Doran. The moral of the book is that

—— 'tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perked up in a glistering grief
And wear a golden sorrow.

In this life there is nothing really worth striving for but that peace of mind which is the result of a heart at ease, and a conscience brought into conformity with the will of God.

SHAKSPERE COMPARED WITH GREEK AND LATIN WRITERS.

(*Continued from p.* 251.)

Hamlet.

1.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.—Act i. Sc. ii.

πάντων ἄριστον ἄνδρα τῶν ἐπὶ χθονὶ
κτείνασ' ὁποῖον ἄλλον οὐκ ὄψει ποτέ.—Soph. Trach. 808.

Slaying of all men upon earth the best,
Such as we never shall behold again.

2.

But tell,
Why thy canonized bones, hearsed in death,
Have burst their cerements! why the sepulchre,
Wherein we saw thee quietly in-urn'd,
Hath cast thee up again!

εἴδωλον Ἀργου.
ἄλεύ, ὦ δᾶ· . . .
ὁ δὲ πορεύεται δόλιον ὄμμ' ἔχων,
ὃν οὐδὲ κασθανόντα γαῖα κεύθει.—Æsch. Prometh. 580.

It comes, the spectral form of Argus!
Hide it, O earth! I tremble at its shape,
Still it is there! its countenance as night!
And earth no longer hides the buried dead!

3.

Confin'd to fast in fires,
Till the foul crimes, done in my days of nature,
Are burnt and purged away.—Act i. Sc. v.

Penitusque necesse est
Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris,
Ergo exercentur pœnis. . . . .
Aliis sub gurgite vasto
Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.—Æn. vi. 737.

4.

And thy commandment all alone shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain.—Act i. Sc. v.

ἣν ἐγγράφου σὺ μνήμοσιν δέλτοις φρενῶν.—Æsch. Prom. 808.

Think upon these words,
And grave them on the tablets of thy brain.

5.

To hold as 'twere the mirror
Up to nature.—Act iii. Sc. ii.

καλὸν ἀνθρωπίνου βίου κατόπτρον.—Aristot. Rhet. Lib. iii. c. 3.

A truthful mirror shewing the life of man.

6.

For murder, though it have no tongue, will speak
With most miraculous organ.—Act ii. Sc. ii.

ἄναυδος, σαφὴς, ἔτυμος ἄγγελος.—Æsch. Seven Chiefs, 82.

A clear, a true, a tongueless messenger.

King Richard III.

1.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy;
Thy schooldays frightful, desperate, wild, and furious;
Thy prime of manhood, daring, bold, and venturous;
Thy age confirm'd, proud, subtle, sly, and bloody.—Act iv. Sc. iv.

ἀλλ' οὔτε νιν φυγόντα μητρόθεν σκότον,
οὔτ' ἐν τροφαῖσιν, οὔτ' ἐφηβήσαντα πω,
οὔτ' ἐν γενείου ξυλλογῇ τριχώματος,
Δίκη προσεῖπε καὶ κατηξιώσατο.—Æsch. Seven Chiefs, 661.

But neither when his eyes
First saw the light of life; nor in the growth
Of infancy; nor in th' advancing years
Of youth; nor in his riper age—did Justice
E'er deign instruct, or mark him for her own.—Potter.

3.

Amaze the welkin with your broken staves.—Act iii. Sc. iii.

δοριτίνακτος αἰθὴρ ἐπι
μαίνεται.—Id. Ib. 142.

The gleaming lustre of the brandish'd spear
Glares terribly across the troubled air.—Potter.

Othello.

1.

What did thy song bode, lady?
Hark! canst thou hear me? I will play the swan,
And die in music.—Act v. Sc. ii.

ἡ δέ τοι, κύκνου δίκην
τὸν ὕστατον μέλψασα, θανάσιμον γόον,
κεῖται φιλήτωρ τοῦδ'.—Æsch. Agamem. 1419.

See where he lies; and she
That like the swan warbled her dying notes,
His paranymph lies with him.—Potter.

2.

I am not sorry neither; I'd have thee live;
For, in my sense, 'tis happiness to die.—Act v. Sc. ii.

οὐκ οὕτω θανεῖ,
ὥσπερ σὺ σαυτῷ τόνδε προὔθηκας νόμον.
ταχὺς γὰρ Ἅιδης ῥᾷστος ἀνδρὶ δυστυχεῖ.—Eurip. Hippol. 1048.

Though on thyself thou hast pronounced thy doom,
Thus thou shalt not die, for to the wretched
Death is happiness.

3.

Of one that loved not wisely, but too well.—Act v. Sc. ii.

Ἔρωτες, ὑπὲρ μὲν ἄγαν
ἐλθόντες, οὐκ εὐδοξίαν—
εἰ δ' ἅλις ἔλθοι
Κύπρις, οὐκ ἄλλα θεὸς
εὔχαρις οὕτω.—Eurip. Medea, 627.

Immoderate love no honour knows;
But wisely when pursued, not heaven
Contains a lovelier deity.

King Lear.

1.

I am a man
More sinn'd against, than sinning.—Act iii. Sc. ii.

ἐπεὶ τά γ' ἔργα μου
πεπονθότ' ἐστὶ μᾶλλον ἢ δεδρακότα.—Soph. Œd. Col. 266.

Yes, for my deeds I am the sufferer,
Not th' offender.

2.

Let the great gods
That keep this dreadful pother o'er our heads.
Find out their enemies now.—Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes
Unwhipp'd of justice: hide thee, thou bloody hand;
and cry
These dreadful summoners grace.—Act iii. Sc. ii.

Hi qui trepidant, et omnia fulgura pallent,
Quum tonat: exanimus primo quoque murmure cœli;
Non quasi fortuitus, nec ventorum rabie, sed
Iratus cadat in terras—cura graviore timetur
Proxima tempestas—saxa Deorum
Hæc et tela putant.—Juven. xiii. 223.

3.

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in woman.—Act v. Sc. iii.

γλώσσης τε σιγὴν ὄμμα θ' ἡσυχὸν πόσει
παρεῖχεν.—Eurip. Troj. Capt. 656.

Her voice was ever gentle to her lord,
Gentle her bearing.

4.

Thou must be patient; we came crying hither:
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the air,
We wawl, and cry.—Act iv. Sc. vi.

Non vides qualem vitam nobis verum natura promiserit,
quæ primum nascentium omen fletum esse voluit.—
Seneca, De Consolat. ad Polyb. c. xxiii.

Romeo and Juliet.

1.

When griping griefs the heart doth wound,
And doleful dumps the mind oppress,
Then music, with its silver sound,
With speedy help doth lend redress.—Act iv. Sc. v.

οἵτινες ὕμνους ἐπὶ μὲν θαλίαις,
ἔτι τ' εἰλαπίναις, καὶ παρὰ δείπνοις
εὑροντο, βίου τερπνὰς ἀκοάς.—Eurip. Medea, 194.

Who for the feasts and banquets have invented
Songs and sweet hymns, th'enhancing solaces
Of human toils.

It was the lark, the herald of the morn,
No Nightengale.—Act iii. Sc. v.

Ἦρος δ' ἄγγελος ἱμερόφωνος ἀηδῶν.
Sappho, Schol. Eurip. Electr. 184.

The sweet-voiced nightengale, herald of the spring.

King Henry VIII.

1.

Cromwell! I charge thee fling away Ambition;
By that sin fell the angels: how, then, can man,
The image of his Maker, hope to win by't?—Act iii. Sc. ii.

τὶ τῆς κακίστης δαιμόνων ἰφίεσαι
φιλοτιμίας, παῖ; μὴ σύγ'. ἄδικος ὁ θέος.—Eurip. Phœniss. 541.

Why dost thou woo Ambition,
That most malignant goddess? O, forbear!
For she's a foe to Justice.—Wodhull.

2.

Like the lily,
That once was mistress of the field, and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head, and perish.—Act iii. Sc. i.

Purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro
Languescit moriens; lassove papavera collo
Demisere caput.—Æn. ix. 435.

King Henry VI.—Part III.

The owl shriek'd at thy birth, an evil sign;
The night-crow cried, aboding luckless time;
Dogs howl'd.—Act v. Sc. vi.

Obscænique canes, importunæque volucres,
Signa dabant.—Georg. i. 470.

Cymbeline.

Is there no way for men to be, but women
Must be half workers?—Act ii. Sc. v.

χρῆν ἄρ' ἄλλοθεν πόθεν βροτοὺς
παῖδας τεχνοῦσθαι, θῆλυ δ' οὐκ εἶναι γένος.—Eurip. Medea, 573.

Far better were it for the human race
Had children been produced by other means,
No females e'er existing.—Wodhull.

Anthony and Cleopatra.

1.

Though it be honest, it is never good
To bring bad news.—Act ii. Sc. v.

στέργει γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἄγγελον κακῶν ἐπῶν.—Soph. Antig. 277.

The bearer of bad news is loved of none.

Twelfth Night.

She that had a heart of that fine frame
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will she love, when the rich golden shaft
Hath kill'd the flock of all affections else
That live in her?"—Act i. Sc. i.

Sic cogitabam: hic parvæ consuetudinis
Causâ, mortem hujus tam fert familiariter,
Quid si ipse amâsset? quid mihi hic faciet patri?
Terence, Andr. Act i. Sc. i.

C.

THE DUTCH CRITICS OF THE 16TH, 17TH, AND 18TH CENTURIES.

IN selecting for our readers' notice the lives and literary labours of some of those distinguished men whose names are indissolubly united with that of Holland their country, we have chosen those only who flourished at the time of the revolt of the Netherlands from Spanish rule, and during about 120 years after that event. Not but that great men lived and flourished in the Netherlands both before and after that epoch, but that we have thought the coincidence of their literary labours with a time of troubled politics and almost continual wars worthy of remark, and that their appearing at what may be termed the commencement of the Dutch power in Europe, when their efforts in the quieter pursuits of life aided the energy of their political chiefs in exalting their national name, is a matter to be noticed.

Thus we might say much upon the life and literary labours of the great Erasmus—a man, of whom the more we know, the more we have cause to admire and to respect him; one who, all things considered, was second to none of his age in candour and amiability, superior to most in profound scholarship and general learning. But Erasmus stands rather by himself: he belongs to a time when Holland was not known as Holland; and he lived successively in so many parts of Europe, disseminating his light and his learning so widely, that his native country is not quite entitled to claim him entirely as her own. Italy and Switzerland have equal claims; and he was a true citizen of the world in the most elevated sense of the term. Our notices will be confined to a period occurring after his death: and we find in the annals of Holland such a long catalogue of names all eminent, and justly eminent, in their day, that the principal difficulty is to make a due selection out of so many that are worthy of distinction. The subject, therefore—which can never be popular, from the very nature of its material,—requires to be condensed rather than expanded, and our remarks shall be as brief as the case will admit.

Our Readers should recall to their minds the peculiar position in which Holland was placed at the end of the 16th century, when that small assemblage of states had ventured to brave the power of the greatest monarchy in the world; and, aided partly by the peculiar circumstances of the times, and the relative positions of other powers, but mostly by the indomitable energy of their inhabitants, they emancipated themselves from the tyranny of Spain, and stood forth the second really free republic since the decline of the palmy days of the turbulent democracies in Italy. It is a struggle, the magnitude of which we cannot, perhaps, rightly estimate at the present day: but it was the second attempt of a people to gain political liberty, just as the Reformation had been, in the early part of the same century, the second to gain religious liberty; and it was successful. Switzerland forms the other and the closest parallel to Holland in modern Europe: but Switzerland had not so unequal a contest to go through. The power of the house of Austria in the days of William Tell was nothing compared to what it became in the time of Philip II. And, again, the Swiss, though eminently brave, had the natural strength and the inspiration of their mountains to aid them in the struggle: the Dutch, on the other hand, had only the calm monotony of their marshes and canals, or the intricate windings of their old feudal cities, to help them in fighting for their native homes, and to make those homes dear to them. They fought notwithstanding, aided at times by neighbouring Protestant powers: and they fought well, and the victory was ultimately theirs. But at the outset of the contest it was not as if Poland should ever again rise against the colossus of Russia; or La Vendée against France; still less as if the North American states could again have to fight for their lives against their mother country: but it was as though a single county or department of England or of France should defy all the rest, and, after suffering the extremities of war, should win the title of "independent." We

may judge, however, of the spirit which animated the Dutch in their bloody and obstinate resistance, by the results that immediately followed: they did not split themselves up into states that were jealous of and bickering against each other, and doing nothing in the political world, as Switzerland has ever been; nor did they run wild with freedom, and end in a military despotism, as France has twice done; nor did they degenerate into an upstart, insolent, and sordid set of men, talking of peace and freedom, but prone to foreign aggression and social tyranny, as in the United States of North America. Though they had many faults to reproach themselves with, and though they were, perhaps, not more nor less immaculate as to political vices than other nations, they certainly did present to the world, for nearly two centuries after their emancipation, the sight of a sober-minded, industrious, and intelligent people, enjoying and not very greatly abusing their freedom, leading the way in the pursuits of commerce, and maintaining in arts and arms, in science and in literature, one of the most honourable positions ever attained by any people. Who would ever have suspected the Dutch—those quiet, phlegmatic, amphibious creatures—of being able to found and to maintain a school of painting, which in its peculiar points has never been surpassed, and appears now in a fair way never to be rivalled? Who could have foretold that the merchants and fishermen of Amsterdam and Rotterdam should send out navies to cope with those of England and France, and even at one time to ride triumphant in the Thames? Yet so it was; and, as we shall see, the sons of the merchants and the pastors of Holland shed a lustre on the universities of their native land not to be eclipsed by all the light of Italy, or Germany, or France, or England; and they have taken a place in the world of letters not to be estimated by the ephemeral opinions of a single generation, but such as has stood the test of time, and becomes more solid the longer it endures.

Modern scholars in tracing back their researches are almost sure, in some branch or other, to come upon a Dutch foundation; and there is scarcely any department of ancient literature in which they will not find that Dutch critics have laboured so effectually as to leave little room for new criticisms properly so called. If any light be now shed upon ancient literature,—and it comes in a copious stream from Teutonic regions,—it takes its origin in the application of other sciences to polite letters: it springs from a more extended knowledge of mankind, from a better insight into the physical differences of the human race,—from more accurate geographical description,—from the slowly-extending diffusion of a knowledge of Eastern history, Eastern usages, and Eastern languages,—and from the advantage which every subsequent race of examiners into such matters must have over their predecessors by the possibility of comparing and sifting the labours of those who have gone before them.

Few modern critics will disclaim the debt of literary gratitude due to their Dutch brethren of former days. The circumstance of a bright period of literary distinction (to say nothing of what was done in the other branches mentioned above,) following immediately upon the political emancipation of the Dutch, forms the peculiar glory of that people: it has not happened to the same extent in other republics, though much has been done in Switzerland, and something is now doing in the United States; the cases, it is true, are not in all respects parallel; yet the harvest of literary honour that Holland had the good fortune to reap cannot be denied as fairly and peculiarly her own portion.

We now proceed to notice a few particulars of the lives and labours of some of her more eminent literary sons. Their lives indeed are so well known in the learned world that what is to be said may be put in a small compass.

Justin Lipsius was born at the village of Isch, near Brussels, Oct. 18, A.D. 1547, his father's uncle, Martin Lipsius, having been a great friend of Erasmus. It appears that he made considerable proficiency in his studies, for at the age of nine years he had composed several poems: and soon after entering his nineteenth year he published some lectures. It is said that he had once the intention of enter-

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He had previously published his treatise Mare Liberum, in reply to Selden's Mare Clausum, and had asserted the free right of the Dutch to trade in the Indian Ocean. In 1618 he was involved in the fall of his protector Barneveldt, and was condemned, not like him to death, but to a scarcely less severe punishment, perpetual imprisonment and confiscation of all his property. He was confined in the castle of Louvestein; from whence, after a year and a half, his wife, Mary van Regelsberg, rescued him by smuggling him out of the prison in a chest employed by a washerwoman at Gorkum, for bringing backwards and forwards his linen. He now took refuge at the court of Louis XIII., where he was munificently received and allowed a pension by that monarch. Here he resided eleven years, and wrote in the interval several of his principal works, among others the celebrated treatise De Jure Belli et Pacis, which is the foundation of the modern law of nations. At this time also he published his great work on the Truth of the Christian Religion, which he had originally written, or rather sketched out, in verse, having merely intended it to be a sort of popular treatise for the use of sailors in the Dutch East India service. He ultimately gave it to the world in its well-known shape of Latin prose, of admirable elegance and purity—the characteristics indeed of all his Latinity,—and this work has since been translated, at various times, into English, French, Flemish, German, Greek, Persian, and even Arabic. The translator in the last case was Pococke, the famous English traveller, who had the highest opinion of its merits, and seems to have contemplated its being employed in the conversion of Mahometans to Christianity. In 1632 he once more returned to Holland, on the invitation of Prince Frederic Henry of Nassau; but finding his enemies still too much embittered against him he went to Hamburg, and there, in 1634, received the post of ambassador to the court of France from Queen Christina of Sweden. Upon this he returned to Paris and again resided there eleven years; but after this period a feeling of jealousy on the part of the Chancellor Oxenstiern against Cardinal Richelieu (who had rescinded the pension of 3,000 livres formerly granted to Grotius,) caused him to be recalled. He went to Stockholm, obtained leave to retire from the queen, and set off to return home; but the ship in which he had embarked was wrecked on the coast of Pomerania, and he died in the small town of Rostock, August 28, 1645. His body was brought to Delft, and there interred in the family vault.

Few men, whether during or after their life, have enjoyed a greater and perhaps a better founded literary reputation than Grotius. His works are very voluminous, and all good; all characterised by profound learning and good sense: the admixture of which qualities may be ascribed to his long experience of the world arising from his habits of public life. His notes on the gospels are not inferior in excellence to those of any commentator; and besides the greater works mentioned above, his histories of Belgium and of the northern nations, his letters, his various theological tracts, and his minor historical treatises, are still read by the studious. Altogether they form noble monuments of such a well-stored, ingenuous, and excellent mind. In religion Grotius appears to have been an Arminian, although some have asserted that he was a Socinian, and others have even called him an atheist, without any foundation. One of his biographers styles him a moderate Protestant, anxious to reconcile the Lutheran with the Roman Church. Notwithstanding the excellence of his treatise on the Right of Peace and War—which was undertaken by him at the recommendation of Peiresc, and met with universal approbation in northern and western Europe—it was put on the list of proscribed books at Rome. The History of the Low Countries is divided into twenty-three books, and comprehends the period from the departure of Philip II. to the year 1608: it is a work that may be compared to the Historical Memoirs of De Thou. Salmasius, Milton's adversary, was jealous of this great man's merit, and employed his pen against him.

Grotius left three sons and a daughter. Of the former the second, Peter Grotius, was one of the most skilful diplomatists of the seventeenth century. He held the important posts of

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Brussels, who spent six years in visiting all parts of Italy in search of inscriptions, and, having amassed a great number, he added to them those already collected by other scholars. When he had finished his work, and it was still unprinted, a Flemish gentleman commissioned Smetius to write out for him a complete copy of it. This he set about; but ere it was done his house took fire, and all his MSS. were burnt, except fifty leaves that had been kept apart from the rest. His employer encouraged him to set about the work again, and probably aided him in the task with his purse, for we know that he accomplished it, and placed it in the hands of his patron. This gentleman, Laurinus Van Watervliet, went into France to escape from the wars of the Low Countries, and took with him Smetius's MS. together with the great collection of ancient medals formed by Herbert Goltzius, at an immense cost of time and money; but while on his road had the misfortune to be pillaged of the whole by the English troops then in garrison at Ostend. Poor Smetius meantime had been hung for a Protestant at Brussels; and these great collections seemed to be for ever lost. However, Goltzius married the widow of his brother compiler; and Jan Douza, happening to be sent at that time by the States-General on a public mission into England, had the good fortune to purchase there of a soldier the MS. of the Inscriptions. This was placed in the hands of Lipsius, who published them in one volume folio; but Gruterus afterwards made considerable additions to them, and published them at Heidelberg in 1601. The Emperor of Germany had so high an opinion of Gruterus from this work that he gave him what was then considered a high favour, the exclusive privilege or copyright of his works, and destined for him the title of Count of the Empire, but died before the letters patent were signed. Gruterus is said by one of his biographers to have left notes on all the authors of ancient Greece and Italy, and he certainly has given an excellent edition of Cicero. He was married four times.

John Meursius was born at Losdun, near the Hague, in 1579, and shewed so early an aptitude for classical literature that, before he was thirteen years of age, he could compose Greek verses with facility. Barneveldt, when going as ambassador of the States-General to the Court of France, took the young Meursius with him, in the same way as he took young Hugo Grotius; and sent him with his own son to the university of Orleans, where he studied in the faculty of law. He afterwards accompanied his benefactor to various parts of Europe, profiting by the libraries he inspected; and in 1610, on returning to Holland, was appointed Professor of History and of Greek Literature in the university of Leyden. In 1625 however, being persecuted at home, in consequence of his connection with Barneveldt, he was induced to accept the post of Professor of History and Politics in the university of Sora, then lately established, offered to him by Christiern IV. of Denmark. Meursius discharged the duties of his new office with great credit until his death on Sept. 20, 1639. Meursius was one of the most learned of the great Dutch professors, and has left us several most valuable treatises on ancient Athenian laws and manners, which may be said to be the foundation of what we now know on the subject. These are all published in the great Thesaurus of Gronovius. Another important work is his Glossary of the Greek Language in the Middle Ages, which, though superseded by the larger work of Ducange on the same subject, is nevertheless of no small interest and value. He also left a considerable body of annotations on various Greek authors, and his authority is generally considered decisive in matters of philology.

Daniel Heinsius was born at Ghent, A.D. 1580, and was descended from a family of distinction which had often supplied magistrates for the city. At the age of three years, in consequence of the civil wars then distracting the country, he was carried by his parents into Holland, and there remained for the rest of his life. After studying at the Hague, he was removed to the university of Franeker, in Friseland, where he distinguished himself, and thence came to Leyden, following the courses of Joseph Scaliger. He soon rose to distinction in this university, and ultimately attained the posts of

secretary and librarian of the university, having been, on Scaliger's death, appointed Professor of History in his stead. An eloquent Latin discourse of his on the nature of a good library and the duties of a librarian attracted much notice in those days. The great Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden wished him to accept a political appointment as one of his councillors, and Pope Urban VIII. a learned pontiff, and a patron of letters, earnestly pressed him to come to Rome. The Republic of Venice too conferred on him the dignity of a Knight of the order of St. Mark. He was an excellent Greek scholar, and has left behind him numerous works both in that language and in Latin, including poems and translations of ancient authors. He died Feb. 25, A.D. 1645. His son Nicholas, also a learned man, and a good Latin poet, has left behind him numerous monuments of his literary labours, including editions of Ovid, Valerius Flaccus, Claudius, Prudentius, and Virgil, upon the latter of which he is said to have spent thirty years.

H. LONGUEVILLE JONES.

(*To be continued.*)

THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND.

THE question relative to Her Majesty's right, in pursuance of the Act of Union, to create Peers for that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, to which we adverted in our Magazine for July, seems to turn upon this point, *What is the definite and legal sense of the term "Peerage"?*

Few of our readers will require to be informed that various peerages may be vested in the same individual. Very many members of the House of Lords are now peers both in Scotland and Great Britain, or in Scotland and the United Kingdom; in Ireland and Great Britain, or in Ireland and the United Kingdom; having the privilege of sitting in the House of Lords in virtue of their peerages of Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and of voting in the election of representative peers in right of their peerages of Scotland or Ireland. There are four cases of peerages of all the three kingdoms being vested in one person. The Marquess of Abercorn in Great Britain is Earl of Abercorn in Scotland and Viscount Strabane in Ireland; the Marquess of Hastings in the United Kingdom is Earl of Loudon in Scotland and Earl of Moira in Ireland; the Earl of Verulam in the United Kingdom is Viscount Grimston in Ireland and Baron Forrester in Scotland. Lady Nairne and Keith (by marriage Countess de Flahault) is at once a baroness of Scotland, a baroness of Ireland, and a baroness of the United Kingdom, each of which peerages are essentially distinct: the first she inherited from her mother, and, as she has no son, it will probably descend to her eldest daughter, the Countess of Shelburne, and so to the future Marquess of Lansdowne; whilst the two baronies of Keith, conferred on her father with remainder to his daughter, cannot descend in the next generation to a female. There are other instances in which one person is invested with several peerages having different conditions of remainder or inheritance, which may hereafter be distributed to separate parties. The late Marquess of Londonderry possessed four several patents of peerage of the kingdom of Ireland, and two of the United Kingdom: all the former, together with the barony of Stewart, conferred upon him in 1814, descended to his son, the present marquess; whilst the dignities of Earl Vane and Viscount Seaham, having been conferred with a special remainder to the issue of his second marriage, devolved accordingly on his second son.

In almost every case where the present tenure of a barony by writ is united with that of a peerage by patent, the former, being heritable by heirs female, is liable to become separated from the latter; and this has actually occurred with the baronies—of Roos separated from Rutland, Hastings from Huntingdon, Clifford from Cumberland, Howard de Walden from Suffolk, North from Guildford, besides Talbot, Stanley, Compton, and

others which have fallen into abeyance, whilst the earldom has descended in the line of the heirs male.

These are so many proofs that, in the English peerage at least, though dignities may for a time coalesce, or (as it is generally expressed) inferior may merge into superior dignities, yet they may also under certain circumstances emerge, and again become vested in several individuals. This might be the case with two baronies by writ, were the direct line to fail, and the collateral heirs be different persons; or were they to fall into abeyance between coheirs, the Crown might assign one barony to one, and one to another. And although in Ireland there may now be no baronies by writ,* yet peerages united for a time may have different remainders, as was recently the case with the earldom and barony of Norbury, to which we shall advert again presently.

The framers of the Act of Union, however, appear to have regarded the term "peerage" somewhat differently. In their view it seems that it implied the personal dignity or status of a peer, consisting in the right of sitting in the House of Lords, or of voting for representative peers, without regard to the circumstance whether such person was possessed of more patents of peerage than one.

The Fourth Article of Union between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland contains the regulations under which the peers of Ireland were in future to sit in parliament, and under which the Crown was to "create peers of that part of the United Kingdom, and to make promotions in the peerage thereof."

"To make promotions in the peerage thereof"—an expression certainly inappropriate and incongruous when viewed with eyes that have studied in the pages of Dugdale, Cruise, and Nicolas. It looks as if it had emanated from the War Office or the Admiralty, rather than the College of Arms. When a Captain is promoted to a majority he ceases to be a Captain, when a Major is promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy he ceases to be a Major, and when a Colonel becomes a general officer he is no longer styled Colonel,—though then, and never till then, he may be colonel of a regiment. But when a Baron is made a Viscount he does not lose his barony; when an Earl is raised to a marquesate he is both a Marquess and an Earl; and when a Marquess is elevated to the highest grade of the peerage he still retains all the accumulated dignities that may have descended to him from his ancestors, or that have been previously conferred upon himself.

However, the Act of Union declared

> That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create Peers of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, and *to make promotions in the peerage thereof*, after the Union;

and upon the authority of those few words which we have here printed in the italic character, the successive advisers of the Crown during the present century have acted very largely. The so-called "promotions" in the peerage of Ireland have been made without stint, *mero motu* of the Crown; whilst the "new creations," understanding by that expression the elevation of commoners to the peerage, have been limited, in pursuance of the stipulations of the same article of Union, to one new peerage in lieu of every three that became extinct. In order to show the whole law in this matter we here introduce the entire clause which belongs to this subject:

> That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create Peers of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, and to make promotions in the Peerage thereof, after the Union; provided that no new creation of any such peerage shall take place after the Union until three of the peerages of Ireland which shall have been existing at the time of the Union shall have become extinct; and upon such extinction of three peerages it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create one peer of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland; and in like manner so often as three peer-

* Formerly the Crown exercised its prerogative of summoning to the House of Peers in Ireland, as to that in England, the eldest sons of dukes or earls in their father's baronies; as in the cases of Lord Dunkellin, son of the Earl of Clanricarde, 1711; Lord Forbes, son of the Earl of Granard, 1725; Lord Mountcastle, son of the Earl of Abercorn, 1735; and other earlier instances.—Liber Hiberniæ, t. i. 48.

ages of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland shall become extinct, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create one other peer of the said part of the united kingdom; and if it shall happen that the peers of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland shall, by extinction of peerages or otherwise, be reduced to the number of one hundred, exclusive of all such peers of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland as shall hold any peerage of Great Britain subsisting at the time of the Union, or of the united kingdom created since the Union, by which such peers shall be entitled to an hereditary seat in the House of Lords of the united kingdom, then and in that case it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create one peer of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland as often as any one of such one hundred Peerages shall fail by extinction, or as often as any one peer of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland shall become entitled by descent or creation to an hereditary seat in the House of Lords of the united kingdom; it being the true intent and meaning of this article that at all times after the Union it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to keep up the peerage of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland to the number of one hundred over and above the number of any such peers as shall be entitled by descent or creation to an hereditary seat in the House of Lords of the united kingdom.

(The next clause enacts that peerages in abeyance shall be deemed existing peerages, and that no peerage shall be deemed extinct but on default of claim for a year after the death of the late possessor—the claim to be made in such form and manner as the House of Lords from time to time may prescribe. If after that, or a longer period, a claim be made and allowed, and a new creation shall have taken place in the interval, it is enacted that no new right of creation shall accrue to the crown on the next extinction of a peerage.)

The creation of Irish peerages in the way of "promotion," has, as we have already remarked, been unlimited. They have consisted of six marquesates, —Londonderry, Conyngham, Westmeath, Ormonde (twice, in 1816 and 1822), and Clanricarde; fourteen earldoms.—Limerick, Clancarty, Gosford, Normanton, Charleville, Bantry, Sheffield, Kilmorey, Listowell, Dunraven and Ranfurly; and six viscounts, Templetown, Frankfort, and Gort; —in all, twenty-six. In every case, it may be presumed, the remainder has been *within* the limits of the same heirs who were already in the remainders to the existing peerage or peerages, and thus has been strictly fulfilled the idea of a "promotion" only, and not a "new creation." And yet we find nothing in the letter of the Act of Union to restrain the Crown from granting "promotions" in the peerage with extended remainders.

When in 1827 the earldom of Norbury was granted with a different remainder to that of the existent barony, being limited to the second son of that witty and eccentric law-lord the first earl, though such remainder was within that of the barony, yet it was regarded as a new creation, and founded upon the extinction of the three peerages of Newcomen, Whitworth, and Carlton. In this case, then, the anomaly was presented of an addition to the peerage, without such immediate addition to the number of peers as the Act of Union contemplated. However, when the earl died, in July 1831, his dignities branched out into two "peerages" (in the sense of the Act of Union) instead of one: but only six months after (in Jan. 1832), by the elder brother's death, the two peerages again coalesced, and thus the Crown seemed to have thrown away a turn of conferring a peerage of Ireland.

It has not been very different in some cases where Irish peers of the new creation have been very shortly after advanced to the dignity of peers of the United Kingdom: as Lord Howden, created in 1819, was made a peer of the United Kingdom in 1831; Fitz-Gerald, created in 1826, a peer of the United Kingdom in 1835; Talbot de Malahide, created in 1831, a peer of the United Kingdom in 1839; Carew, created in 1834, a peer of the United Kingdom in 1838. All these, however, together with the other selections from the peerage of Ireland for admission, by the grace of the Crown, into the House of Lords, have tended to hasten the time contemplated in the Act of Union, when the body of purely Irish peers shall be reduced to one hundred, and more than one-fourth of the whole will be Representative Peers.

On the other hand, that period will be very materially retarded should the

new interpretation of the law be confirmed, which has been suggested by the legal advisers of the present administration, *viz.*—that the Crown is entitled to reckon each "peerage" which becomes extinct, and not merely the extinction of each family occupying the *status* of a peer.* This discovery, which would authorise at once a considerable accession to the Peerage of Ireland, and also a more frequent exercise of the royal prerogative hereafter, would thereby counteract the diminution of the body at its recent rate of progress, and have a material and perhaps beneficial influence on this branch of our political constitution, by its affording greater scope for the introduction of "new blood" into the body.

For, if the new interpretation be admitted, it must apparently follow, not only that the Crown will be entitled to reckon an extinction whenever a peerage has expired, or may hereafter expire, for want of a male heir in the senior line of a family, while another peerage, hitherto held in connection with it, is continued in another line of the same family—which was the case on the extinction of the earldom of Mountrath in 1802,† but also when-

* As to the *suggestion* of this new interpretation of the law, we suspect that it may be attributed to a return made by the late Ulster King of Arms, Sir William Betham, which was ordered by the House of Lords to be printed so far back as the 10th March, 1840. It is entitled "A Return of the Peerages of Ireland created since the Union, stating the Peerages on the Extinction or supposed Extinction of which each new Peerage has been created; and also of all *other Peerages of Ireland supposed to have become extinct* during the same period." The latter portion of this Return is introduced by the following very significant hint: "The following Peerages, held by individuals in whom were vested more than one peerage, have become extinct since the Union, *but no Creation has hitherto been made in consequence of such Extinction.*" They are Mountrath, Glandore, Clermont, and Cremorne. In another Return, made shortly after, Ulster returned nine such peerages (as further noticed in the next note).

† The Earl of Derby, on the 11th of June, stated these to be nine in number: of which, in our July magazine, p. 44, we named seven. We now find that in a Return made to the House of Lords on the 2d April, 1840, the late Sir William Betham enumerated the "nine," as follows:

"Glandore, Earldom extinct. Barony of Brandon continued, now also extinct.

"Mountrath, Earldom and Viscounty extinct. The Barony of Castlecoote continued, now also extinct.

"Clermont, Earldom extinct. The Viscounty and Barony of Clermont continued, since also extinct.

"Oxmantown, Viscounty extinct. [Barony of Oxmantown and] Earldom of Rosse continued.

"Cremorne, Viscounty extinct. Barony of Cremorne continued.

"Dartrey, Barony extinct. Barony of Cremorne continued.

"Massareene, Earldom extinct. Viscounty and Barony continued.

"Farnham, Earldom extinct. The Barony of Farnham continued.

"Castlemaine, Viscounty extinct. The Barony of Castlemaine continued."

In the year following this return of the late Ulster, another such instance occurred on the death of Earl O'Neill, whose Earldom, created in 1800, then became extinct, but the Viscounty created in 1795, and Barony created in 1793, devolved on his brother (and have since become extinct in 1855). Very recently, on the 3d July in the present year, the Marquesate of Thomond (1800) and Earldom of Inchiquin (1654) have become extinct, whilst the ancient Barony of Inchiquin (dating from 1536) has devolved on the Dromoland branch of the ancient house of O'Bryen.

Sir William Betham's return admits also of the four following remarks:—

1. The Barony and Viscounty of Clermont were two distinct peerages, conferred in 1770 and 1776;

2. The Barony of Oxmantown and Earldom of Rosse are also distinct peerages, conferred in 1782 and 1806—the latter, however, being of the class of "Promotions" since the Union;

3. but the Viscounty and Barony of Massareene are together a single peerage, conferred by the same patent in 1660.

4. The Viscounty of Cremorne and Barony of Dartrey were not more distinct than many others in the long list which we give presently. They were both conferred on the same individual, Thomas Dawson, in the years 1770 and 1785, and had not been nor could be separated. He was afterwards, in 1797, created Baron Cremorne, with

ever two or more peerages, *i. e.* dignities created at distinct periods, have or may become extinct together by the death of one individual.

If the Peerages of Ireland that have become extinct since the Union be reckoned according to the sum total of patents, they will of course be considerably more numerous than has hitherto been supposed. As already reckoned — without the earldom of Mountrath, upon which the question has arisen—they amount to fifty-three but, as reckoned by distinct creations, they will amount to ninety—as follows:—

1		Bateman, Viscount Bateman	Created	1725	Extinct	1802
	54	Coote, Earl of Mountrath	——	1660	——	——
2		Gore, Earl of Ross	——	1771	——	——
	55	—— Viscount Belleisle	——	1768	——	——
	56	—— Baron Gore	——	1764	——	——
3		Holmes, Baron Holmes	——	1797	——	1804
4		Pery, Viscount Pery	——	1785	——	1806
5		Macartney, Earl of Macartney	——	1794	——	——
	57	—— Viscount Macartney	——	1792	——	——
	58	—— Baron Macartney	——	1776	——	——
	59	Fortescue, Earl of Clermont	——	1777	——	——
6		Payne, Baron Lavington	——	1795	——	1807
	60	Parsons, Viscount Oxmantown	——	1795	——	——
7		Pennant, Baron Penrhyn	——	1783	——	1808
8		Damer, Baron Milton *	——	1753	——	——
9		Delaval, Baron Delaval	——	1783	——	1809
10		FitzGerald, Baron Lecale	——	1800	——	1810
11		Cockayne, Viscount Cullen	——	1642	——	——
12		Verney, Baroness Fermanagh	——	1792	——	——
13		Longfield, Viscount Longueville	——	1800	——	1811
	61	—— Baron Longueville	——	1795	——	——
	62	Dawson, Viscount Cremorne	——	1785	——	1813
	63	—— Baron Dartrey	——	1770	——	——
14		Rochfort, Earl of Belvedere	——	1756	——	1814
	64	—— Viscount Bellfield	——	1751	——	——
	65	—— Baron Bellfield	——	1737	——	——
15		Howe, Viscount Howe	——	1701	——	——
16		Agar Baron Callan	——	1790	——	1815
	66	Crosbie, Earl of Glandore	——	1776	——	——
	67	Viscount Crosbie	——	1771	——	——
17		Malone, Baron Sunderlin	——	1797	——	1816
	68	Skeffington, Earl of Massareene	——	1756	——	——
18		FitzPatrick, Earl of Upper Ossory	——	1751	——	1818
	69	—— Baron Gowran	——	1715	——	——
19		H.R.H. Edward Earl of Dublin	——	1799	——	1820
20		Preston, Baron Tara	——	1800	——	1821
21		Cuffe, Baron Tyrawly	——	1797	——	——
22		Bulkeley, Viscount Bulkeley	——	1643	——	1822
23		Douglas, Baron Glenbervie	——	1800	——	1823
24		Philipps, Baron Milford	——	1776	——	——
	70	Maxwell, Earl Farnham	——	1785	——	——
25		Barry, Earl of Barrymore	——	1628	——	——
	71	Viscount Buttevant	——	1385	——	——
26		Hanger, Baron Coleraine	——	1761	——	1824
27		Eardley, Baron Eardley	——	1789	——	——
28		Newcomen, Viscount Newcomen	——	1802	——	1825
	72	—— Baron Newcomen	——	1800	——	——
29		Whitworth, Baron Whitworth	——	1800	——	——
30		Carlton, Viscount Carlton	——	1797	——	1826
	73	—— Baron Carlton	——	1789	——	——

remainder to his nephew. However, these two items, as above given, are especially remarkable, as tending to show that the late Ulster considered each patent as creating a distinct peerage.

* Earl of Dorchester in the peerage of Great Britain.

	74	Barry, Baron Barry*	Created	1181	Extinct	1823
31		H.R.H. Frederick Earl of Ulster	———	1784	———	1827
32		Coote, Baron Castlecoote	———	1800	———	——
33		Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton	———	1784	———	1829
	75	——— Viscount Carhampton	———	1780	———	——
	76	——— Baron Irnham	———	1768	———	——
34		Gardiner, Earl of Blesinton	———	1816	———	——
	77	——— Viscount Mountjoy	———	1795	———	——
	78	——— Baron Mountjoy	———	1789	———	——
35		Fortescue, Viscount Clermont	———	1776	———	——
	79	——— Baron Clermont	———	1770	———	——
36		H.R.H. William-Henry Earl of Munster †	———	1789	———	1830
37		Wolfe, Viscount Kilwarden	———	1800	———	——
	80	——— Baron Kilwarden	———	1798	———	——
38		Crosbie, Baron Brandon	———	1758	———	1832
39		FitzWilliam, Viscount FitzWilliam	———	1629	———	1833
40		Mathew, Earl of Llandaff	———	1797	———	——
	81	——— Viscount Llandaff	———	1793	———	——
	82	——— Baron Llandaff	———	1783	———	——
41		Barnewall, Viscount Kingsland	———	1646	———	——
42		H.R.H. William-Fred. Earl of Connaught	———	1764	———	1834
43		Pennington, Baron Muncaster	———	1783	———	1838
44		Alleyne, Baron St. Helen's	———	1791	———	1839
	83	O'Neill, Earl O'Neill	———	1800	———	1841
45		Ludlow, Earl Ludlow	———	1760	———	1842
	84	——— Baron Ludlow	———	1755	———	——
46		de Ginkell, Earl of Athlone	———	1691	———	1844
47		Mahon, Baron Hartland	———	1800	———	1845
48		Allen, Viscount Allen	———	1717	———	1846
49		Sandford, Baron Mountsandford	———	1800	———	——
		Dillon, Earl of Roscommon ‡ [claimed]	———	1622	———	1850
		——— Lord Kilkenny West [claimed]	———	1619	———	——
50		Parkyns, Baron Rancliffe	———	1795	———	——
51		Grenville, Baron Nugent	———	1800	———	——
52		Carpenter, Earl of Tyrconnell	———	1761	———	1853
	85	——— Baron Carpenter	———	1719	———	——
53		Lamb, Viscount Melbourne	———	1780	———	——
	86	——— Baron Melbourne	———	1770	———	——
		Netterville, Viscount Netterville [claimed]	———	1622	———	1854
	87	O'Neill, Viscount O'Neill	———	1795	———	1855
	88	——— Baron O'Neill	———	1793	———	——
	89	O'Bryen, Marquess of Thomond	———	1800	———	——
	90	——— Earl of Inchiquin	———	1654	———	——

In addition, the further question must arise, how far the "promotions" made since the Union are not also to be reckoned as distinct peerages: inas-

* By an error of the press this line, which ought to have followed "Barry, Viscount Buttevant," in the preceding page, has been misplaced.

† It appears from Ulster's return, dated 2d April 1840, that the Earldom of Munster was one of the three reckoned as extinct on the creation of the Barony of Oranmore and Browne in 1836. Its extinction was calculated from the accession of its possessor to the Crown as William the Fourth,—a course consistent with many precedents in peerages merging in the Sovereign, but for which the Act of Union had made no special provision. It is remarkable that all the sons of King George III. had Irish titles of peerage, except the eldest, George IV.—those of the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge being in the peerage of the United Kingdom, conferred after the Union. The present Prince of Wales has the same Irish title as his grandfather the Duke of Kent, being Earl of Dublin (in the peerage of the United Kingdom), by patent dated 10 Sept. 1849.

‡ The Earldom of Roscommon was supposed to have become extinct in 1816, and was actually one of the three upon which the Crown proceeded to create the Barony of Bloomfield in 1825. Afterwards, in 1828, the late Earl established his claim to the dignity; and in consequence *four* extinctions, instead of three, were reckoned in support of the creation of the Viscounty of Guillamore in 1831. The Earl of Roscommon died in 1850: and there is still, we believe, a claim to this ancient peerage, but which has not yet been established.

much as they are *bona-fide* patents of peerage in all respects resembling those of earlier times. There was actually no difference between the earldom of Norbury created in 1827 and the earldom of Ranfurly created in 1831, as regards their status or privileges, and each was conferred upon a person already in the Irish peerage; and yet the former, on account of the diverted, but inclusive and *restricted*, remainder already described, was reckoned as a "new creation," and the latter as a "promotion" only. Except during the period of six months, the earldom of Norbury has been actually a promotion, like Ranfurly and so many more; and yet, should it hereafter become extinct, the Crown would in *equity* be entitled to consider it as a distinct peerage from the others which are now vested in the same individual. But the *law* would say, according to its acceptation hitherto, that on the extinction of the Toler family only *one* peerage became extinct. On the contrary, according to the proposed interpretation we are now contemplating, there would be *three*—the barony of Norwood, created in 1797; the barony of Norbury, created in 1800; the earldom of Norbury and viscounty of Glandine, created in 1827.

It has been already intimated, in a note to the preceding list of extinctions, that when the Irish Earldom of Munster, held by H. R. Highness the Duke of Clarence, had merged in the sovereign upon the accession of that prince to the throne, such merging was reckoned as tantamount to an extinction (on the creation of the Barony of Oranmore and Browne in 1836), although the Act of Union had made no provision for such an occurrence. Neither did the Act of Union contemplate the event of the numbers of the peerage being diminished by the merging of one peerage into another,—an event which has occurred in two cases, besides that of Norbury, already described. In 1831 John Viscount Ferrard (1797) and Baron Oriel (1790) became also Viscount Massareene (1660), that dignity having been conferred with the privilege (almost singular in the kingdom of Ireland) of remainder to the heirs-general of its first grantee Sir John Clotworthy. Again, in 1841, on the accession of the present Earl of Egmont to that dignity, his former peerage—the Barony of Arden, conferred on his grandmother in 1770, merged in the higher title.

It is obvious that the diminution of the number of Irish peers thus occasioned, ought in consistency to be reckoned at one time or another,—either when two peerages coalesce in one person, or when they become extinct in one person.*

Of the peerages created since the Union only two have hitherto become extinct, and they were both in the class of "promotions,"—the Marquesate of Ormonde and the Earldom of Blesinton. The former, which was created in 1816 and became extinct in 1820, was *not* reckoned as an extinction,——the Earldom of Ormonde continuing; and it was conferred a second time as a "promotion," in 1822. The Earldom of Blesinton *was* reckoned as an extinction on the creation of the barony of Talbot de Malahide in 1831: its extinction being accompanied by the extinction of the two peerages existing in the family before the Union, viz. the Viscounty of Mountjoy, created in 1795, and the Barony of Mountjoy, created in 1789.

But now the question presents itself, Did the Earl of Blesinton die possessed of only one peerage? or of two? or of three? Before the Act of Union he certainly had two: a third was given him in 1816. But did the Act of Union enact that the two should coalesce into one, and that the third should also be part of that one? Apparently, that was its intention; but its effect is not equally clear; for we often find that laws bear a different construction from that which their framers are presumed to have intended.

Such is the question raised by the claim on the part of the Crown of a presumed extinction in the Earldom of Mountrath in 1802.

This subject was a second time

* Though the existing contingencies of this kind are probably very few, yet they are not wholly imaginary. The earldom of Clanricarde, for instance, created in the year 1800, may possibly merge in the marquesate of Sligo or the earldom of Howth, having been conferred with remainder to the issue male of the daughters of the grantee, who were Caroline marchioness of Sligo and Emily countess of Howth.

brought before the attention of the House of Lords by the Earl of Derby on the 24th of July. His Lordship expressed his disappointment that the new Lord Fermoy had not conducted the question to an issue by presenting his claim to be admitted to vote in the election of Representative Peers. No other step has been taken by the House, either in the appointment of a Select Committee, or in referring the subject to the consideration of the Committee for Privileges. But Earl Granville, on the same evening, undertook, on the part of the present administration, that they would not advise Her Majesty to any further exercise of her prerogative in this way before the meeting of the next Session of Parliament.

We propose to return again to the subject, and on that occasion shall present a list of all the new peerages of Ireland created since the Union, with the extinctions upon which each has respectively been founded; another list of the peerages created by way of "promotion;" and a third of the Irish peers upon whom peerages of the United Kingdom have been conferred: and to these, though only bearing collaterally on the subject, we propose to add a complete Catalogue of all the Peers of Ireland who have sat in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, on having been elected (for life) the Representative Peers for Ireland.

J. G. N.

POPE'S ARRANGEMENTS WITH MR. BENJ. MOTTE.

Bristol Road, Edgbaston.

MR. URBAN,—With this you will receive a copy of the Agreement for the three volumes of Miscellanies between Dean Swift, Alexander Pope, and Benjamin Motte. I also inclose copies of letters from Pope to Motte on the same subject, and Motte's own statement of his dispute with the celebrated Curll of Dunciad notoriety respecting the said Miscellanies. Next month I hope to furnish you with Pope's correspondence with my grandfather, the late Charles Bathurst, esq.

Yours, &c. CHARLES BATHURST WOODMAN.

Copy of Agreement for "Miscellanies:"—

"Whereas it is proposed to print certain Miscellanies by Dr. Swift, Mr. Pope, Dr. Arbuthnot, &c. in two or more volumes, to be annexed to a volume under that title published by Mr. Tooke already, I hereby agree to pay for the Copy of the said Miscellanies at the rate of Four Pounds for each sheet, as much as they shall make printed in the present Octavo, and to pay for the said First Volume already published by Mr. Tooke * the sum of Fifty Pounds: of which sum and sums Fifty Pounds to be paid down, One Hundred within Two Months after the Publication of the Two Volumes, One Hundred within Four Months after the said Publication; and, in case of another Volume to be added, the payment for it at the same rate, to be also made within two months after its Publication. In consideration whereof the sole Copy Right to be vested in me. And whereas there are to be inserted Two or Three Pieces already printed by others, to which they have acquired a lawful Property from the Author; the same are intended to be included within this Agreement, and no part of the said Copy money deducted, except for as much as shall exceed Four Sheets. Witness my hand, Mar. 29, 1727.

"BENJ. MOTTE."

"We whose names are hereto Signed, do agree to the aforesaid Conditions.†

"JONATH. SWIFT.

"ALEXR. POPE."

On the back of the foregoing are the following memoranda:—

"Apr. 10, 1727.

"Recd ye Sum of Fifty pounds in part of the aforesaid Agreement.

"A. POPE."

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* Mr. Benjamin Tooke, Mr. Motte's predecessor in business.

† These two lines are in Pope's autograph.

*"June 12, 1728.

"This is to acknowledge that (having given Mr. Motte farther time for the payment of the first one hundred p^d herein mentioned, which was due last May) I have received of him a Note of fifty pound to me, payable next October, and another Note of fifty pound for Dr. Arbuthnot, payable next August, in part hereof.

"A. Pope."

"We whose names are underwritten do hereby acknowledge, in behalf of ourselves and the Rev^d Dr Swift, that we have received full satisfaction of the within-named Benjamin Motte for the three volumes of Miscellanies within mentioned, now printed; and that we have granted to the said Benjamin Motte, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the Entire Right and Title to the same for Fourteen Years from the date of the publication; and we do promise, at the expiration of the said fourteen years, to renew the said grant to him or his assigns for the further term of fourteen years for the sum of five shillings. And I, the said Benjamin Motte, in consideration of an abatement already made of twenty-five pounds, part of the Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds One, by virtue of the within Agreement for the First Three Volumes, do hereby quit claim to any pretensions I may have by virtue of this Agreement to the Fourth Volume of Miscellanies therein mentioned, and I do hereby acquit the said Mr. Pope and the other persons here mentioned from the same.

"Witness our hands, July 1, 1729.

"Benj. Motte.

"Alexr. Pope."

Mr. Motte's statement of the dispute with the celebrated Curll, one of the heroes of the Dunciad, is thus addressed to the Rev. Mr. Woodford†:—

"Revd Sir,—The dispute with Mr Curll stands as follows:—For many years past he has made it his business to pick up straggling and imperfect copies of verses, which he has fathered upon Dr Swift or Mr Pope, or some other name of reputation. Some of these were really written by these gentlemen, but published by him without their knowledge and against their consent, and many pieces were laid to their charge which they knew nothing of, and were so worthless that they had reason to be ashamed of them. To vindicate their reputation they made a Collection of such things as were genuine, and have just now published them, having before, for a valuable and substantial consideration, made a formal conveyance of the copyright of them to me in May last. On the publication of them I received the following letter from Curll:—

'Mr. Motte, — I have carefully examined your new last volume of old Miscellanies. In the Art of Sinking, your Authors have printed the Project for advancing the Stage, which is my copy; and most of the other pieces in the volume have been by me published many years ago. To-morrow night you'll find I have in some measure undeceived the Town. And to do myself justice will reprint whatever is new in this last Volume as a just reprizal for what they have taken from me that is *old*.

'Yrs,

'E. Curll.

'However Swift and Pope agree,
Nor they nor you shall bubble me.'

"Q. Whether, in case he be in execution in the Court of King's Bench, that Court has not a power to curb him in such enormities?

"I am, with grateful respect,

"Your obliged humble servant,

"*Mar.* 12, 1727-8. B. Motte."

Pope to Mr. B. Motte:—

"Mr. Motte,—I hope you have done as I have desired so often to Mr. Gay. You have now had time enough to determine on the matter I left to your choice. However, in the meantime pray pay Ten pound to the Bearer, which he wants, and place it on account for part of your debt. We will settle the rest as soon as you please.

"Yr affect. Servt,

"A. Pope.

"*Mar.* 28*th*, 1729."

* In Pope's autograph.

† I have turned to Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, and find "Rev^d. R. Woodford, n of Wells," mentioned there. Most likely this is the party, as Mr. Motte s him "Rev."

"To Mr. Motte.

"May ye 8th.

"Sr.—Being so constantly taken up, when I was in town, I have been twice or thrice disappointed of signing what you desired. Upon reading carefully the copy of the Agreement, I think (to express both our purposes) this following will be proper to be ye Form, which you may write if you approve it on the back of the Agreement, and if you'll send it me per.bearer, or when you please, I will return it to you signed.

"I am always

"Your affec^t Servant,

"A. Pope."

"'I, Alex. Pope, hereby acknowledge that I and the other persons mentioned in this Agreement have received full satisfaction for the same. That Mr. Motte hath the entire title and Property of the three Volumes of Dr. Swift's and our Miscellanies now printed. But it is between us agreed, in consideration of 25 p^d which I, Benjamin M. hereby acknowledge to be paid to me by Mr. Pope, that if Mr. Pope or Dr. Swift shall publish any other Volume or Volumes of Miscellanies besides the 3 abovesaid, the right and sole property of such additional volume remains wholly their own, any thing in these articles to the contrary notwithstanding.

"'Witness our hands, A. P.

"'This — of —, in the year —. B. M."

"To Mr. Motte.

"*Twitnam, June* 30.

"S^r,—Send me next (after the sheet R and this) the last sheet of Cadenus and Vanessa. As to the first and the Title to Vol. 4, &c. let that alone to the last, next winter; only let y^m print one half sheet for me of the beginning of Cadenus. For we will let the Table alone, and leave room for some new additions to ye verses. As to ye Poem, wch I will have to end ye volume, it will make 3 sheets at least, and I will take time till Winter to finish it. It may then be published, singly first if proper—I'm sure it will be advantageous so to do—but say not a word of it to any man.

"The advertisement of Curll is a silly piece of impertinence not worth notice, and it serves to tell everybody what makes for my purpose and reputation, 'That those Letters to Mr. Cromwell were printed without my consent or knowledge.' The fact of *Cabinets being broken open, and Dead people's Closets ransacked, is nevertheless true*, which this scoundrel wishes to have applyd to Cromwell's letters only to advance their sale, though it was spoken of other Instances relating to the Dean's as well as mine.

"You shall begin printing ye next Volume of Prose when you will; the large new Treatise which I formerly told you of, relating to Rhetoric and Poetry, being in great forwardness, and ye rest ready.

"I am very sincerely (and so is the Dean), Yr affec^t Servant,

"A. Pope.

"I am afraid you have not sent the Books to Mr Congreve at Bath, for I received a letter from him without mention of them. Pray inquire about it. Pray send one set of ye Miscellanies to Wm Fortescue, Esqr, at his house in Bell Yard, in my name."

"To Mr Motte, Bookseller, at Temple Barr, Fleet S^t, London.

"*Jan. 14, 1728-9.

"S^r,—Y^r Letter pretty much surprizes me. What I accorded to you as a *Free Gift* you seem to take as a Condition of an Agreement which was made long before. And what I gave upon my *Word* you seem unwilling to have no further *Security* for. I shall certainly keep it; and that is your security; and be assured I will give you no other; nor shall I think you much deserved a good-natured concession, given upon Honour, if you dared not trust it. As to the *Note* I asked of you even to ask *that* was a concession; for the money is due and hath been some time. I am quite indifferent as to the time of printing the third volume, nor do I know what bulk it will make till the Dean is consulted; so that whenever you have performed your part of what is a *Covenant* and *past*, it will be time enough to make demands of my performance

* This date is in the handwriting of Mr. Motte.

of what is but a *voluntary kindness* on mine and *to come*. Once more I assure you I will do it: and I will do it without being bound any way but by my word. I am, S^r, y^rs,

"A. Pope.

"That you may not mistake me, I mean thus. When you have paid y^e £100, either to Mr Gay or me, or given him or me a note for it for value received,—as then the Agreement for the former volumes will be made good, I will give you a full discharge, and give you a title to the other volume for £25 (to which you shall have liberty on my word to add the poem).

"If you don't understand this, you are very blind to my good will to you, which I assure you is very great."

"To Mr. Motte.

"*March* 8, 1728-9.

"S^r,—I've rec^d a Letter from the Dean, who desires I w^d send to you to send the balance of your account to the widow Hyde, in Dames Street, Dublin, and she will pay it as to our acc^t. I am concerned I spake a passionate word or two to you the other day; the truth is, I thought myself very ill used in your complaining of me to Mr Lewis, and I was also provoked at finding from him (sometime before) how you had been as backward with the Dean's note. It looks a little insensible of the goodwill which I'm sure both he and I bore you; and there c^d be no shadow of an excuse on any pretence of *that Book's* not selling, which had so extraordinary a Run.* I desire therefore that you will tell me by a line when I may draw upon you for the rest of the fifty (*i.e.*) £35, and intreat you to put me no more out of countenance to Mr. Gay, but that you'll send me a note of fifty, payable to Him on demand. Upon which I will finish our whole account and observe punctually what I promised you after; which till then you have no right to claim, as it is no way due, but an act of free good will.

"Y^r O. S^t

"A. P."

From the following letter it appears that Pope failed in the performance of some promise, which rendered it necessary for Mr. Motte to act with *caution*. The "Miscellanies" could have had but a slow circulation, whereas the authors, Pope, Arbuthnot, and Gay, were by no means *slow* in their demands for cash, if we may judge by Pope's letters:—

"To Mr. Motte, Bookseller at Temple Bar, Fleet Street, London.

"Novr ye 9th.

"Mr. Motte,—This is to acquaint you, in order that I may not be disappointed a third time, in ye manner I last was, that at the time you desired I will draw a bill of £25 on you, namely, the 16th of this instant, which I promised the payment of, as of the remainder, the beginning of next month. I found it very troublesome to borrow it the morning you left me, and I must acquaint you that trying to procure it of Dr. Arbuthnot, he told me (what had I known before I should have been more vexed) that his family were made to wait for the payment of his £50 six or seven times after he was at Bath. I am ashamed of it.

"As I w^d do any thing in reason to make you easy, this was Ill done of you. The Dean does not come to England this Winter as I was made to hope. As to what I promised you of the Miscellanies I will keep my word, as you do with me, since it presupposed your observing the Conditions. It will be necessary to give Mr. Gay a note for the remainder due, and what patience he pleases he may have, but since what I heard of Dr. Arbuthnot, I will take it upon myself no further.

"I am,

"Y^r sincere well wisher

"And Servt,

"A. Pope."

* This appears to relate to Gulliver's Travels.

THE DEATH OF FLORIS DE MONTMORENCY, BARON DE MONTIGNY.

UNTIL a very recent period the manner of the death of this once remarkable man was a vexed question in Belgian history. Of his disappearance from the public stage, on which he had enacted a prominent part among prominent men, every one knew, but of what his fate was, after that disappearance, no man knew anything; and, for want of knowledge there was abundance of conjecture. The mystery, as we have said, has only recently been solved.

Philip the Second succeeded to a magnificent heritage, which, like many an heir, he abused and well-nigh destroyed. There is no Spanish name that sounds so unmusical in Belgian ears as that of *the* Philip, under whom there was neither civil nor religious liberty, but widely-spread misery and a desolating civil war.

The sacrifice of the most valuable lives in Belgium has rendered this monarch's memory odious, but of all his acts of this nature none was so perfectly atrocious, and cowardly, as the hitherto unexplained murder of Floris de Montmorency, "Baron de Montigny and de Leuze." Historians of various nations have written his sad story, but no two are agreed as to the time or manner of his death.—Let us say a few words of his life before we speak of how he lost it.

Floris de Montmorency was of French descent, and in his youth was a gentleman of the household of Charles the Fifth. We might more correctly, perhaps, say, in his early manhood, for in 1548 Floris was about twenty years of age when he entered the imperial service. How Charles appreciated his services is seen in the fact that the sovereign employed him on various diplomatic missions. Philip loaded him with favours, titles, and fortune, as his father had done. The greatest distinction of all conferred on Floris was in 1559, when he was made a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. These rewards were conferred by Philip at the suggestion of the Duchess of Parma, his sister, who governed the "Low Countries" or Netherlands, in her brother's name. Policy and not personal regard had to do with the matter. Sovereign and servant were, however, personally known to each other; for the Baron de Montigny had frequently been despatched to Spain on business connected with difficulties in the government of the Netherlands. The difficulties were of both a political and a religious nature, and amid them all, Floris found leisure to woo and win Helena de Melun, daughter of Hugh, Prince of Epinoy.

The religious difficulties speedily became of a very serious nature. Philip would allow of but one faith, and he authorised the Inquisition to deal bloodily with men who dared to profess or favour any other. There were truly noble-men in the Netherlands, however, who demanded liberty of conscience and the suppression of the Inquisition; and they were so well-supported in their demands that a recommendation to the king to acquiesce in them was forwarded to Spain by the Duchess governing in the Low Countries. The recommendation, after much difficulty in finding noblemen willing to put themselves in Philip's power, by carrying it to Spain, was ultimately conveyed thither by the Marquis de Berghes, who accepted the duty and the danger, on condition that these should be shared by the Baron de Montigny. The latter agreed to be the companion of the Marquis, but not without a reluctance, which seemed born of a gloomy foreboding of some fatality.

Both these men were the objects of Philip's supreme hatred. He execrated them as the advocates of civil and religious liberty; and his sentiments were so well known to the envoys that they expected no cordial welcome at Madrid. It was quite otherwise. The king pressed them to repair to Spain with all speed; could hardly bear to hear of the delay of either on the road through illness, and when at last they *did* appear at court he received them with a warmth that was quite fraternal. In public ceremonies, or at private audiences, the monarch treated them almost with

[illegible] He pretended, when they had first expressed himself satisfied with the affairs in the Netherlands, and he seemed to be that the latter were quite unknown to, surprising that he was [illegible] in any degree.

The envoys respectfully suggested that [illegible] they [illegible] [illegible] grounds [illegible] the Netherlands [illegible] which they [illegible] Philip smiled, and [illegible] that he would take the matter into consideration. After [illegible] days, the sovereign proceeded to some half measures which satisfied no one, and by which he himself [illegible] let himself [illegible]. While they were known at Brussels, the reformers who cared most for religious liberty, and a multitude who cared much for civil freedom, broke out into acts of terrible violence. They swept with fire and sword the churches and convents, burnt the religious edifices, slew as many passive as active foes, and amid the destruction of much that was valuable, but which might be restored, they committed to the flames a mass of charters, documents, and costly manuscripts, the loss of which was, and remains, irreparable. When the news of this outbreak reached Spain, the Catholic party was half-pleased, half-indignant: the monarch became as furious as a wounded tiger: and Floris and his colleague were overcome with shame and sorrow. They wrote home the expression of their indignation: they did not conceal it from the king: at the same time they counselled him to send a representative to the Low Countries, who was respected by the people, and who should not be the bearer of vindictive orders. They recommended the calm and moderate Ruy Gomez da Silva. Philip immediately nominated the ferocious Duke of Alba.

From this moment they saw that their mission was at an end: and they requested permission to return to their own afflicted country. Philip civilly begged them to remain a while longer; and as he reiterated this species of command whenever they petitioned for leave to retire, they became suspicious of his intentions, and they [illegible] to despatch a letter to the [illegible] of Parma, urging her to act in their behalf, and [illegible] her that they would never have accepted the mission but for the guarantee given for their safe and speedy return. Even then, as they remarked, it was rather [illegible] than spontaneously that they had undertaken their perilous office. But Margaret of Austria was as [illegible] as her infamous brother. She wrote to dissuade in French, intended to be read aloud at the council table, requesting the king to release the two envoys from further attendance at a court where they no longer had any mission but, at the same time, she wrote private letters to him, in Italian, earnestly entreating him to keep them first in Madrid, or elsewhere in Spain, seeing that their presence in the Netherlands would only increase the popular spirit and the government difficulties.

The Marquis de Berghes was, at this period, in delicate health, and Philip acted astutely with him and his countrymen at Madrid. He did not yet wish to alarm either, until he had destroyed such among the latter as were most opposed to his views. He accordingly sent one of his court to the Marquis, with instructions that if the latter were so ill as to be incapable of removal, the royal permission for him to leave forthwith should be made known to him. On the other hand, if the Marquis was found to be but slightly indisposed, he was to be informed that his passport was being prepared. The latter was the case; and the sort of passport that was in preparation for him may be guessed at from the fact, that in a few days he died. Nothing was more natural than death, after disease and a leash of court-physicians. Philip, good, honest, tender-hearted King, could not speak of it without tears in his eyes. He buried the Belgian envoy with almost regal honours; swore to de Montigny that he had never before so suffered at the death of a true friend and servant; and, the same night, wrote to his sister in Brussels, to take possession of all the estates and valuables of the deceased traitor, the Marquis de Berghes!

Philip now felt assured that de Montigny would attempt to escape. The latter was, accordingly, placed under strict *surveillance*. Every step he made was watched. The frontier

governors had orders to be on the alert, in case of his appearing within the limits of their authority. The King felt that either in France or Flanders Floris might work him incalculable ill, and Philip had him strictly guarded in consequence.

De Montigny, however, had no thought of attempting an escape, and had little suspicion of any thing more than an unwelcome detention. In this spirit he wrote to his family at home; but he received thence such intimations of the peril in which he stood, that he resolved at once to address a memorial on the subject to the king; and he speedily carried the resolution into effect.

The sovereign replied, in amicable terms, that he himself was on the point of paying a personal visit to the Netherlands, and that de Montigny should accompany him. This was in July. In the middle of September the king received news from Alba of the capture of the Counts Egmont and Horne. Within an hour or two subsequently, de Montigny was seized and hurriedly conveyed to the alcazar of Segovia.

In his surprise and alarm the prisoner addressed himself to various high functionaries for explanations or mediatory offices; but all such applications were fruitless. He found none but enemies, or persons incapable of rendering him service. Nearly a year had passed in his dreary prison when, impatient of restraint, he resolved to make an effort to escape. He found means to bribe a soldier of the guard, through whom letters passed between the captive, his servants, and friends. By the same means he procured a file to work upon the window-bars of his prison, and a cord whereby to make a descent. Arrangements had been made to further his escape as soon as he had cleared the walls, and to facilitate his progress towards and over the frontier into France. The last written instructions for his guidance were forwarded to him within a loaf; but this unlucky loaf was seized upon by the governor when on its way to the prisoner's table. On opening it the treason became evident. The confederates were speedily secured, and were condemned to death, but the extreme penalty was inflicted only upon the soldier—a circumstance which by no means proves that he did not betray the plot, which he had encouraged, to his superiors. His confederates were brutally scourged and rigorously imprisoned; but, more fortunate than de Montigny, they were ultimately restored to freedom.

A year more had passed when the wife of the captive envoy resolved to use whatever influence she might possess, by addressing the king in her husband's behalf. She protested against all accusations that brought his loyalty in question; and for any failings of an inferior degree of which he might have unconsciously been guilty, she implored the monarch,—by her tears and grief, by the past services of her lord, by her own tender age, by her saddened married life, only four months of which had been passed with her husband, and, finally, by the Passion of Jesus Christ, to grant him a full pardon. The noblest ladies added their supplications to those of the appealing wife; but what appeal could reach a heart that had no paternal pity for the dying Don Carlos; and which was not to be moved when the intelligence reached it of the death by poison of the conqueror of Lepanto,—that Don John of Austria, whose body now lies in a dull grave in dull Namur, and whose murder men have not hesitated to lay to the charge of his legitimate half-brother, this Philip of Spain.

Montigny was accused of treason, and with too indulgent a treatment towards heretics; but to condemn him was less easy of justification than to condemn Egmont and Horne, who had been more actively engaged on the part of the religious reformers and the friends of liberty generally. Montigny was a zealous Romanist, but he was the advocate of toleration for what were called the "sectaries," and that alone procured for him powerful enemies, both in the Netherlands and in Spain. With much misplaced ingenuity these succeeded in preparing a bill of indictment against him, which represented him, substantially, as being the enemy alike of God and man, and more especially of his king.

The judges sat in Brussels, and the prisoner was interrogated in his dungeon at Segovia. He proved his own innocence, and his friends pleaded and proved as truthfully for him before

[illegible]

The king was about to be married at Segovia to the Austrian princess, Anna. The prisoner, for that and for other reasons, was removed to the little town of Simancas, about two leagues from Valladolid. Montigny was confined within the castle, and it is here that history has hitherto lost sight of him, conjecture and assertion taking its place.

It was perhaps known that the captive was treated with feigned courtesy and liberality during the earlier term of his imprisonment. These advantages, however, were speedily taken from him on the pretence that he had organised, with his servants and friends without, a plan for escaping. The prisoner's solemn protestations against this charge were not heeded. He was known to be innocent, but in spite of such knowledge he was placed in close confinement: and no human being, [illegible] and some of [illegible] set eyes upon [illegible].

[illegible] that he had fallen [illegible] the alleged plan of [illegible] been frustrated. Anon [illegible] he was struggling [illegible] the physician, [illegible] most useful officer, [illegible] was sure that [illegible].

[illegible] the manner of the death of [illegible] has been discovered by that [illegible] inquirer into the [illegible] Monsieur Gachard. That writer has proved [illegible] the result of researches on the spot, and among [illegible] that will not always keep the secrets [illegible] to them, that Floris de Montmorency suffered death by [illegible] the [illegible] described variously by different historians. From the [illegible] paper on the [illegible] of the [illegible] which has been [illegible] we learn that on Saturday, the [illegible] of October, the [illegible] Don Alonzo de [illegible] of Valladolid, charged with the [illegible] execution of the [illegible] at Simancas at [illegible] according to the orders communicated to him by Velasco. In his company [illegible] were a notary and a hangman. The former of these two worthies accompanied by the high [illegible] of the castle, and with the hangman in their shadow, aroused Montigny from his couch at ten o'clock, and compelled him to listen to those technical legal documents by which no man profits but the knaves by whom they are executed. Amid the confused [illegible] jargon of phrases, the captive was made to understand that he had been tried and condemned, and that [illegible] was at hand. He was shaken for a moment, for he had had hopes that so cruel a sentence could never be carried out against an unoffending man. He recovered his dignity and self-possession, and inquired by what death he was to die. He was told that his majesty had been gracious enough to permit him, as a great favour, to be put to death privately. The prisoner bowed in silence, and listened patiently to the objurgations of that subsequently celebrated Dominican, brother Hernando del Castillo, who had been especially sent from Valladolid to pre-

pare him for his supreme hour. The good brother probably did not much trouble himself as to whether the penitent was a traitor or not, but he was more than half-convinced that he was a heretic. Montigny had little difficulty however in convincing the priest that he was neither traitor nor heretic, and brother Hernando quitted the cell with written proofs of the prisoner's innocence on both points.

The private execution was appointed to take place on the night of Sunday to Monday, between midnight and two in the morning. This was arranged in order that all officials concerned therein might be back in Valladolid before day-break. Montigny passed his last Sabbath in religious exercises; from early dawn till night closed in he was with his edified confessor, or alone with his God. A small portion alone of this long last day was spent in reading a few pages of the writings of Don Louis de Grenada, an author whom the captive, in his hours of restraint, had learned to love. The exceedingly gracious king, whose private murder of him was called "a favour," would not allow him to make a will. All that was granted him by way of arrangement of his affairs was that he might make out a list of his debts, if he had such, and was desirous that they should be discharged. Some person, facile at borrowing and not ashamed to be under continual obligations, has called debts "the poesy of life." Of this sort of poesy there had entered little into Montigny's career, and even in making out such document he was enjoined to compose it in the spirit of a sick man, conscious that his last hour was at hand. He was expressly forbidden to make the slightest allusion in any other way to his position. The prisoner could not do otherwise than obey. He named some of his servants to whom he desired certain sums should be given,—if the king should make no objection thereto. And as he could bequeath nothing by the usual process of a will, he gave two rings to his confessor, who promised to convey them to the wife and mother-in-law of the poor betrayed envoy, from whom the baron had originally received them,—gifts of love and of regard.

The king had decided that the illustrious prisoner should perish by the *garotte*, that is, by strangulation. Towards one o'clock in the morning the hangman entered the cell to do his merciless office. An iron collar was affixed to the neck of the patient Montigny, and at a single rapid turn of the screw he was dead. At day-break announcement was made that "the sick man had died in the night." The body was then attired in a monk's dress, in order the better to conceal the marks of strangulation; and, when it was delivered up for burial to the monks, the latter satisfied themselves of the identity of the person by glancing at the features, and finally it was let down into the grave, as the body of an invalid prisoner who had died in spite of all that could be done to save him, which, in some measure, was undoubtedly true.

In thus describing the death of Floris de Montmorency, at the age of forty-three, M. de Gachard adds, of a man who, for the qualities of heart and head, was among the most illustrious of his country, that he undeservedly suffered, and that King Philip neglected no precaution, in order that this odious crime might be for ever surrounded with impenetrable mystery. Secrecy was rigorously imposed upon all the assistants and witnesses; the executioner and the notary were informed that the slightest revelation made by them would cost them their lives. "The governor of the Castle of Simancas addressed two letters to the king, intended for circulation in Madrid and Brussels, in which he recounted the progressive malady of the prisoner, and its naturally fatal termimination. These artifices," says M. Gachard, "of a power, itself ashamed of the crime which it commits, are satisfactory explanations of the ignorance in which history has been for three hundred years of the true circumstances of the death of Montigny. But if the day of justice," adds the writer, "has been tardy in coming, it *has* come at last, and henceforth history will avenge the victim by branding the murderer."

Before concluding, it may be interesting to point out how historians have differed in giving the details of the death of Montigny. They agree neither in time, place, nor method. Of the two historians of the time of

Philip, one, Cabrera, does not allude to the incident at all; the other, Herrera, describes Montigny as dying at Medina del Campo, but he assigns no date. Strada, in his well-known work, beheads the baron at Segovia, and Bentivoglio at Madrid; both assert that his death took place very soon after his arrest. De Thou places five years between the arrest and the death, the locality of which is said to have been Medina. The national historians have erred as widely as those of foreign countries. Le Petit narrates the death of the Marquis de Berghes by poison, but he has not a word upon that of Montigny. Bor asserts that the latter was decapitated in 1568. Grotius alludes to his execution publicly; but this writer enters into no details. Vander Vynke repeats the assertions of Strada; while Van Meteren comes nearest to the truth in his assertion that Montigny was transferred from Segovia to the castle of Simancas, where he died, at the beginning of October, 1570, by poison administered to him by a young page. All these assertions have been for ever disposed of by M. Gachard, who has not only penetrated into the depths of the archives of Simancas, but, from that storehouse of the most secret monuments of the policy of Philip the Second, has dragged many truths to light, and none with greater success than that which is connected with the fate of Floris de Montmorency.

ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

On Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, with a particular reference to the Faussett Collection By Thomas Wright, esq., M.A., F.S.A., Corr. Mem. of the Institute of France.

A TWELVEMONTH has just elapsed since the lecture before us was delivered, during the Liverpool meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science: the subject being one of peculiar local interest from the transference to that town, and to the museum of Mr. Joseph Mayer, of the Faussett collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, which were formerly gathered from the sepulchral barrows of Kent. This Faussett collection, after having long lain dormant and nearly forgotten, in the cabinets of a private family, has lately become so renowned in the antiquarian world, that we need not detail its history. It has been repeatedly noticed in our pages during the last eighteen months: it is known, to our national disgrace, that it was refused by the Trustees of the British Museum; that it was purchased by Mr. Meyer; and that its remarkable features are about to be explained and illustrated by Mr. C. Roach Smith and Mr. Fairholt.

The assemblage of a company of intelligent persons, many of whom, it might be supposed, had not before directed their attention to this branch of science, induced Mr. Wright to take a popular review of the whole subject: and his lecture, having since received various additions, is now printed in the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, accompanied by numerous illustrations engraved on wood.

The review of Mr. Akerman's "Remains of Pagan Saxondom," given in our August Magazine, has anticipated the main features of our present information on Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, but we are glad to pursue the subject under Mr. Wright's guidance, and we do it with that zest which must always accompany the conviction that we are really making progress, and attaining to a more complete and satisfactory knowledge than we before possessed. If the unknown is generally confounded with the wonderful and miraculous, the known is associated with that systematic order and arrangement which can alone satisfy an inquiring mind. With our older antiquaries every great tumulus that was conspicuous on our downs was attributed to some battle, as if the victims of such conflicts were necessarily buried in heaps, and as if the combatants had made it a religious duty to leave such monuments of their slaughter to posterity. It is now well ascertained that the majority of such sepulchral barrows were used as the peaceful receptacles of family sepulture during a period of many generations. Where the patriarch was ori-

ginally entombed, his descendants were successively gathered to their last home. In short they are, as in other ages, the monuments rather of families than of historical events. It is remarkable, however, that they were often named after some individual of particular note, and that they have retained his name until the present day,—as in the case of Hubba's low, near Chippenham, which has been explored during the past month by the Wiltshire Society; and no doubt the great district in our metropolitan county called Hounslow Heath derived its name originally from the *low* of a chieftain there interred.

Generally speaking, the Anglo-Saxon barrows are distinguished from those of an earlier age by being in groups of considerable numbers. The large tumuli, which are either Roman or British, are found either single, or in groups of not more than two or three. They were formed at a period when only persons of the highest rank were buried with such distinction. But the Anglo-Saxon tumuli are arranged in extensive groups, forming regular cemeteries, each probably belonging to a sept or district.

When the Kentish barrows were first examined, in the year 1730, under the direction of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, the Secretary of the Royal Society, he adopted the ordinary tradition that they were the graves of Roman soldiers slain in a battle fought on Chartham down between Julius Cæsar and the Britons. The Rev. Bryan Faussett exploded that notion, but he still fell into the error that they were of the Roman period, from finding in them a few Roman coins and some fragments of Roman pottery. On these and some other of Mr. Faussett's conclusions, Mr. Wright makes the following remarks:

Mr. Faussett was ignorant that the Roman coinage of all dates was in general and extensive circulation among the Anglo-Saxons; that great quantities of Roman pottery were in use among them; that the practice of cremation did exist among the Teutonic settlers in this island; that the "bone-urns" which he dug up were all of Saxon, or rather perhaps of Frankish manufacture; and, finally, that the cross-shaped ornaments are so common, and occur under such circumstances, that we cannot possibly take them as any evidence that the skeletons with which they were found were those of Christians.

Mr. Faussett continued his researches with great activity, down to the summers of 1772 and 1773. He died in 1776; but a few years after was followed by the Rev. James Douglas, the author of "Nænia Britannica." This gentleman soon found reason to correct Faussett's error as to the æra of the relics found in the Kentish sepulchres.

Douglas, however, laboured under certain prejudices and vulgar errors. He imagined that the Saxon settlers, before their conversion to Christianity, were mere barbarians—that they were totally unacquainted with art—and that they were neither capable of making, nor likely to possess, the numerous articles, rich in material and ornamentation, which were found in these cemeteries. Further, he fancied that there was a Byzantine character in the ornamentation, and he immediately concluded that it must be the work of artificers who came to England along with Theodore the Greek in the year 668. He therefore adopted the very untenable theory that these were the graves of Christian Saxons; and that they belonged to the period which intervened between the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons at the close of the sixth century and the middle of the eighth century, when the cemeteries were ordered to be attached to the churches. Nothing can be more evident to the unbiassed observer of these interments than the pagan character of them all.

A late distinguished author on sepulchral antiquities, Sir Richard Hoare, "actually set down the contents of Saxon tumuli as British, although he might have corrected himself by a simple glance at the then very well-known work of Douglas."

It was in the year 1841 that the investigation of the barrows of the Kentish Downs was resumed by the present Lord Londesborough: who (says Mr. Wright)

was accompanied at most of these excavations by Mr. Akerman, Mr. Roach Smith, or myself; and I believe that Mr. Akerman and Mr. Roach Smith, in giving accounts of those and other discoveries in the same neighbourhood, *first* stated clearly and distinctly to what people these remains belonged, namely, to the Anglo-Saxons of the period previous to the introduction of Christianity; or from the

middle of the fifth century to the end of the sixth, and in some parts probably, where Christianity had penetrated more slowly than in others, to the middle of the seventh.

On some points Mr. Wright has arrived at conclusions differing from those of Mr. Akerman. He entirely disagrees with a statement made by the latter, that the bow was in disorder among the Anglo-Saxons as a weapon of warfare. By several passages in the poetry of the Exeter book Mr. Wright shows the contrary, and he adds that he has

no doubt whatever that some of the smaller iron blades we find in Saxon graves are the heads of arrows—they are too small for javelins; but all doubt is quite set at rest by the recent researches of Mr. Hillier in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the Isle of Wight, where he has found not only unmistakeable arrow-heads, but the remains of the bows. A bundle of arrow-heads, I believe about a dozen, was found in one grave, opened by Faussett.

Again, as to the sword.—

Mr. Akerman, Pagan Saxondom, p. 4[illegible], has given his opinion that the sword was not an ordinary weapon of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, and states that its occurrence in the grave is an exception. I confess that my experience does not altogether support this opinion or statement; but I have remarked in more than one instance that the sword was entirely decayed in the same grave where the spear-head was very well preserved, and this to such a degree that it required close observation, and an experienced eye, to detect in the colour of the earth the traces of its former existence. I am not aware whether highly tempered steel undergoes more rapidly the effect of decomposition than steel less highly tempered, or than common iron.

Over the breast of the Saxon warrior is generally found the iron umbo or boss of his shield. Though its shape is not always the same, it is not easily mistaken; yet this was done by Dr. Wilson in his "Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland."

Mr. Akerman has demurred to an opinion formerly expressed by Mr. Wright, that the buckets, or cases, in which the Anglo-Saxons brought their liquor to their symposia, are not unfrequently found in the Kentish graves. Of these vessels, which were generally of wood, there seldom remains more than the hoops, and other bronze or iron work; but one, engraved by Douglas, seems to have been composed almost entirely of brass, or bronze, and iron.

The use of these buckets has been the subject of conjecture and of very contrary opinions; but I am inclined to believe that each was the vessel called by the Anglo-Saxons [illegible], or vat, and that its use was to carry into the hall, and convey into the drinking cups of the carousers, the mead, [illegible], or wine, which they were to drink. These buckets generally possess too much of an ornamental character to have served for any purpose of a less honourable description. The early Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf (l. 231), in describing a feast, tells us how

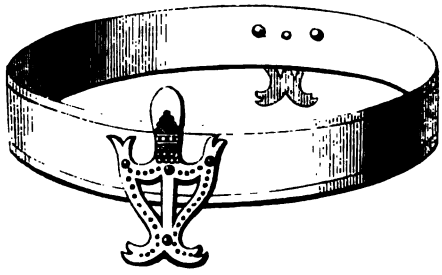
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible] vats.

These vats or buckets are never large. The one engraved by Douglas was only seven inches and a half high; another found in Bourne Park, the largest I have seen, was about twelve inches high.

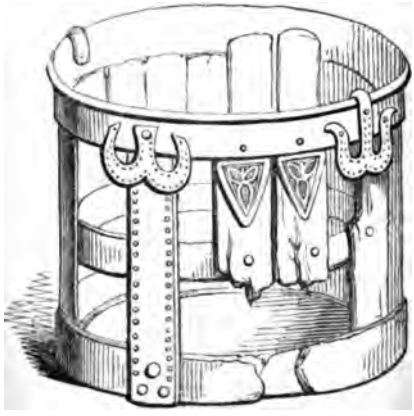
A Prussian collector named Houben, at Xanten, the site of a Roman station in the Rhenish provinces, in a book on the antiquities of that site published in 1839, engraved a skull with the brow encircled by a bronze crown, which had been found in a grave with articles of undoubted Teutonic character. There was something so romantic in the idea of this grim old king of the Teutons, whose love of royalty was so great that he carried his crown with him even into the tomb, that no one dreamed of doubting the truth of Houben's statement. So much indeed were scholars thrown off their guard by it, that one of the most distinguished of the French antiquaries of the present day, the Abbé Cochet, having obtained from a Frankish cemetery in the valley of the Eaulne a hoop of a not dissimilar character, was inclined to adopt at first the explanation hazarded by the person who took it out of the earth, that it was a "*coiffure ou couronne.*" The correct explanation, however, had already been given by Mr. Roach Smith in his Collectanea Antiqua. All the different parts of the supposed crown and coiffure had indeed been found in Anglo-Saxon graves in different parts of England, and all more or less connected with the remains of buckets. In fact you will recognise the principal ornament of Houben's crown among the fragments in the Faussett collection, in a portion of a bucket found in a grave on Kingston Down, represented in the cuts. An ornament resembling the similar ornament on the couronne, was pointed out by Mr. Roach Smith

From Xanten, in Prussia.

From Kingston Down, Kent.



From the Valley of the Eaulne, Normandy.



Bucket, from Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire.

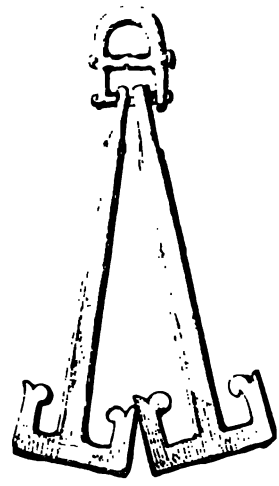
Bucket, from Envermeu, Normandy.

as having been found on Stowe Heath. Lastly, another portion of the ornamentation of Houben's crown, the triangular ornaments round the rim, were pointed out by Mr. Smith in a bucket found at Wilbraham in Cambridgeshire, which is represented in our engravings. More recently, the Abbé Cochet has entirely satisfied himself of the correctness of Mr. Roach Smith's explanation, by the discovery, in a Frankish grave at Envermeu in Normandy, of a bucket nearly entire, with precisely the same ornament as that of the supposed coiffure found in the valley of Eaulne. The Abbé has given an engraving of this bucket in the second edition of his most interesting and valuable work, La Normandie Souterraine, which, by his kind loan, I am enabled to reproduce here. A comparison with the Teutonic remains in our island has thus solved the riddle. This crown of the German king, this *coiffure* of the Frank, were neither more nor less than the rims of buckets, such as are found not uncommonly in the cemeteries of Kent and East Anglia. One of Houben's diggers had no doubt put the rim of the bucket on the skull, to mystify his employer.

There are other examples of the necessity for careful and extensive comparisons before conclusions are formed on the purposes of detached relics. A supposed fork was found in one of the graves on Kingston Down in Kent: but Mr. Wright has

been convinced, by Mr. Roach Smith, that the object in question is not a fork, but a totally different thing; in fact that it is part of the metal tag at the end of the belt. The forked part fitted in between two small plates of metal, forming the two sides, and the small knob remained as the termination of the belt. The construction of this object appears to have been borrowed from the Romans, for among several examples in Mr. Smith's peculiarly rich museum, one which is in a very perfect condition was found with Roman remains, and others have a mediæval character. A fork, however, has actually been found in one of the early Saxon graves on Harnham Hill, near Salisbury; and the museum of Lord Londesborough possesses a very curious Anglo-Saxon fork of a later date (the ninth century).

Another object which for a time was misinterpreted is represented in the annexed engraving:—



It was conjectured that these articles might be latch keys, and they were commonly set down as such; but there is nothing in their appearance to lead us to any distinct notion of the purpose for which they were intended, and they had been obtained so carelessly that it was not observed that they usually occur in pairs. At length a discovery was made at Searby near Caistor, in Lincolnshire, which at least helped us forward a step in explaining it. Two of these so-called latch keys were found fixed together with a bow of metal. From this moment it became quite evident that they were not keys. Numerous pairs of these articles, one of which is represented in the annexed figure, have since been found at Little Wilbraham, and may be seen in Mr. Neville's museum, and from the position in which they appear to have lain, and other circumstances connected with them, I believe that Mr. Roach Smith has hit upon the right explanation, namely, that they are the tops or handles to bags or purses, or to *châtelaines*, which were pendent to the girdles of the Anglian and Mercian ladies. Here, then, we have another article of costume peculiar in form to the Angles, and not found in the same form among the Jutes or the Saxons

We have now nearly exhausted our space, and must conclude with one more very interesting and instructive passage on the particular construction of the Anglo-Saxon grave.

The barrows of other peoples are generally raised above ground, without any, or with very slight excavation, and the interment was usually placed on the surface of the ground. The Anglo-Saxons, on the contrary, dug a rather deep rectangular grave, sometimes small, but often of considerable dimensions. That from which

Mr. Faussett procured his largest gold fibula was six feet deep, ten feet long, and eight feet broad; and one, at the opening of which I assisted, in Bourne Park, was fourteen feet long, more than four feet deep, and about eight feet broad; the deposit was laid on the floor of the grave, which was then filled up with earth, and a mound raised above it. The pagan Saxon graves were in fact exactly the type of our ordinary churchyard graves, except that the mound was circular, and generally larger.

The circumstances of the interment are often interesting, though they have been hitherto less noticed than the articles found in the grave. In general each grave contains only a single skeleton; but this is not always the case, and in some of the graves at Osengell, in the Isle of Thanet, which I assisted in opening with Mr. Rolfe, a grave contained two or even three bodies. In the arrangements of such interments I remarked evidences of domestic sentiment of the most refined character. Where two bodies were laid in one grave, they were generally those of a male and female, no doubt of a man and his wife, and they were usually laid side by side, and arm in arm, with their mouths turned towards each other, and close together, as though taking a last embrace. In one grave I found the bodies of a man and his wife, and daughter, a little girl, as appeared by the remains of her personal ornaments. The lady lay in the middle, enfolding in her right arm the left arm of her husband, and holding with her other that of her daughter. We are led almost naturally to ask, what event can thus have swept over the homestead, to have destroyed perhaps whole families together? for from the appearances of the grave, I am satisfied that in each case the whole interment was made at once. Perhaps it was a destructive pestilence; or, when we consider that this cemetery crowned an extensive down which overlooked the sea, it may have been equally ruthless pirates, who, in their sudden descents on the coast, spared neither age nor sex, leaving, on their departure, husbands, and wives, and children, to receive interment together from the hands of those who had escaped the scourge under which they fell.

THE ROMANCE OF FULK FITZWARINE.

The History of Ffulk FitzWarine, an outlawed Baron in the reign of King John. Edited from a Manuscript preserved in the British Museum, with an English Translation, and explanatory and illustrative Notes, by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A. &c. Printed for the Warton Club.

THE WARTON CLUB is the successor of the defunct Percy Society, and named after the historian of English Poetry, as the society was after the Editor of the popular series of poetical "Reliques." It is formed on a more limited and exclusive scale than its predecessor, the number of subscribing members being restricted to Two hundred; whilst its government is essentially oligarchical, being vested in a Permanent Committee of six gentlemen.* It proposes a series of works to be extended over six years; after which the Club may be dissolved, or commence a second series under the same or a different name.†

The first production of this new Club, though not actually in verse, is certainly a very remarkable example of the poetical literature of the days of chivalry. It professes to be the history of an individual—or rather of a family and its principal chieftain—and it is so far a history as it is based in some degree upon actual facts, which can be tested by records; but it is largely intermixed with romantic adventures, borrowed from the author's invention, or from the floating

* Robert Bell, esq. F. W. Fairholt, esq. James O. Halliwell, esq. Charles Roach Smith, esq. J. G. Waller, esq. and Thomas Wright, esq. The yearly subscription is One Pound, payable in advance on the 1st of January.

† Two other books are nearly ready: 1. Latin Themes by Mary Queen of Scots, preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris; edited by M. Anatole de Montaiglon. 2. Early English Miscellanies, in Prose and Verse; edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq.; and a fourth is in the press,—The Old English Songs and Carols of the Sloane MS. 2593, edited by Thomas Wright, esq. Besides which, a reprint of Caxton's Knyght of the Tower, and many others, are on the list of works proposed.

[illegible] of the times. In the present [illegible] is of the same character as the [illegible] of Wayne and Berte of Hungary, and [illegible] of the heroes of [illegible] Wright's introductory remarks. He tells us that they were usually composed by writers [illegible] the service of great [illegible] the minstrels [illegible] were [illegible] the various passages in them.

The materials of these poems were neither taken from national records nor from the imagination of the composer, but they were the traditions of the family, and we know how such traditions are often modified and distorted in their progress from one mouth to another. All event which was true in itself became exaggerated, and sometimes [illegible]. In this instance, where a race of chiefs through several generations bore the same name of Fulk, thus [illegible] years, and according to [illegible] another, and [illegible] which were not [illegible] was hardly [illegible] avoided. In fact, the writer of the history has made one person out of two individuals, and this error has been mentioned by Dugdale, and by all the compilers of peerages since, as they have repeated the same error with regard to the two next generations of the same family, and made only two personages where there were really four.

The general outline of the history is undoubtedly true, and many of the incidents are known from other evidences to have happened exactly or nearly as here related, but it is equally certain that others are untrue, and some are strangely misplaced. The anachronisms, indeed, are extraordinary; and strangely enough, in that part of the history which comes nearest to the time of the narrator, the wild adventures of Fulk fitzWarine during his outlawry, it is assumed that King John was continually present in England, whereas we know from the most undoubted authorities that he was during the whole time absent in Normandy.

It is further remarkable that the writer

displays an extraordinarily minute knowledge of the topography of the borders of Wales, and more especially of Ludlow and its immediate neighbourhood. Whatever historical mistakes he may have made, he never falls into an error with regard to localities, and his descriptions are so exact that we [illegible] recognise the spot he describes. [illegible] was undoubtedly habituated to [illegible] from the towers of Ludlow [illegible] no doubt, tells us truly what [illegible] century, were the [illegible] at Ludlow if the history of that [illegible] times.

The first Fulk fitzWarine, called [illegible] the father of the principal [illegible] of the romance, was by birth [illegible] of Whittington, [illegible] Salop. At seven [illegible] according to the custom [illegible] he was placed for education [illegible] the household of Joce de Dinan, then the lord of Ludlow. He [illegible] eighteen years of age when he first distinguished himself in arms by [illegible] sir Joce when overpowered by the enemy, sir Walter de Lacy, the lord of Lwyds Lacy, and assisting in bringing the latter a prisoner to Ludlow castle. Soon after, Fulk became the son-in-law of sir Joce; and during a temporary absence of the latter, Ludlow castle was betrayed by a lover of [illegible] Lacy and his followers. [illegible] attempted to recover it by a [illegible] the various incidents of which [illegible] further material for the romance; but he was unsuccessful, and finally died at Lambourne in Berkshire.

Such are the historical details of the earlier portions of this composition; and only we may say that they are all of very little authority; for Mr. Eyton, the living historian of Shropshire, in contradiction to the poet, states (1) that

Ludlow, in all probability, came to the hands of Henry I. not by forfeiture of Robert de Beesme, but as an escheat of de Lacy; nor is it at all likely that Joceas de Dinan obtained footing there under the auspices of Henry I. but of Stephen or of the empress.

And (2) Mr. Eyton tells us that

There is no probability whatever that Joceas de Dynan and Walter de Lacy were antagonists in Ireland, or anywhere. The former must have been an old man, and deceased before the latter attained his majority.

However, the records show some of the truths of which these traditional stories were the shadows. About the year 1176 king Henry II. confirmed by charter the right of Fulk fitz Warine to Ludlow castle. In 1206 it

is found to be in the possession of Walter Lacy; and after it had subsequently been held by various captains for king John, it was again restored to Lacy in 1215.

FitzWarine's great grievance, however, as represented by the poet, was his deprivation from his paternal inheritance of Whittington, which was given by king John to Roger de Powis: and this drove him into defiance of the regal authority. He became an outlaw and a buccaneer, and many of his adventures closely resemble those of Robin Hood. His first quarrel with the king had happened, as the poet relates, in very early life. The elder Fulk is represented to have lived in the court of Henry II. where

Young Fulk was bred with the four sons of King Henry, and much beloved by them all, except John, for he used often to quarrel with John. It happened that John and Fulk were sitting all alone in a chamber, playing at chess. John took the chess-board, and struck Fulk a great blow. Fulk felt himself hurt, raised his foot, and struck John in the middle of the stomach, that his head flew against the wall, and he became all weak, and fainted. Fulk was in consternation; but he was glad that there was nobody in the chamber but they two, and he rubbed John's ears, who recovered from his fainting-fit, and went to the king, his father, and made a great complaint. "Hold your tongue, wretch," said the king, "you are always quarrelling. If Fulk did anything but good to you, it must have been by your own desert." And he called his master, and made him beat him finely and well for complaining. John was much enraged against Fulk; so that he could never afterwards love him heartily.

The poet naturally enters into the spirit of this hatred with true feudal cordiality. His character of the tyrant is as follows:—

King John was a man without conscience, wicked, quarrelsome, and hated by all good people; and so lecherous, that, if he could hear of any handsome lady or damsel, wife or daughter of earl or baron or other, he would have her at his will: either seducing her by promise or gift, or ravishing her by force. And therefore he was the more hated; and for this reason many of the great lords of England had thrown up their homages to the king, for which the king was the less feared.

And Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, is represented as saying to Fulk, "The King of England knows not how to have peace with you or me, or any one else."

Another incident, no doubt intended to be very characteristic of the faithless monarch, is placed in Windsor Forest, where Fulk and his comrades were secreted as outlaws:—

They heard huntsmen and men with hounds blow the horn, and by that they knew that the king was going to hunt. Fulk and his companions armed themselves very completely. Fulk swore a great oath that for fear of death he would not abstain from revenging himself on the king, who forcibly and wrongfully had disinherited him, nor from challenging loudly his rights and his heritage. Fulk made his companions remain where they were, and said he would himself go and seek for adventures.

Fulk went his way, and met an old collier* carrying a basket of coals; he was clothed all in black, as colliers are wont to be. Fulk begged the favour of him that he would exchange his clothes, with his basket, for his own. "Sir," said he, "willingly." Fulk gave him ten besants, and prayed him to tell no one of the transaction. The collier went his way. Fulk remained; and now, dressed in the attire which the collier had given him, he went to his coals, and began to tend the fire. Fulk saw a great iron fork; so he took it in his hand, and turned his pieces of wood backwards and forwards. At length the king came with three knights, all on foot, to the place where Fulk was tending his fire. When Fulk saw the king, he knew him well enough, and cast the fork from his hand, and saluted his lord, and cast himself on his knees before him very humbly. The king and his three knights had great laughter at the breeding and bearing of the collier, and stood there very long. "Sir villan," said the king, "have you seen no stag or doe pass this way?" "Yes, my lord, a while ago." "What beast did you see?" "Sir, my lord, an antlered one: and it had long antlers." "Where is it?" "Sir, my lord, I can easily lead you to where I saw it." "Onward then, sir villan, and we will follow you." "Sir," said the collier, "shall I take my fork in my hand? for, if it were taken, I should have a great loss of it." Yea, villan, if you will." Fulk

* A manufacturer of charcoal in the forest.

took the great iron fork in his hand, and led the king to shoot, for he had a very handsome bow. "Sir, my lord," said Fulk, "will you please to wait, and I will go into the thicket, and make the beast come this way by here?" "Yea," said the king. Fulk hastily sprang into the thick of the forest, and commanded his company hastily to seize upon king John, "for I have brought him there, with only three knights, and all his company is on the other side of the forest." Fulk and his men leaped out of the thicket, and cried upon the king, and captured him at once. "Sir king," said Fulk, "now I have you in my power; such judgment will I execute on you as you would on me if you had taken me." The king trembled with fear, for he had great dread of Fulk. Fulk swore that he should die, for the great damage and disinheriting that he had done to him and to many a good Englishman. The king implored his mercy, and begged his life of him for the love of God; and he would restore him entirely all his heritage and whatever he had taken from him and all his people, and would grant him his love and peace for ever, and of this he would make him in all things such security as he might himself choose to devise. Fulk soon yielded his demand, on condition that he gave him, in presence of his knights, his faith to keep his covenant. The king pledged his faith that he would keep his covenant, and he was very glad that he could thus escape.

Of course, when John returned safe to Windsor Castle, he was convinced that there was no obligation upon him to keep an oath which had been extracted from him by such violence: and his immediate alternative was to send out all his available power to arrest "those felons in the park." Fulk is treated with more generosity by Randolph earl of Chester, who denies that Fulk and his men were traitors, and asserts the outlaw's claim to respect as a cousin of all the grandees, and even of the king himself. Though bound by his loyalty to obey the king's command, the earl holds a friendly parley with Fulk; afterwards he attacks him vigorously, but is beaten off, and Fulk, though wounded, escapes to his ship, and resumes his adventures at sea.

We have now sufficiently shown the spirit and character of this romance, and its interesting qualities as a picture of the times of which it is nearly a contemporary mirror. Whilst imaginative in its particular incidents, we may accept it as a truthful exhibition of the manners and sentiments of the period to which it relates, and of the popular appreciation of the historical characters who are introduced into the story.

Fulk fitz Warine was at length reconciled to the king in the year 1203, and many documents relative to his reconciliation, together with lists of all his followers—both his original personal adherents, and those who from time to time had joined his band when outlawed for other excesses of their own—are given from the public records in Mr. Wright's illustrative notes; which, we should add, are enriched with the critical remarks of the Rev. R. W. Eyton, the author of the "Antiquities of Shropshire," now in course of publication.

The text was before edited, in the year 1840, by M. Francisque Michel, and printed at Paris. The main facts of the story had been previously known from the abstract which is given by Leland in his Collectanea from an Anglo-Norman poem on the same subject, now either latent or altogether lost. Mr. Wright considers the present prose paraphrase to have been made shortly before the year 1320; but that the poem was composed before the death of the third Fulk fitzWarine, who was drowned at the battle of Lewes in 1264. Leland had also the reading of "an old Englische boke yn ryme of the Gestes of Guarine and his sunnes," which, from his extracts, appears to have been composed from the same materials; but the old antiquary was evidently less equal to master its language than even the Norman-French, and from that and other indications Mr. Wright concludes that it was written in the difficult form of alliterative verse, like the visions of Piers Ploughman. It will be a very interesting literary discovery should either of these compositions hereafter reappear in any of our manuscript collections.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Growth of London—Superstitions of Worcestershire—The Library Catalogue of the British Museum—The Use of the Libraries at the British Museum—The Secretaries of Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond—The Ancient Tin Trade of Britain.

THE GROWTH OF LONDON.

MR. URBAN,—If it were possible, it would be curious indeed to trace the effect of the statute 35 Eliz. cap. 6,* passed to prevent the increase of buildings in and near London, and the proclamations for carrying out that object brought under notice by T. E. T. That those instruments were continued in force for a considerable period your correspondent has already shown by the licences granted for new buildings both before and after the Restoration. (Feb. 1855, p. 160, June, p. 596.)

The statute was passed in the year 1592-3, and refers to a proclamation to the same effect issued from the palace of Nonsuch, and dated 7 July a° 22 (A.D. 1580). It was aimed against the increase of dwellings for the poorer class of persons, and the subletting of tenements to "inmates or undersitters," except of a class sufficiently well off to have a house of their own. It was in fact the Metropolitan Building and Lodging-house Act of that time; and no one can have been aware of the offences against health and morals caused by an absence of any restrictions in those matters, in later times at least, without desiring some enactment to regulate them. But the good which would have ensued from proper restrictions was lost under the pressure of the wrongs done and the inconveniences produced by the operation of the statute; and the systems of "houses in flats," or "model lodging-houses," as yet were not.

I send you a copy of some proceedings for carrying out the Act, which are important as being taken very shortly after the statute was passed, and showing how strictly the terms thereof and of the proclamations were acted upon. These proceedings relate to the ward of Farringdon Without, and represent the results of actual surveys of the localities they refer to. The originals are separate slips or membranes of parchment fastened together at the head, and each having a title more or less full. From the most comprehensive of these titles (that on the third slip) that portion appears to be a list of persons in the parish of St. Sepulchre who had erected tenements for habitation "where no foundacione was before" between the 7th July, 1580, and the 20th July, 1597, "accordinge to a precepte directed from the right ho. the Lord Maior of the Cytty of London berynge ye same date." The first date is that of the Nonsuch proclamation recited in the statute; the second is four or five years subsequent to the passing of the Act itself. Now considering, as I think may fairly be done, that all the slips are merely one set of returns as regards a particular district, perhaps not quite in their regular order, we have in them probably the first report of the City authorities for the purpose of carrying out the Act in that quarter.

The description of tenements which came under the notice of the viewers varies very much. On the first membrane are entries of three tenements built "in *part of a dawnsingscoole* in Scrowps-place, and one fayre house in the Field-lane ffytt for a subsidy man at ffyve powndes to be assesed," which was a building of a sufficiently high standard to be specially exempted from the operation of the Act.

The course of proceeding by which the "great wen" progressed towards its present enormous discussions will be found to have been very similar (though slower) in the sixteenth century to what has been seen in our own times. In the outlying suburbs, especially those near or leading to places of holiday and public resort, the sides of the roads would be occupied by small and fragile tenements, which would in time be replaced by more substantial edifices; the larger residences and grounds would be cut up into smaller buildings and gardens, the latter to be in their turn entirely covered up. In Stowe's time this process had still been going on in this district, which is the subject of the following proceedings, so that it might be inferred that the Act was never strictly carried out. But, by a memorandum at the end of the third membrane, and the heading of the fourth, it appears that these proceedings were certainly acted up. "Answering" before the Privy Council doubtless involved a fine.

* The statute of 31 Eliz. cap. 7, is directed against the building of cottages without four acres of land being assigned to each. It could not apply to London, and therefore should not be classed with that of 35 Eliz. cap. 6.

(Mem. 1.)—For St Androwe's parrish in Holbourn, wthin the ffredome of the Cittye.

John Noakes, a horner, dwellinge near Holbourn bridge, in St Sepulcher's parrish, hath built in Shew-lane seyven smale tenementes unfytt wthin this xiiij yeres.

Mr Carewe, a baker, dwellinge neare Holbern Condett, in St Sepulcker's parrish, hath buylt one smale tenement in Shewelane gardens wthin this x years.

Mr Thomas Fogge, gentleman, dwellinge in Salisberry-court, in Fleet-streett, in St Bryde's parrishe, hathe buylt one new house in Shew-lane wthin this yeare nowe past.

John Holmes, dyce-maker, dwellinge in Fewter-lane, hath buylt two tenementes backwardes near to his howse wthin this yeare and halffe past.

Rycharde Holt, carpenter, dwellinge in Fewter-lane gardens hath buylt two tenementes in the aforsayd gardens wthin this two yers past.

John Phillipps, dwellinge in Fewter-lane, hath buylded two tenementes in Fewterlane gardens wthin this two years past.

The saide John Phillips hathe buylded one other smalle tenement within the yarde behynde Thomas Towe abought xij years past.

Gyles Wydgyngton, dwellinge in St Bryde's parrish, hath buylt one new howse at the lower ende of Gunpowder-ally wthin this year now past, wch we take to be wthin St. Androwe's parrish.

Mr Antony Burbidge, a skynner, dwellinge in Fleet-strett, hath buylt two smalle tenementes backwardes of the other syde Fewter-lane wthin this vj or vij yers past.

Lewke Clement, carpenter, dwellinge in Fewter-lane, hath buylt one new house backward for himselffe and let out his owen wthin this year past.

Raffe Crowder, in Fewter-lane, deceased, hath buylt one new house theare in the sayde lane abought vij years past.

Christopher Lovett, carpenter, nowe gone into the contreye, hath buylt one newe tenement backward ffrom his howse in Fewter-lane abought thre yers past.

Thomas Whitby, smyth, deceased, hath buylt one new tenement backwarde from his house in Fewter-lane wthin ten years past.

Henrye Fisher, whelwright, dwellinge neare Flowerdelewse-alley, hath buylt four or fyve smalle tenementes backward in the sayd ally wthin this ffyve years past.

Wm Myller, a glasyer, dwellinge in Graysin-lane, hath buylt one newe tenement in Flowerdelewse-ally wthin six years past.

Robert Denett, carpenter, dwellinge in St Androwe's parrish, hath buylt one new tenement in Scrowpe-plase a bought vij yers past.

Mr. Shearman, a mussysshon, dwelling in St Awstyn's parrish, wthin Criplegate, hath made thre tenementes in part of his dawnsingescoole in Scrowp's-plase wthin this vij or viij years past.

George Buckley, carpenter, in the Forestrett, deceased, hath buylt two fayre houses in the Fore-strett aforeseyd wthin this xj years past.

George Isacke, carpenter, dwellinge in Shew-lane, hath buylt one fayre house in the Field-lane, but we knowe not whether yt be London or Mydlesex, and ffyt for a subsidy man at ffyve powndes to be assesed.

(Endorsed) ffor Seynt Androwe's parrish in Holborn, wthin the ffredom.

(Mem. 2.)—Recd this certificatt, the 26 Augusty, 97.

Farrington wthout.

Md the xxvth daye of August, 1597, a vew taken of certayn buyldinges not presented before wthin the parrish of St Androwe's in Holborn, as ffolloweth :—

Item, two smale tenementes adjoynynge to the comon sewer, the on of them beynge a very smale borded shead or a leane twoe, bylded by one Mychill, a seale-maker in Fleet-lane, havynge no recorse in or out of or parrish of St Androwe's, but through Blake Horse-ally into Fleet-street, and not knowen, but that the maye be buylt wthin this xvij yeres.*

Item, an other little borded howse not thre yardes square in the same place, buylded by on Mathewes, a seale graver in Fleet-lane, and no other passadge but as aforesayd.

John Fysher, carpenter, dwelling in Shew-lane, hath buylt on tennement backward behynde his owen howse in the sayd lane abought a year past, and a tenant plased n yt.

Mr Burford, clothworker, dwellinge in Distaffe-lane, hath buylt on smale tenement in Shew-lane gardens abought two years past.

Farrington.

Black Horse Alley.

One cottage buylded by Richarde Cooke about half a yere past, he dwelling wth Richard Browne.

Mrs Marcy hath increased certeyne buyldens to a garden howse, and hath made three ten'ts there.

* date would bring within the operation of the Nonsuch proclamation.

Bridwell Wharffe.

One ten't buylded there about xij yeares agoe by one Gates, and he is dead, and his widow maried to one Arendell, dwelling in Barnyebe-street.

Syxe ten'ts bylded there about xvj yeres agoe by George Grymes.

Shoe Lane.

Two ten'tes buylded there uppon an old buyldeinge wch was ane old workehouse * about x yeares ago by John Foster.

In Brock-howse Place.

One Zechiveryell hath augmented serteyen buyldinges to a former buyldinge, and hath made serteyne chambers for habitation.

(Mem. 3.)—Hereafter followethe the names and surnames of all such persouns inhabytinge within the parishe of St Sepulcher's, in the ward of Farringdon without or els where, wch hath erected and made new houses or tenem^ts^ for habitac'ons where no foundac'on was before, and wch were erected and builded since the seventh daye of July, 1580, untill the xx^th^ of Julye, 1597, accordinge to a precepte directed from the right ho. the Lord Maio^r^ of the Cytty of London berynge ye same date.

Smythfeild q^r^ter new buyldinges.

John Randall, plomer, dwellinge in Duck-lane, hath erected and made of certen stabells newly transported in the said lane thre new tenem^ts^ w^th^in this eight yeres.

John Gaskyn, pewterer, deceased, late of West Smithfeild, hath erected and made of a certen stable in Longe-lane two tenem^ts^ w^th^in this thurtene yeres.

Also the said John Gaskyn hath builte an other house in the said lane for his owen dwellinge, and is parcell of the cloth fayer belonginge to the Lord Riche † then w^th^in this eight yeres.

Will'm Hillyard, dwellinge in Silverstrete, hath builded a house in a garden, upon parcell of Fogwell pond, w^th^in this twelve yeres.

Leonard Smith, late of Longe-lane, deceased, hath erected and made of a stable lyinge in the back side of his house three tenem^ts^ w^th^in this eight yeres.

Wm Forrest, blacksmith, and Tho. Garrett, shomaker, dwellinge bothe in Longelane, hath erected and made of a stable in the said lane ij new tenem^ts^ for theire owen dwellings w^th^in this eight yeres.

Lawrence Howson, chandler, dwellinge in Giltspur-stret w^th^out Newgate, hath builded on new tenem^t^ in his garden in Chick-lane w^th^in this eight yeres.

John Himmyngs, dwellinge in Chicklane, hath built a new house for his owen dwellinge in the same lane w^th^in this eleaven yeres.

John Cornell, dwellinge in thould Balye, hathe buylt and made of on stabell on ye north side of Chick-lane on tenem^t^ w^th^in this eleaven yeres.

Item, the said John Cornell hath builded on parcell of a garden plott belonging to Sempringham house ‡ ix tenem^ts^ w^th^in this eight yeres.

Wm Martyn, dwellinge in Chicke-lane, hath builte tenne new tenem^ts^ in the same lane w^th^in this eleaven yeres.

John Savedge, dwellinge in Chicke-lane, hath built on parcell of the said garden plott belonginge to Sempringham-house ij new temen^ts^ w^th^in this nyne yeres.

Also the said John Savedge hath built on the same ground iiij^or^ new tenem^ts^ w^th^in this eight yeres.

Richard Vinton, dwellinge in Cowe-lane, hath built iiij^or^ new tenem^ts^ in Sempringham-house w^th^in this eight yeres.

Thomas Browne, dwellinge in Black Horse-ally in Fleet-strete, hath builded iiij^or^ tenem^ts^ w^th^in ye howse or place late Sr Humfrey Brownes in Sempringham-house w^th^in this nyne yeres.

Cutbert Colman, dwellinge in Chicklane, hath built iiij^or^ tenem^ts^ on the foresaid garden plott w^th^in this nyne yeres.

Thomas Man, broker, dwellinge in Longe-lane, hath builded three shedds on the laystall ground in Chick-lane w^th^in this tenne yeres wch is now converted into tenem^ts^.

John Evans, carpenter, dwellinge in St Clem^ts^-lane, hath erected and made of certen stables in Cow-lane tenn tenem^ts^ w^th^in this sixtene yeres.

Rowland Love, farryer, dwellinge in West Smithfeild, hath builded ij tenem^ts^ on a pece of wast ground in Smithfeild w^th^in this fourtene yeres.

Holborne Crosse q^r^ter new buildinges.

Will'm Wilson, dwellinge nere Holborne conduict, hath built ij new tenem^ts^ in Bell-ally w^th^in this nyne yeres.

Cornelius Cater, late dwellinge at the Quenes Armes nere Holborne-bridge, hath builded iij new tenem^ts^ in Fawcon-courte w^th^in this thurtene yeres.

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* Workshop.

† Stowe.

‡ "Amongst these new buildings is Cowbridge-street, or Cow-lane, which turneth toward Oldborne, in which lane the prior of Semperingham had his inn, or London lodging." (Stowe, Ed. Thoms, p. 142.) The prior was the head of the order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham.

Church q^rter new buildinges.

Walter Savedge, dwellinge in Cock-lane, hath builded iiij^or newe tenem^ts in the same lane w^thin this nyne yeres.

Thould Baly q^rter newe buildinges.

Richard Welch, dwellinge w^thin the black and white* in thould Balye hath made a tenem^ts of a stable w^thin this nyne yeres.

Zachary Collyer, late dwellinge on Snower†-hill w^thout Newgate, deceased, did erect and make of certen stabells in Buishopps-court in thould Baly ix tenem^ts w^thin this sixtene yeres.

Thomas Faucon, dwellinge in Clamport's-court, hath buylded ij new tenem^ts in the same court w^thin this eleaven yeres.

Richard Dicher, dwellinge on Snowerhill, hath buylded iij new tenem^ts in Clamport's-court of a voyd peece of ground w^thin this sixtene yeres.

Also the said Dycher hath erected and made of a stabell in the same court two tenem^ts w^thin this sixtene yeres.

All these have alredy aunswered for theire buildinges before our Maties most ho. pryvie councell as fur as we can lerne.

(Mem. 4.)—All these new buildinges were builded since the other did aunswere before her Maties pryvie councell as fur as we can learne.

Henry Shaw, poulter, late dwellinge in ye parishe of Christes church, decesed, did build ij new tenem^ts uppon parcell of Fogwell-pond in Longe-lane w^thin this three yeares.

Stephen Tayler, poulter, dwelling in Carpenter's-courte in Long-lane, hath builded on new tenem^t there w^thin this sixe yeres.

Mr Yonge, fremason, late of Aldersgate-strete, deceased, hath builded iij new tenem^ts in Long-lane, parcell of the lands belonging to the Lord Riche w^thin this fower yeres.

Tho. Kingsfeild, cochmakere, dwellinge in Smithfeild hath builded on tenem^t there wch heretofore was a stable w^thin this viij yeres.

Jeames White, dwellinge in Stayninge-lane, hath builded ij new tenem^ts in Chick-lane w^thin this v yeres.

John Hasell, late dwelling in Littell Bryttan, carpenter, deceased, did build ij new tenem^ts in Chick-lane w^thin this six yeres.

George Poynter, dwellinge in Chick-lane, hath builded on tenem^t there w^thin this sixe yeares.

Wm Symonds, dwelling in Chick-lane, hath builded on cottage thached on a peece of laystall ground there w^thin this v yeares.

Barnard Melton, dwellinge in Cow-lane, hath buylded vj thached cottages uppon the same laystall ground w^thin this iij yeres.

Mr Thomkins, sometymes dwellinge in Smithfeild, hath builded two thached cottages uppon the same laystall ground w^thin this iij yeares.

Wm Syesson, dwellinge in Chick-lane, hath builded two thached cottages uppon the same laystall ground w^thin this iiij^or yeares.

Wm Boulter, late of Chick-lane, deceased, hath builded vj tenem^ts in the same lane uppon the same ground w^thin this v yeres.

Tho. Hawkins, dwellinge in Chick-lane, hath builded two more tenem^ts in the same lane w^thin this ij yeres.

Tho. Alowne, dwellinge in Secole-lane, hath builded v tenem^ts in Chick-lane, w^thin this v yeres.

Jeames White aforesaid hath builded ij cottages in Chick-lane upon the laystall ground there w^thin this viij yeares.

Alexander Eliott, late of Smithfield, deceased, hath builded on tenem^t in Chick-lane w^thin this iij yeares.

John Savedge, dwellinge in Chick-lane, hath builded on new tenem^t in the same lane w^thin this twelvemoneth.

Tho. Mason, dwellinge in Cow-lane, hath builded ij new tenem^ts on the backside of his dwellinge-house there w^thin this ij yeres.

Davy Powell, dwellinge in Holbourne q^rter, hath builded ij new tenem^ts w^thin an ally there w^thin this v yeres.

R^rd Sheppard, dwelling Church in qu^rter, hath builded iiij new tenem^ts there w^thin this three yeres.

Mathew Fox, waxchandler in thould Baly, hath builded iij new tenem^ts in the grene arbor w^thin this twelvemoneth.

Richard Dycher, dwellinge in Holborne q^rter hath builded ij new tenem^ts in Trynete-allye, in Secole-lane, w^thin this iiij yeres. Yours, &c. J. B.

SUPERSTITIONS OF WORCESTERSHIRE.

MR. URBAN,—I send you some further notes regarding the Superstitions of this county, in continuation of those which you published in your Magazine for July.

In parts of this county and of Shrop-

* The sign of an inn?

† Another form of spelling for Snow Hill. In Stowe it is spelt "Snore." See also [illegible]ingham's Handbook of London, s. v.

shire, the following occurrences are considered unlucky:—

To meet a squinting woman, unless you talk to her, which breaks the charm.

To go a journey on a Friday.

To help another person to salt at table.

To be one of a party of 13 at Christmas.

To have crickets in the house.

To have a female come into your house the first thing on New Year's morning. So generally does this absurdity prevail, that in many towns young lads make "a good thing of it" by selling their services to go round and enter the houses first that morning.

To have a cut onion lying about in the house breeds distempers.

To cross knives accidentally at meal times.

To walk under a ladder.

For the first young lamb you see in the season, or a colt, to have its tail towards you.

To kill a lady-cow (in Dorsetshire called "God Almighty's cow").

To see the first of the new moon through a window, or glass of any sort, is also unlucky. But if you see it in the open air, turn the money in your pocket, and express a wish for luck during the ensuing month, you are supposed to ensure it.

To have apples and blossoms on a tree at the same time is a sign of a forthcoming death in the family.

To have a long succession of black cards (spades or clubs) dealt to a person while at play is prophetic of death to himself or some member of the family.

When a corpse is limp it is a sign that another death will happen in the house.

As to cutting your nails on a Sunday, the following couplet is very expressive:

> Better a child was never born
> Than cut his hoofs of a Sunday.

The itching of the nose is a sign of bad news; if the ear itches, you may expect news from the living; if the face burns, some one is talking about you; and when you shudder, a person is walking over the spot where your grave will be.

To leave a tea-pot lid open undesignedly is an indication that a stranger is coming; and when a cock crows in your doorway, or a bit of black stuff hangs on the bar of the grate, it is a sign of a similar event.

A bit of coal popped from the fire must resemble either a purse or a coffin, and consequently good luck or death.

Tea-drinking is made to foreshadow a large number of the casualties of life, including the receipt of presents, the visits of strangers, obtaining sweethearts, and the like, merely from the appearance of the tea and the grounds.

A bright speck in the candle is a sure indication that a letter is coming to the individual to whom it points.

If the sun shines warmly on Christmas day there will be many fires in the ensuing year.

"A great year for nuts, a great year for children," is a common saying.

To present a friend with a knife is supposed to have the effect of cutting of friendship.

A donkey braying is an infallible sign of rain.

To cut your hair during the increase of the moon is said to ensure its favourable growth.

The horse-shoe is still seen over doors in many places, and fastened to bedsteads, to keep witches away.

A pillow filled with hops, and laid under the patient's bed, is an undoubted cure for rheumatism.

In the rural districts great faith is put in rings made of the shillings and sixpences given at the sacrament, and many clergymen have told us of repeated applications having been made to them for sacrament shillings, for the purpose of keeping away the evil spirit, or as a remedy for fits. Mr. Watson, in his History of Hartlebury, says that he believes nearly every person in that district who was subject to fits wore such a ring. And there is another parish in the county where I am told even Protestant poor go to the Romanist priest to have the relics of saints applied for the cure of diseases.

A superstition exists in some parts of the county that if pieces of the alder tree are carried, in the waistcoat pocket they will be a safeguard against rheumatism. In Wyre Forest, near Bewdley, is a botanical curiosity, namely, the celebrated old *Pyrus domestica*, said to be the only tree of the kind growing wild in England. It is of the same kind as the "Rowan," or mountain ash, which was, and even now is, vulgarly worn as a remedy against witchcraft. It is much thought of by the common people, and there are various traditions concerning it. The name given to the tree is "the witty pear-tree"—the mountain ash being also called "the witty tree," and the leaves of this tree are very similar. One of our Naturalist Field Clubs visited it in August, 1853. Vegetation was then entirely confined to its top boughs, which, however, still held a few pears on them.

Charms are still believed in to a great extent among the poor. In the neighbourhood of Hartlebury they break the legs of a toad, sew it up in a bag alive, and tie it round the neck of the patient. There were lately some female charmers

at Fladbury. The peasantry around Tenbury and Shrawley have also great faith in charms, and the toad remedy is applied at the former place, the life or death of the patient being supposed to be shadowed forth by the survival or death of the poor animal. At Mathon, old women are entrusted with the cure of burns by charming, which they do by repeating a certain number of times the old doggrel rhyme, beginning—

There were two angels came from the north, &c.

In the neighbourhood of Stoke Prior a charm was some time ago used by a labouring man for the removal of the thrush (or "throcks," as it is locally termed) in children: he would put his finger into his mouth and then into that of the child, rubbing the gums, while he mumbled out something terminating with "Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," then put down the child without speaking another word, and leave the house without eating or drinking.

Omens, or tokens of death, adhere to the popular belief to a more general extent than any other relic of superstition, perhaps one-third of the population attaching more or less credit to them. It would be impossible to enumerate all these idle fancies, but among them are prominently the howling of a dog, a winding-sheet in the candle, and the issuing of light from a candle after it is blown out.

J. Noake.

Worcester, Sept. 1855.

The Library Catalogue of the British Museum.

Mr. Urban,—My remarks on the Catalogue of the Library of the British Museum (in your August number, p. 157) having elicited some objections by N.R. in your last, p. 278, permit me again to occupy a portion of your space in reply.

The only reason assigned by my opponent is, that "many works bear titles so at variance with their contents that a person knowing the title but not the nature of the work would be utterly at a loss in searching a classified catalogue."

It is singular, but had I not studied brevity in my communication, this very reason would have been urged as a strong argument in favour of classification. Every one, however ignorant, is aware of the subject on which he wishes to make inquiries; and under that head and its ramifications he will find all the books that can be of service to him, however *outré* their titles, however whimsically the author may conceal his object: their very situation in their proper section, or their absence from an expected one, would be a guarantee of their contents and utility, or the contrary.

Let me give a practical illustration. I have seen a book quoted merely as "Catalectics," no author being mentioned, and wish to know its tendency. The nearest Greek source I can find for this word, which Johnson does not authorise, is κατα *against*, λακτιστης *a kicker*; so conclude that it must be something relating to the veterinary science, or the noble art of horsemanship. I may, however, be wrong, and the enigmatical title cover some more congenial information: a classified catalogue would at once undeceive me. Again, I should not quarrel with a youth diligently preparing for a continental tour, if, under the title of "Eastward ho!" he expected from "rare Ben Jonson" an excellent account of some distant orient country till its absence from the heading and sub-headings of geography would tell him he need not examine it. I say I should not quarrel with him, because I may probably labour under a similar error, in supposing a book I see recently advertised under the title of "Westward ho!" may relate to some transatlantic region. A youth fresh from the country comes to walk one of the metropolitan hospitals, and he meets casually with the title of a book as "Wren's Anatomie," and seeks it out as tending possibly to some information on his science: it will require the exposition of a very long title to assure him that it affords no help to discover any of the ills that flesh is heir to; it seems to be a long diatribe against Bishop Wren, grandfather, I believe, of the architect, "discovering his notorious prancks and shameful wickednesse, with some of his most lewd facts and infamous deeds," &c. A classification would have made all search unnecessary; but I instance it also to shew, by one of the many examples, that our present Alphabetical Catalogue is not consistent, as the work stands under the name Wren, who is not the author. May I ask N. R. if he can give me any clue to the following works: "Smegmate Orientali—Oceanum macromicrocosmisum—Uranophilo cœlesti peregrino." I will not puzzle him with the German titles, "Was fehlet mir noch?—Warum willst du laufen mein Sohn? Wer hat das Kalb ins Auge geschlagen? Nor will I request him to follow the example of a gentleman in the reading-room, who, wishing to study farming and agriculture, spent many weeks in turning over the catalogues leaf by leaf to extract the titles of the works on the subject of agriculture in the library, and it gave me some pleasure, by referring him to Watt's Bib-

liqtheca, to alleviate part of his monotonous labour: but it is not every one who has equal patience or leisure, even with Watt's assistance.

For a great principle and a great nation a system once established ought to be carried out thoroughly: in our present Catalogue the alphabetical arrangement of authors ought to be undeviatingly followed; but it must be a daring mind that would prosecute this plan to its ultimate results, for who would venture to catalogue the names of the inspired Evangelists amongst the common herd of scribes, or confound the author of the sublime mysteries of the Apocalypse in a general category with our modern novel writers: who would not look with disgust on a list of names in which, possibly on the same page, stood Mohammed, Mormon, and Moses: who could bear such a classification and juxtaposition even if only from arrangement and typography? The name of the Arabian impostor induces the question, how are we to deal with its fifteen European varieties? Are we to determine the correct one, *ex cathedra*, or encumber our pages with all? So with the clouded name of Junius: will the framer of an Alphabetical Catalogue take upon him to draw the real author *nominis umbrâ*, or by an easy place among the pseudo-names throw to the winds all the elaborate deductions in favour of particular persons, and thus take upon himself a decision of the vexed question? Junius as a name, and the author of these malignant diatribes, is another violation of the principle of alphabetical arrangement. There is, or is supposed to exist, a book, for its very existence has been doubted, though verity was vanquished and its authorship was given on papal authority to the great Hohenstaufen Friedrich II. bearing the impious title "De Tribus Impostoribus:" will an alphabetical disposition bend to this outburst of malevolence in Alexander II. to heap upon the name of his adversary the charge of atheist and infidel, or rather follow the growing opinion of modern bibliographists, that the book is really a nonentity?

So far is the *argument* of N. R.: he also states an *opinion*—"the majority of those who frequent the Museum would prefer the Catalogue at present in use." N. R. must pardon me if I state, that opinion is mere assertion, which gains nothing from being anonymous. "Mere assertion," as Lord Bacon says, "is like the long bow, the force of which depends on the arm which draws it." I fight under no cover, and if I state my subjective belief that if N. R. have taken the poll of the readers at the Museum, and the result as stated by him be correct, I may still be permitted to put down the appreciation to the unwillingness that all innovation upon established practice receives: but as a Classified Catalogue is still wanting upon which a verdict could be given, I am also of opinion it need only be offered the readers to be embraced with avidity, and in a short time the wonder would be how we could have done so long without. Let the present catalogue be by all means retained, nay, continued for those who are blinded to all improvement; *my* belief is that it would soon only be looked upon as a foil to its tenfold utilitarian brother.

A few words upon another benefit which classification would confer. Our library—the aggregation mostly of collections made by individuals—independently of the necessary accumulation of duplicates, must also have many deplorable *lacunæ*. These, when our shelves are systematised, would be immediately apparent, and a ready hint to the authorities of what was wanting. I will not believe that the fear of exposing our poverty upon particular walks of science may have rendered them averse to such a process: if we are poor, let us not be ashamed to confess it, but do our best to remedy our shortcomings.

I may be told that a book exists, open to any one to enter the *desiderata* he may discover: but this even at the best is but a casual and very doubtful remedy, supposing these notices were attended to. I will state my own experience upon this subject. In Oct. 1850 I entered with my name a work entitled, "Curiositäten," published about thirty years back by Vulpius, brother-in-law of Göthe, and, through his interest, librarian to the Grand Duke of Weimar. I soon found of course in the opposite margin a big A, sign, I believe, of admissibility and approval, and therefore naturally expected that I should soon find the work referred to by a number and letter. I gave three months' interval for the necessary period of purchase, entries, cataloguing, &c. before I looked in expectation of meeting it, and then my examination was more frequent, but in vain: a year, two years elapsed, but the margin made no further sign, and now, as it is still wanting, I cast, perhaps once every three months, a despairing look, without being indulged by its appearance. I must say, since my labouring through the Eton Latin Grammar, I was never made so sensibly aware of the nice philological distinction between the participle and gerund, or where *desiderata* still remained *desideranda*.—Yours, &c.

WILLIAM BELL, Phil. Dr.

31, *Burton St. Burton Crescent*, 10 *Sept.*

THE USE OF THE LIBRARIES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

42, *Myddleton Square*, 3 *Sept.*

MR. URBAN,—As you have favoured me by inserting in your Magazine for this month my letter relative to the Library Catalogue of the British Museum, I beg to submit to your readers a continuation of my remarks on that subject, my own experience and the inquiries often put to me by new readers, have shewn me that the number and variety of the Catalogues are a source of constant perplexity and annoyance. The method of finding books among so many collections, with the variety of press-marks, as I before observed, requires some short and intelligible guide, with examples in the most important departments of literature. This I should propose to supply by some "general directions for finding books," such as I now venture to submit for consideration.

As a department I have selected "History—England, Reign Anne." This example is so constructed as to guide the reader, who is supposed to be a stranger, through the whole course of his researches in "finding books" from his preparatory list, to the most minute item of his inquiries; so that he may be enabled to accumulate the most extensive as well as accurate and authentic history of the reign, so far as printed books can supply the materials. Should he have recourse to manuscripts, another and more difficult method of research will become necessary.

This method of research will be found equally available in the pursuit of any other subject in the Departments of Geography, Topography, or Biography. Scientific subjects would require a somewhat different process.

As to researches in the MS. Department, which is so rich in original documents on historical and topographical subjects, a like series of directions may be furnished hereafter. My sole object, as you are well aware, is the practical instruction of the *reader*, and the removal of those difficulties which at present impede his progress and often baffle his researches, but which are, in the present state of the various collections, both in print and MS., as unavoidable as they are inconvenient.

Directions for finding Books.

As a specimen of the method of using the various Catalogues now employed, I select the subject of HISTORY, *Civil* and *Political*.

The largest collection in this department, both ancient and modern, foreign and domestic, will be found in the General Catalogues 1 and 2. The works on this important subject are of all dates and editions, and in all languages. Nor are they confined to the General History of the Countries of which they treat, but by the assistance of Local History, Personal Biography, Pamphlets, Tracts, Newspapers, Magazines, and Broadsides, together with a most extensive collection of Maps, Plans, Charts, Prints, Drawings, and Portraits, the most minute events may be accurately and satisfactorily traced, and many doubts solved, by patient and diligent research. In order to render this more evident, for the benefit of a new reader, we will take an example. Suppose a reader wished to investigate fully and minutely the History, Civil and Political, of the Reign of Queen Anne.

1. He would prepare a List of Works on the General History of the Reign.* For these he would look under the Names of the Authors, in the Catalogues 1 and 2. He would here find them in their several editions, some perhaps with MS. notes by former possessors, which should always

* For the purpose of making this list some time and labour may be saved by consulting two works, both of which are kept in the Reading-room,—

1. Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, 4 vols. 4to. Two volumes are devoted to Subjects and two to Authors. The inquirer will first consult the volume of Subjects "Anne." Here he will find all the works that have been published on the History of the Reign down to about 1814—1818. At the side of each he will find a number and letter (suppose 5 *a*). This directs him to the volume and page of the volumes of Authors, where he will find under p. 5 *a* the author referred to. He will then consult the General Catalogues 1 and 2, where he will find the work he requires. He will then make out his ticket in the usual way. In the same manner he may proceed with the whole course of his researches, so far as Watt's dates will allow. All since must be sought in

2. The "London Catalogue," "Classified Index." He will here find, at the end of the book, an alphabetical arrangement of Subjects contained in the body of the work. This will direct him to the names of Authors, which must be sought in the "London Catalogue" itself of the last editions, which will be found on the same shelf. Having found his books, he will seek them in the General Catalogues and proceed as before.

By such assistance he will be at no loss for Printed Books of all kinds, but Prints, &c. must be sought from other sources.

be consulted, as they are often of the highest value in clearing up doubts of Names of Persons and Places, which in this and former reigns were either left blank or given only in initials. Such editions or copies as contain notes of this kind are generally so marked in the Catalogues. The earliest and contemporary editions, and the various copies of them, not only in these but the other Catalogues, should be had and compared, as they sometimes contain MS. notes on the fly-leaves which may prove valuable. At other times a short MS. notice of the author will be found. This may appear a tedious and even a laborious process, but it will generally repay the trouble it may occasion.

Having thus ascertained that the books on his list* are in the General Catalogue, he will proceed to make out his tickets accordingly, copying the description in the Catalogue accurately, with the edition he requires, adding the press-mark, and signing and dating his tickets, which he will then carry to the counter, and, taking his seat at one of the tables, wait for his books to be brought to him.

But should it so happen that the book, or the particular edition or copy he requires, is not in either of the General Catalogues, he will consult that marked "Bibliothecæ Regiæ Catalogues," which is that of the Library of George III. (No. 3). Should he find the book there, he will make out his ticket as before in every respect, heading it at the top "King's Library." This will save time, as it will immediately go to that department. Should this fail, he will then consult the Catalogue "Bibliotheca Grenvilliana," in two parts, folio. If he finds it here, he must head his ticket "Grenville Library" (No. 4).

2. Having thus obtained his materials for the study of the general history of the reign, he will be naturally led into an inquiry for particulars. He will here find the true value of our National Library. His *Biographical* materials will be furnished in abundance, particularly in the necessary departments of Authors, Poets, Statesmen, and Politicians. For these he will consult the General Catalogues 1 and 2, in the former of which they will be found the most numerous. They are chiefly the Biographical Library collected by Sir William Musgrave, and have his autograph on the title-page, and are frequently illustrated with his MS. notes. Others will be found bound up probably with tracts and pamphlets, but these should not be neglected (the *press-mark* being *accurately copied*), as the accompanying works will be often found to contain curious and valuable contemporaneous documents, which should, where they occur, be noted down, with their *ink* or *pencil press-marks and titles*, for future reference.

3. The *Political History*, which is very voluminous in this reign, when party ran so high, will be found in almost innumerable pamphlets, for which reference must be had to name of author and subjects in 1 and 2, aided by Watts' "Bibliotheca Britannica," and also a number of large volumes in MS. marked "King's Pamphlets" (No. 5). He will here find them either under the letters of the alphabet of the author's name, or in some cases under the initials he used, or the subject to which they relate. The ticket must be headed "King's Pamphlets."

Should he require *Maps, Charts, Plans, Views*, or *Local Drawings*, he will find them in the volume entitled "Catalogue of Maps, Drawings, &c. forming the Geographical and Topographical Collections attached to the Library of His late Majesty George III."

The tickets must be headed "King's Prints and Drawings," and the descriptions copied from the *body of the Catalogue*, under the name of the place wanted. There are no press-marks to this Catalogue. At the end of the Catalogue will be found an excellent index, arranged under countries, provinces, counties, and places, to which reference may be had for the map or view required. This collection is especially useful for old maps and local plans of estates, &c. The various counties are arranged in volumes and parts.

As to *Portraits* they will be chiefly found in the print-room, for which a separate ticket of admission must be obtained.

In addition to these will be found 2 vols. 8vo. with the title "Catalogue of the Manuscript Maps, Charts, and Plans, and of the Topographical Drawings, in the British Museum." These are arranged in counties and other divisions, for a detailed

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* Round both Reading-rooms (under the present arrangement) will be found a vast number of books for reference on almost all subjects. These are classified in the cases under History, Biography, &c. A Manuscript Catalogue of these is kept in the Reading-room, under Authors and Subjects, which will direct to the cases where they may be found. The General Catalogue has these books marked R.R. in the margin. Such books require no tickets, but may be taken down and consulted at all times. They often save time and trouble.

account of which see "Sims's Hand-Book to the Library of the British Museum," p. 170. In the Reading-room, of Newspapers there are three Catalogues:—1. From 1603—1840; 2. London Newspapers; 3. Country Newspapers.

Yours, &c.

E. G. BALLARD.

THE SECRETARIES OF HENRY FITZROY, DUKE OF RICHMOND.

MR. URBAN,—In the course of my researches respecting the history of Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond, of which an epitome has been given in your August number, I found in the Cottonian MSS. an original letter, which I did not introduce into my memoir, as it has no important bearing upon the personal biography of the Duke, but still I think it is sufficiently curious to merit publication. It might not improperly have been included in the series of Wolsey Correspondence, edited by the State Papers Commission: but, like some other letters in the British Museum, it was overlooked upon that occasion, if not purposely omitted, in consequence of the difficulty of assigning it to its proper position.

It has no date of the year. It mentions that the castle of York, which was then used (as it still is) for the county gaol, was affected by a contagious disease with very fatal results. This, possibly, was an event of too frequent occurrence to distinguish any particular year at that period; but the mention of it, in this case, arises from the infection having nearly involved in its destructive consequences a gentleman of worth and talent, who had recently rendered important services to the Council of the Duke of Richmond, by acting as their Secretary.

The ordinary Secretary to the Duke of Richmond and his Council was John Uvedale, perhaps a member of the distinguished Hampshire family of that name, but I have not hitherto been able to identify him.

It appears from the representation made to Wolsey in the following letter, that John Uvedale, by his own desire, had obtained permission to visit the south of England, and that he left as his deputy and substitute one John Bretton, who agreed to make account to him for the profits of the office. This engagement Breton had faithfully performed down to the term of Midsummer; but at that time he made an offer to depart, having, as he stated, found a better employment in the South. This course, however, he was prevented from taking by the Council, who were at a loss for any other person to execute the duties of his office, and consequently required him to stay until some other Secretary was provided for them: for it appears that they scarcely expected that Uvedale would return, having heard that one Thomas Derby had obtained either from the King or Wolsey a promise of the office. Breton consented to continue his services, on the Council's promising him "all the profits coming thereof by his diligence in the mean season;" and thenceforth he no longer considered himself employed as Uvedale's deputy.

After some further interval, however, it appears that Uvedale returned, not merely commissioned to resume his office, but also armed with letters from Wolsey to commit his supplanter to York castle. This harsh step was immediately taken, and Breton remained a prisoner for sixteen days, "in great jeopardy and danger of his life," in consequence of the infectious disease then prevalent there. The Council, however, had then released him on his recognisances: and they were further determined to stand his friends, so far as providing that he should be justly remunerated for the services which he had undertaken at their desire: but as to all further arrangements, they were ready to submit entirely to the pleasure of Wolsey.

(MS. Cotton. Caligula, B. III. p. 278.)

Please it your grace to bee advertised that ymmediatly after the receipt of your grace's lettres to us directed, dated at Richmonde* the last daye of January, and delyverd by John Uvedale secretarye to my lorde of Richmonde, we commytted oone John Bretton to warde within the Castell of Yorke according to the purpote and effecte of the said letter. Where he hathe remayned prysoner by the space of sixtene dayes in greate jeopardie and daunger of his liff. Forsomuche as the said castell is enfected wt soore and contagiouse sekenes, where xiiij persones prysoners and others bee departed to the mercie of God during the tyme that the said Bretton hathe bene prysoner there. In consideracon whereof and at the especiall instaunce of the said Bretton and of his frends, and also for the matiers in the traverse betwene hym and John Uvedale be of no great weight or importance, wee have licenced the said Bretton to departe from the said castell, having sufficient suerties bounde by recognysaunce in good somes, that he shall remayne within the citie of Yorke untill such tyme as your

* *i. e.* Richmond in Surrey.

gracyouse pleasure shalbe knowne in the premisses, mooste humbly beseching your grace to take no displeasure with thies oure actes and doings. Moreover to acerteign your grace of the truthe of the matiers in traverse betwene the said parties it is as folowethe. At the departyng of the said John Uvedale from thies parties at his desyre and by our suffraunce, the said Bretton supplied and occupied hys roume to mydsomer last past, and dureing that tyme hathe accompted and made true payment to the said John Uvedale of all the issues and profytts commyng and growing of the same—not beyng reteyned with hym for any tyme certeyn by promyse or otherwyse than it was commonly bruyted and esspecially reported to the Counsaille here, that one Thomas Derby hadde obteigned of the king's highnes or of your grace, the said secretaries rowme and office. And that the sayd John Uvedale was otherwise promoted by your graciouse meanes. At which tyme the said John Bretton, provyded of good service in the sowthe parties, as he then affermed, discharged hymself to serve or contynue eny longer withe us. Nevertheles we beyng dessolate of any other person able texercise the said rowme, requyred the said Bretton to abyde with us to such tyme that we shuld be advertised of the king's pleasure and yours concernyng thordre of the said office. And promysed hym all profitz commyng thereof by his deligence in the meane season, and soo hee remayned here to the repaire of John Uvedale servaunt, who advertised us of your graciouse pleasure in that behalffe—and than he was discharged of the same according to your graciouse commandement. And if it shall please your grace that John Uvedale shall have the said profitz which the said Bretton hathe by our desires paynfully deserved, havyng noon other feez, profits, or rewardes for his said labours, but onely that he acquired with his penne, which roume of necessitie some person moust have supplied for that tyme, we at oure awne costs and chargies shall paye and susteyne the same, as we in performaunce of our promysses bee bounde of good congruence to doo. Moost humbly bysechyng your grace not to thinke that ever we presumed to collocate eny person to that rowme and office, or that we doo use us otherwise in our auctorities than as shall stande with dewe admynystracon of justice according to the trust and confidence that the king's highnes and your grace haue commytted to us, any informacon by the said John Uvedale or other gyven to the contrarie notwithstanding. And thus the holy trinitie ever have your grace in his moost blessed preservacion and governaunce. From Yorke the ixth daye of Marche.

By your moost humble servaunts,
BRIAN HIGDON.
T. TEMPEST. WILIAM TAITE.
ROBERT BOWIS.
(*These signatures are autograph.*)

Directed, Unto my Lorde legates good grace.

I imagine it might have been possible to have traced the history of the Duke of Richmond's secretaries further; but at present I have discovered nothing more either of John Uvedale, John Bretton, or Thomas Derby.

Yours &c. J. G. NICHOLS.

THE ANCIENT TIN TRADE OF BRITAIN.

MR. URBAN, — The subject of the ancient trade carried on by the Phœnicians in Britain for the valuable metal of Tin, is one that has been frequently discussed, and no doubt in your own pages. It is therefore with some surprise that I have seen a novel theory connecting the Isle of Wight with that trade, which appears in the report of the recent proceedings of the British Archæological Association in the Isle of Wight. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Kell has arrived at the conclusion that that island was the Iktis of Diodorus Siculus,—a conclusion which appears to me perfectly untenable. Allow me, therefore, in order to bring this question fairly before your readers, if not to set it at rest, to offer you the following remarks (which have already appeared in the Hampshire Independent newspaper).

The passage of Diodorus is as follows:—

"We will now give an account of the tin which is produced in Britain; for the inhabitants of that extremity of Britain which is called Balerion, both excel in hospitality, and also, by reason of their intercourse with foreign merchants, are civilised in their mode of life. These produce the tin, working very skilfully the earth which produces it. The ground is rocky, but has in it earthy veins, the produce of which is wrought down, and melted, and purified. Then, when they have cast it into the form of cubes, they carry it into a certain island adjoining to Britain, and called Iktis; for during the recess of the tide the intervening space is left dry, and they carry over abundance of tin to this place in their carts; and it is something peculiar that happens to the islands in these parts lying between Europe and Britain, for at the full tide, the intervening passage being

overflowed, they appear islands, but when the sea retires a large space is left dry, and they are seen as peninsulas. From hence, then, the traders purchase the tin of the natives, and transport it into Gaul, and, finally, travelling through Gaul on foot, in about thirty days they bring their burdens on horses to the mouth of the river Rhone."—*Diodorus*, book 5.

Now, unless we suppose some great and extraordinary change to have taken place between the Isle of Wight and the mainland since this account was written, about 1,900 years ago, it is obvious that the description of the island to which the tin was taken is wholly inapplicable to the Isle of Wight. Where, for example, is the passage by which tin could be carried over in carts at low water? and how comes it, supposing, with Mr. Kell, that the tin was brought in the carts to Southampton, there is no mention of the 200 miles which the tin had to be carried from Cornwall, and the shipment of it from Southampton to the Isle of Wight, previous to its being again shipped for Gaul? We have abundant evidences round the coasts of the United Kingdom and of France of changes in the relative level of the land and sea, both upwards and downwards, within the most recent geological periods; but we have also undoubted evidence, in the cities and bridges across estuary rivers, built since the period of the Roman invasion, to show that no material change, as regards the relative level of the sea and land, has taken place within the last 1,800 years; and, therefore, the very precise description of the island to which the Britons took their tin is, as I have before said, wholly inapplicable to the Isle of Wight.

This description, however, applies most perfectly to St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, which is in the immediate neighbourhood of the district in which the tin is found; and Camden incidentally mentions that tin was found even at the very foot of the Mount itself. The Mount is an island at high water; but at low water a passage is left now, as in the days of Diodorus, across which carts daily pass with fish and other merchandise to the pier at the foot of the Mount, from which they are embarked for other ports at home and abroad, and even tin, within a very comparatively recent period, has also been embarked from thence.

The fact that the Britons carried over their tin to the island in *their carts* is alone sufficient to prove that the island could not have been the Isle of Wight. We see also that the merchants, when they had to pass through Gaul, had to carry "their burdens on horses;" the carts served perfectly well to carry the tin a short distance, as to St. Michael's Mount, from the mines; but we have no reason for supposing that cart roads existed from the Land's End to Southampton at the time when Diodorus wrote, which was in the time of Julius Cæsar, and certainly before any Roman road existed in this country, and before Cornwall was ever visited by the Romans; for, as Tacitus says, "Though Julius Cæsar by gaining a battle frightened the natives, and became master of the coast (opposite Gaul), yet he may be said rather to have presented posterity with a view of the country, than to have conveyed down the possession, and it was not till long after that the Romans took military possession, and settled in the country." The description of Diodorus, therefore, applies to a period before any Roman roads were in existence, either in the Isle of Wight or the mainland; and the argument derived from the supposed reference to the trade in tin, to be found in the names of places on the Roman roads, falls to the ground as applied to the period when Diodorus wrote. His mistaking the Saxon *stan* or "stone," for the Latin *stannum*, shews that he is little conversant with our ordinary local etymology.

But the Rev. Mr. Kell appears to have fallen into other errors in reference to this subject, when he says, "It is generally admitted that the Phœnicians carried on a trade in tin with the Scilly Isles," referring to Herodotus in support of his opinion. Now, the fact is, that tin does not exist either in the rocks or streams of the Scilly Isles, and, therefore, they could never have yielded that metal, though it is possible that the Phœnician merchants might have touched at those islands on their voyages to Cornwall; but assuredly there is nothing in the account of Diodorus to support the idea that tin was brought from those islands; and, as to the authority of Herodotus, his words are:—"Concerning the western extremities of Europe, I am unable to speak with certainty; nor am I acquainted with the Cassiterides Islands, from whence our tin comes." We cannot, therefore, depend much upon his authority; but the name Cassiterides, by most historians, is considered as applicable to the British Islands as a whole; it could not apply exclusively to the Scilly Isles for the reasons before stated.

Yours, &c. J. M.

Southampton, Sept. 8.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Meeting of the British Association at Glasgow—Statistical Congress in Paris—Industrial Museum at Edinburgh—Public Libraries and Museums—The Charles Museum at Maidstone—Prizes of the French Institute—Literary Prizes in Belgium—Scientific Appointments—Mr. C. Roach Smith in the Isle of Wight—Library of Thomas Moore the Poet—Count Pultzky's Carvings in Ivory—Antiquities from Kertch—Discoveries at Borcovicus on the Roman Wall—Merovingian Cemetery—Tombs of the Ancient Kings of Denmark—The Egyptian Calendar of Medinet Hafou—Meeting of German Archæologists at Ulm—Wellington Statue at the India House—Peel Statue at Birmingham—Foreign Works of Sculpture—Monument of the Rev. F. W. Robertson—Lectern of King's College Chapel, Cambridge—Bequests of Mr. Wallace of Kelly to the Watt Institution at Greenock.

The meeting of the *British Association at Glasgow* has been, in point of numbers and of financial results, the most successful in the annals of the Association, the final list of members reaching 2,140, and the amount paid into the treasury 2,314*l.* Many very interesting manufactories were open to the scientific visitors; and exhibitions were formed,—of the Chemical Manufactures of Glasgow, one of Photographs, and one illustrative of Local Geology. Excursions were made to the island of Arran, and to Loch Lomond. We may add, that on no former occasion has a larger number of important papers been brought before the Sections. In his closing address the Duke of Argyll, the President, gave an abstract of the topics of greatest interest communicated to each Section, and remarked that several of the papers were not only of scientific but of national value, such as those on improvements in naval architecture, and the construction of implements of war. Among the evening discourses, that which excited the most popular interest was one by Colonel Rawlinson on Assyrian and Babylonian Antiquities and Ethnology, in which he described his gradual decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions, and showed the great value of the information thus curiously obtained. Of some other papers of historical and antiquarian importance we shall give an account next month. At the last meeting of the General Committee, there was a sharp contest between the deputations from Cheltenham and Brighton for the honour of receiving the Association next year; but the show of hands was in favour of Cheltenham, from which place an invitation had been several years warmly urged; and Dr. Daubeny, as Senior Professor of the adjacent University, and one of the oldest friends of the Association, was elected President.

A *Statistical Congress* has just been held in Paris. It was attended by statisticians, journalists, and others of different countries, and sat for several days. Amongst other things, it was determined to cause the statistical returns of different countries to be drawn up, as far as possible, in the same form—a measure which will possess marked utility; and an interesting discussion took place on the possibility of establishing a uniform system of weights and measures in Europe, though without coming to any decisively practical conclusion. Reports and papers were read on many different subjects, and amongst the English gentlemen who attended the congress were Mr. Fonblanque, Dr. Farr, and M. Leone Levi.

At a recent meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh, a letter was read from Dr. George Wilson, transmitting Her Majesty's commission, erecting a Regius Professorship of Technology, and appointing him, as Director of the new *Industrial Museum*, to the newly constituted Professorship. The Lord Provost stated that Dr. Wilson, in a note, informed him that there was no exact equivalent in English for what was embraced under the term Technology, but the nearest definition was "physical science in its application to the useful and economic arts," the fine arts not falling under the province of Technology. Dr. Allman has been appointed Professor of Natural History in the same institution; and the Council formally agreed to fill up the lectureship of Mineralogy under Dr. Thomson's will, which place is always assigned to the Professor of Natural History. The chair of Practice of Physic will be filled by election on the 2nd October.

An act was passed in the late session for further promoting the establishment of free *Public Libraries and Museums* in municipal towns, and for extending it to towns governed under local improvement acts and to parishes. The Public Libraries Act of 1850 is repealed, and under this act the admission to the public is to be free of all charges. Town councils may adopt the act if determined upon by the inhabitants, and the expenses are to be paid out of the borough fund. The board of any district within the limits of an Improvement Act may, under similar circum-

stances, adopt the act. Upon a requisition of at least ten ratepayers, a meeting of the parish may be called, and, if two-thirds of the ratepayers then present shall determine, the act shall come into operation in the parish, and the expenses of the same are to be paid out of the poor-rate. The vestries of two neighbouring parishes may adopt the act; and it may be adopted in the city of London by a majority of two-thirds of the ratepayers, assembled at a public meeting convened on the request of the Common Council.

The Burgesses of *Maidstone*, at a meeting held at their town-hall on the 30th August, adopted the above act, in order to avail themselves of the Museum bequeathed by the late Thomas Charles, esq. which was briefly described in our last Magazine, at p. 326. On this subject we have received the following Letter:

"Mr. Urban,—I see by the papers that the corporation of Maidstone have adopted the Museums Act, in order to avail themselves of the munificent gift of the late Mr. Charles. I do not know whether any step has been taken hitherto with reference to a building for the purpose; but will you allow me to suggest that, on every account, the fittest receptacle for the collection is the structure in which it was formed, and in which Mr. Charles himself lived and died. I see by the Obituary in your last number that you propose to give your readers some account of this interesting old mansion, and I shall not therefore intrude my imperfect knowledge of its history and character upon you. I will merely say that it evidently possesses very peculiar qualifications for a Town Museum: spacious rooms, long well-lighted galleries, a large and quiet garden, into which most of the windows look, an imposing and venerable front, a reception-room retaining so completely its original character that it would in itself be an attraction for strangers. The price set upon it by the executors, if I am rightly informed, is one for which no museum could possibly be erected, and, although no doubt a large sum would be required for repairs, the restorations might be carried on *pari passu* with the growth of the institution and the accession of funds. Nor is it surely a trifling consideration that so very interesting a building would be thus saved from destruction, to which otherwise it would, we may take for granted, be doomed. I have no other than an archæological interest in this matter. I never was but once at Maidstone, and may never again visit that pleasant town, but I cannot help urging upon the corporation the serious consideration of the opportunity now before them of at once securing an admirable site for their embryo museum, and of preserving a remarkably interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of our forefathers.

"Yours, &c. Vandyke Brown."

The prizes of poetry, history, and literature of the *French Institute* have been awarded as follows:—9,000 francs to M. Augustin Thierry, author of the Considérations sur l'Histoire de France, the Récits des Temps Mérovingiens, and the Introduction à l'Histoire du Tiers-Etat. M. Henri Martin, author of the History of France under Louis XIV. received the second prize of 1,000 francs, forming with the preceding one the annual sum left to the Academy by Baron Gobert. Three prizes of 2,500 francs each to the class of books on Morality,—the Empire Chinois, by the Abbé Huc; the Histoires Poétiques, by A. Briseux; and the Etudes sur l'Histoire du Gouvernement représentatif en France de 1789 à 1848, by Count Louis de Carné. Medals of the value of 2,000 francs each were awarded to La Charitie Chrétienne dans les Premiers Siècles de l'Eglise, by Count Franz de Champagny; to Fables Nouvelles, by Leon Halevy; and to Récits de l'Histoire de France, by M. Courgeon. The prize of Eloquence was divided between two competitors, M. Eugene Poitou, and M. Lefevre-Portalis, for their critical essays on the Memoirs of the Duc de Saint Simon. Only one of M. de Monthyon's two 300-franc prizes was awarded this year, the successful candidate being M. Taine, author of an Etude Critique et Oratoire sur Tite-Live. The subject of the prize not awarded was—The History of French Narrative Poetry in the Middle Ages; a medal of the value of 1,500 francs has, however, been given to M. Chabaillie, the author of the best essay sent in on the subject.

The late Baron Stassarts has left the *Belgian Academy* 2,260 francs a-year to found a prize for the best biography, of a gold medal worth 600 francs. A second prize of 3,000 francs is to be given to the author of the best work on some point of national history. The first biography is to be that of the Baron himself.

The King of the Belgians has offered a prize of 3,000 francs to the author of the best history of the reign of the Archdukes Albert and Isabella.

The Rev. Edward St. John Parry, M.A. Balliol College, Oxon, has been elected Resident Warden of the Queen's College, Birmingham.—The Rev. Burford Gibson has been elected Resident Mathematical Professor and Chaplain of the Queen's Hospital.—Dr. Jordan, Gold Medallist at the University of London, has been re-elected Resident Medical Tutor.

Mr. Sylvester has been appointed to the Mathematical Chair at Woolwich.

Mr. C. Roach Smith has been receiving deserved honours in his native island, the Isle of Wight. On the morning of Tuesday the 28th August, Mr. Hillier resumed his excavations in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery on Chessell Down, attracting to the spot a large assemblage, who were liberally entertained to luncheon by the Hon. Mr. A'Court Holmes, the proprietor of the soil. The dinner in Mr. Roach Smith's honour took place the same day at the Bugle Inn, in Newport, Sir John Simeon, Bart. presiding. The next evening a special general meeting of the Isle of Wight Philosophical and Scientific Society was assembled at the Masonic Hall in Ryde, with a similar object. Col. F. Vernon Harcourt was the Vice-President, who introduced Mr. Smith as "one whose reputation is more than European, and one whose name must always live as the founder of a museum of antiquities unequalled in the city of London." Mr. Roach Smith addressed the company in reply, and remarked that he was happy to find that his labours were more appreciated in remote places than they had been in London itself. Mr. Wright and Mr. Hillier afterwards made some remarks in elucidation of the antiquities found on Chessell Down.

The *library of Thomas Moore*, presented by his widow to the Royal Irish Academy, "as a memorial of her husband's taste and erudition," has recently been received in Dublin.

Count Pultzky's superb antique *carvings in ivory*, exhibited a few years since in the rooms of the Archæological Institute, have been purchased by Mr. Joseph Mayer for his private collection, the Trustees of the British Museum having refused to buy at the price originally proposed.

A large quantity of articles from the Kertch Museum are stated to have found their way into Southampton. They consist of ancient coins, pottery ware and glass, and metallic vessels. They were brought by Mr. Coxwell, a young officer of the Trent steamer, and have been entrusted to Mr. Stebbing, a dealer, for sale.

Mr. John Clayton, in addition to the important discoveries which he is making in the great Roman station of *Borcovicus*, on the Roman wall, has recently detected, a little to the east of the station, the foundations of one of the smaller towers, or, as they may be termed, half-mile castles; only the sites of one or two of these were previously known, so completely have they been destroyed. The stone-work of this tower is of a very substantial kind.

The Société libre d'Agriculture, Sciences, Arts, et Belles-Lettres of the department of the Eure having appointed a committee of inquiry on the alleged discovery of a *Merovingian cemetery* by M. Ch. Lenormant, the eminent antiquary, the committee gave in their report, which was read on the 5th of August at a public meeting of the society, and ordered to be printed. A copy is before us; but it is so entirely subversive of M. Lenormant's credit, and it so completely repudiates his assertions and facts, that we shall wait for the reply or explanation M. Lenormant of course will give before we further advert to this extraordinary affair.

The King of Denmark has been at Ringstad, the ancient capital of his kingdom, personally superintending the opening of certain tumuli, containing, according to popular tradition, the *graves of the first Kings of Denmark*. The first that was opened was supposed to be that of King Canute Laward, but nothing of importance was found in it. The next tumulus opened was the grave of Canute VI. where was discovered a long box or coffin, with a leaden cover, which was immediately opened in the presence of the king. There is no doubt that the remains were those of the above-named king, from various regal emblems and the size of the skeleton, for history records him to have been a very tall and powerful man. In the grave of King Waldemar I. a very interesting discovery was made. Under the head of the body, which was enveloped in a monk's cowl, was found a square leaden slab, not only confirming this as the grave of King Waldemar, but recording the principal acts of his life.

The American papers state that Mr. John B. Greene has succeeded in copying the celebrated Egyptian calendar at *Medinet Hafou*, of which Champollion could only copy the first lines. Different colossal figures, the upper parts of which were only visible, have been cleared, and brought to light; one of them, in excellent preservation, shows the features of Ramses the Third, and is about nineteen metres high. Mr. Greene, in clearing round this colossus, was able to discover and take drawings of the inscriptions of the pylone, or grand portal, erected between the two courts; and he has also proved the existence of pavement in granite, which probably covered the whole court, and above which rose a passage, which appears to have led into a second court. The numerous inscriptions are expected to throw fresh light on various points of Egyptian philology.

At the meeting of the associated Societies of *German Archæologists at Ulm*, has been revived an ancient spectacle on

[illegible] to the English Water-[illegible] [illegible] only with more formality, being conducted by the Lord-[illegible], with all the pomp which a great city of the empire was accustomed to use in the merry [illegible] times. It was opened by a speech [illegible] which the accustomed [illegible] [illegible] the wife representing [illegible] Rhine and Maid Marian. [illegible] Swiss and Scotch Traditions [illegible] were presented by a nervous [illegible] the pageantry of polychromic [illegible] the latter was represented by the [illegible] of the [illegible] now in his eighty [illegible] in the vigour of youth. This was [illegible] some relief to the more [illegible] of the assembled *litterati*, whose [illegible] were [illegible] directed to the settlement of Charlemagne's division of Teutschland into Gauen, a territorial [illegible] from which Scotchmen may learn the origin of the Gaw *[illegible]* of the Gaw and Lindiffaw. The [illegible] Pfahlgraben, with the report of the various Habel of Schurstein, whose labours in the excavation of the Saalburg have been so successful, also occupied the attention of the archæologists. It is a practice well deserving imitation in our English societies that the questions sent in by parties desiring their discussion are, if approved by the managing committee, printed and dispersed three months before the meeting. (W. B., *Ph. D.*)

The statue of the late *Duke of Wellington*, executed by Mr. Matthew Noble, in pursuance of a vote of the general Court of East India proprietors, as a mark of respect towards the illustrious deceased, and a testimony of their estimation of the services rendered by him in the East, has been placed in a niche in the General Court-room at the India House, and now forms a part of the series of effigies of the military and civil worthies with which the court is ornamented. It is of white marble, rather beyond life size, and represents the duke in military undress costume, having in his hand a telescope. The portraiture is perfect, and by the judicious treatment of the artist a classic purity is obtained in the whole outline, notwithstanding the preservation of characteristic costume. The whole outline is flowing and unbroken.

A public statue in honour of the late *Sir Robert Peel* has been inaugurated in Birmingham. It is the work of a local sculptor, Mr. Peter Hollins; and was cast in bronze in the town by Messrs. Elkington and Mason. It is, therefore, a perfect specimen of local art-manufacture. The figure is of heroic size—eight feet and a half in height. It is placed upon a pedestal of polished Peterhead granite, and the total height from the platform to the top of the statue will be about 20 feet.

Munich has just completed the monument of the late *King of Hanover*. The dead monarch lies on the sarcophagus in his Hussar dress, watched by four angels, two praying and two singing. The statue is of a whiter marble than the tomb. The stern features of the deceased are softened by the appearance of slumber. The same sculptor has also just finished a statue of Kant for Königsberg, and three statues of Victory for the Palace at Berlin.

A statue of the "Great Elector" has been erected by command of the King of Prussia in the island of Rügen. It is executed by Herr Stürmer, of Berlin, and stands on the top of a column forty feet high. In the Royal Gardens at Sanssouci a new fountain, borne by four colossal sea-horses, from the hands of Prof. Kiss, will soon attract the eyes of the curious.

The High Cross, situated on the high road between Bonn and Godesberg, is to be restored in its original form. It was erected in 1560, by Count Walram of Juliers, Archbishop of Cologne. The statuary part of the restoration will be executed by two young sculptors of Cologne, Herren Mohr and Fuchs,—the first well known already by the part he takes in the completion of the cathedral of his native town.

The monument raised by subscription to the memory of the late *Rev. F. W. Robertson*, Curate of Trinity Chapel, Brighton (of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for October, 1856), has been erected in the extra-mural cemetery on the Lewes-road. Its design is extremely simple, consisting in the main of four large upright slabs of Aston stone surmounted by a larger block of the same material, with nothing in the shape of sculptural ornament except a pair of Egyptian wings, carved under each side of the overhanging top, and a slight ornamental tooling on the edges of the two principal uprights. Two electrotype medallions form its chief ornament. One is of an oblong shape, nearly three feet in length and two feet high. It is a bas-relief, representing Mr. Robertson standing before the communion table and instructing his congregation. A group of eight persons are listening in devout attention. Under the group are traced the words, "We then as ambassadors of Christ." The other medallion represents Mr. Robertson seated in his library, while three working men are listening to his counsel. On the lower part are engraved the words, which, to those who heard them uttered by his impressive voice, recall the character and very image

of the speaker, "Brother men and fellow-workmen."

A handsome lectern has been restored to King's College Chapel at Cambridge, after having been long consigned to ignominious seclusion in the library. This lectern, now an ornament in the most perfect keeping with the beauties surrounding it, was the gift of Provost Hacomblen, who presided over the Society from 1509 to 1528, who consecrated the second subsidiary chapel on the south side (west end) to religious uses, and whose remains lie interred therein. It is of massive brass, and was probably a gift from the Provost on his admission, as it is surmounted by an exquisite statuette of Henry VII., who died in 1509, the year in which the Provost entered upon his new honours. The book-rests bear the college arms and the Evangelistic symbols, with the words "Robertus Hacomblen," but no date. The lectern has been repaired, and a new stand and dais added, under the superintendence of the successors of the late Mr. Rattee.

The will of the late Mr. Wallace of Kelly, M.P. for Greenock (of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for May, p. 527) contains the following bequest in favour of the Watt Institution, Greenock: The various freedoms of the cities and towns, with the boxes or cases these are contained in, as conferred upon me for my public services, and especially for my successful labours in reforming the mismanagement I found existing in the General Post Office department of the kingdom, and which resulted in obtaining penny postage for the nation and for the world at large. Secondly. Two curious armed chairs presently in my possession: the one is the Chair of State and of Justice of the last Lord Chancellor of Scotland. It was long in possession of the Earls of Glencairn, and was purchased at Finlayston, at the sale of the effects of the last of these nobles, by Mr. Robert Paton, writer in Port Glasgow. It is covered with leather, has a drawer in front of the seat, with candlestick, ink, and penholders in the arms, and a desk at the back, and also two sockets of brass at the sides of the seat, and evidently was made to use by sitting on it in the usual way, or by sitting stride-legs on it with the face of the occupier to the back, as might suit necessity or convenience in a crowded court. The other armed chair is made of sweet chestnut wood, and has a piece of bend-leather for its seat. It was the seat-chair of an ancient Spanish Admiral, who had it in a voyage round the world, and, dying at Havannah, it was sold there, and brought thence to Port Glasgow. This chair, together with the former, I also acquired from Mr. Robert Paton for two easy chairs of modern shape and fashion: Thirdly. The picture I possess of Sir William Wallace; also a curious long chest of some kind of hard wood, with strange-looking figures carved on the sides and lid or top of it; and also a large round pewter plate with certain engravings thereon: which several articles I hereby leave and bequeath to the said museum, or to the managers or directors thereof, for its behoof.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Des Tombeaux de la Vallée de l'Eaulne. Réfutation d' Opinion de M. l'Abbé Cochet, touchant l'Origine de ces Sépultures. (Extrait de la Revue Archéologique, xiie année.)— During the last few years we have had occasion to call the attention of our readers to the researches made by the Abbé Cochet, of Dieppe, in the Roman and Frankish cemeteries of the north of France, that is to say, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, and on the banks of the Seine. His discoveries have been placed before the public in a copiously illustrated work,* which has already reached a second edition. It has been well circulated in France, and pretty extensively, considering it is a foreign publication, in England. In both countries it has met with general favour, and some of our most experienced archæologists have praised it highly, and as we think deservedly. A few errors, comparatively trifling, are corrected in the second edition, with that candour and promptitude which go towards making up the character of a conscientious antiquary, such as the Abbé Cochet is generally believed to be — we should have said, such as he is universally believed to be, had we not seen the *brochure* the title of which heads these remarks. The writer of this review of the Normandie Souterraine, M. Léon Fallue, not only disputes the soundness of the Abbé Cochet's opinions as to the classification of the remains discovered in the various burial-places; but he also insinuates something amounting to suspicion of fair dealing in the discovery of the five gold pieces of money in a grave in the cemetery (termed Franco-Merovingian by the Abbé Cochet)

* La Normandie Souterraine, ou Notices sur des Cimetières Romains et des Cimetières Francs explorés en Normandie.

at Lucy, an old village in the district of Bray, situate at six kilomètres equally from Neufchâtel and from Londinières. M. Léon Fallue, in fact, questions the discovery of these coins, as asserted; and the Reviewer not only disputes the Abbé Cochet's correct appropriation of the antiquities he has discovered, but he believes him to be either deceived or deceiving. We will give M. Fallue the benefit of his own words, because this discovery is one of the most interesting, and was, in a great measure, confirmatory of the Abbé's opinion as to date of some of the interments. M. Fallue, after citing M. Lenormant, who also is no convert to M. Cochet's classification, proceeds thus:—

"Ces observations, d'une justesse remarquable, ne détruisaient pas néanmoins l'opinion de M. l'Abbe Cochet; c'était un ajournement en attendant des preuves plus authentiques. Il n'en était pas de même de notre polémique qui tendait à renverser complétement le système des cimetières Franks. Elle nous valut, peu de jours après, réponse dans le Journal de Neufchâtel, de la part d'un jeune ecclésiastique qui trouvait étrange que nous ne fussions pas d'accord avec son ami, et nous apprenant qu'après avoir lu notre réfutation, M. l'Abbe Cochet s'était écrié, 'Eh bien! je vais continuer les fouilles du cimetière de Lucy, et j'espère être assez heureux pour y faire des découvertes qui convaincront mon adversaire.' Le lendemain, en effet, M. l'Abbé Cochet trouvait dans l'une de ces tombes cinq médailles Mérovingiennes." After shewing that these coins may date from the first half of the seventh century to the beginning of the eighth, M. Fallue asks how it is that such coins were found only in one grave in one cemetery, and continues: "Ne pourrait-il pas se faire que ces monnaies Mérovingiennes, qui arrivent d'une manière si inattendue, aient glissé, à l'insçu de M. l'Abbé Cochet, de la surface du sol dans l'unique sépulture où il les a recueillies? Notre confrère semblerait avoir prévu cette objection, car il y répond d'avance, en disant qu'elles ont été introduits accidentellement dans ce sarcophage, se trouvant cachées entre le cuir et la plaque d'agrafe d'un baudrier.—Assurément cette cache n'est pas heureuse, car des pièces si minces n'étant maintenues que par la pression, devaient se perdre au moindre jeu de l'agrafe contre le cuir du baudrier; aussi M. l'Abbé Cochet fait une variante, et dit qu'elles pouvaient être contenues dans une simple bourse de peau fixée contre le ceinturon. Dans ce cas, selon nous, les parents du défunt auraient dû facilement les découvrir."

M. Fallue has laid great stress on the want of proper authentication of this remarkable discovery; but we gather from a printed reply from the Abbé Decorde,* he has signally failed in maintaining his doubts and objections. The discovery is proved by the excavators, by M. Cochet himself, and by a lady who was present, and the facts are certified by the Mayor of Lucy. In this particular case, as in others, M. Fallue is rather unfortunate in not having made himself acquainted with the researches of our English antiquaries, which in so many instances are almost counterparts of the Abbé Cochet's. They mutually tend to illustrate each other, and the study of either alone is attended with those disadvantages which beset a study so depending upon facts as that of archæology. While the Abbé Cochet has taken pains to peruse our best antiquarian works, and thus assists to a great degree his own conclusions, M. Fallue would appear to be ignorant of them; neither does the editor of the Revue Archéologique seem to direct his attention to them. We turn to the first volume of Mr. Roach Smith's Collectanea Antiqua, and there, at p. 7, we find reference to etchings of five sceattas (the earliest Saxon coins), in these words: "Figs. 11 to 15 inclusive are sceattas, found by Mr. J. P. Bartlett in a tumulus on Breach Down, near the village of Barham. They were found lying on the right side of a skeleton, with several small brass ornaments, a large ring, a quantity of decayed wood, and a substance resembling leather."—"These sceattas," the author observes, "are of the greatest importance towards determining the epoch of these interments, many of which are evidently of a much later date than has been generally supposed." The deposit in the grave at Lucy and that in Kent must have been made at no wide distance of time apart, and there can be no just grounds for doubting the authenticity of either. Indeed they never have been doubted by those who have more deeply studied the Anglo-Saxon and the Frankish antiquities. M. Fallue says that the Abbé Cochet's so-termed Frankish or Merovingian graves are Romano-Gaulish. If so, our Anglo-Saxon must be Romano-British, and our Romano-British, it is presumed, must also be differently classified. But it will be seen that M. Fallue has not sufficiently considered his subject; or rather that he has not considered it in all its bearings, and has reasoned very illogically.

The Coins.—He says the coins which

* Tombeaux de la Vallée de l'Eaulne; à M. Leleux, Directeur de la Revue Archéologique.

are found in the graves are Roman, except one Gaulish piece, which was perforated, and he argues, "it would be difficult to persuade ourselves that a Frank had carried upon his breast a *souvenir* of a vanquished people." But as such was the custom with the Franks and with the Saxons, we again refer M. Fallue to the work before mentioned; and in Pl. xxxv. vol. 2, he will find Roman coins, worn as ear-rings or as neck-ornaments, from a grave near Cologne; and in plate xxxix. of the same volume are four perforated coins from the Saxon cemetery at Stow Heath, found with objects which are never met with in Roman burial grounds.

The bosses of Shields.—M. Fallue refers to vol. xxx. of the Archæologia, where are engraven some of the bosses discovered by Lord Londesborough upon Breach Down. These, he says, resemble those at Envermeu, and no one would venture to call them Frankish. Certainly not; in England they would be Anglo-Saxon.

Buckles in Bronze.—The reference to Pliny and the Gauls is somewhat out of place. M. Fallue sums up: "The buckles found under ground without any Christian symbol upon them cannot belong to the 7th or 8th century." It is not upon the absolute appearance of Christian symbols in graves that the date of such graves is to be recognised. The cross and ornaments with Christian symbols were common in Italy at an early period, and as decorations such objects reached the Franks and Saxons long before Christianity. As for Roman hair-pins, fibulæ, &c. being found in graves of the 6th and 7th century, it is just what may be expected and is constantly experienced. It simply proves that Saxons and Franks used and copied the works of their civilizers.

Swords and Knives.—M. Fallue refers to Vegetius, who says the Gauls had sabres of two sizes: *gladios majores quos vocant* SPATHAS, *et alios minores quos* SEMI SPATHAS *nominant*; and he adds, "such are the arms we find in our tombs." We believe that, as in England, when Roman and Romano-British interments are opened, weapons are never to be met with; so in France they are not found in the Roman and Romano-Gaulish cemeteries. The Abbé Cochet's work is evidence of this.

Iron Hatchets.—The foregoing observations will apply to these weapons and to the spear-heads. We would direct M. Fallue to the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1851, and to the Collectanea Antiqua, vol. ii. pp. 224—6, for some information on the hatchet. He is evidently ignorant of their discovery in England.

Glass Vases.—They are evidently *Gallo-Roman*, says M. Fallue! In no branch of the science of archæology have more curious discoveries been made of late years than in that which includes the Frankish and Saxon period. The glass vessels now assigned to that epoch are so very different from the Roman, that we are sure if M. Fallue will take the pains to procure some of the late English works on the antiquities of England, Germany, and France, he will reconsider and possibly alter his opinion.

We cannot find time to go at length into matters which have been already so well discussed; but, in justice to the Abbé Cochet, and to the science of archæology, we have briefly reviewed the reviewer, leaving to the Abbé, who is so well qualified, the task of replying to M. Fallue's objections more at length.

Repertory of Deeds and Documents relating to Great Yarmouth. Printed by order of the Town Council. Thin 4to. pp. 1–76.—The town council of Great Yarmouth, in 1853, appointed a committee of their body to examine their records, and to concert measures for their future preservation. As a guarantee of the efficiency of the committee, it will only be necessary to mention the present worthy mayor of Yarmouth, Mr. C. J. Palmer, as its chairman, who has a just claim to be distinguished as the historian of Yarmouth of the 19th century, from his recent editions of the history of his native town by the two Manships of the 17th century, a supplementary volume of which is now in the press. At the request of the committee, Mr. Harrod, the well-known antiquary of Norwich, secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, undertook to prepare a repertory of these records, which has been completed, and 100 copies have been privately printed and distributed by the town council.

We are glad of the opportunity of expressing the gratification we feel, in common with every one who knows the importance of preserving municipal records, in the praiseworthy conduct of the corporation of Yarmouth. It is to be hoped that every other municipal body in the kingdom will be equally awakened to the infinite value and importance of the documents in their charge. It is lamentable to know how many of such documents have been lost by the carelessness of persons to whom their custody has been entrusted. In an inventory of the Yarmouth papers, arranged and described by Manship in 1612, as compared with the repertory now made of documents extant in the archives of the town, it has been found that a great

number is missing. The committee state that "it is difficult to account for the disappearance of so many public documents since Manship's time;" but while the committee give some instances of orders made by the corporation at different times for the preservation of their records, they relate that permission had been given to local historians to have not only access to those documents, but to have temporary possession of them, and by them it is to be feared that many were never returned. The present corporation of Yarmouth, with this state of things in view, have, however, not deemed it necessary to exclude all access to the papers in their custody, but have most liberally empowered the committee "to allow such records to be seen on due and proper application being made to them for that purpose." We have here placed in juxtaposition the liberality of former times with the unfair and unpardonable advantage taken of such liberality, as a caution that, whilst the most free access should be given, it is the duty of the *custodes* of such muniments, and of those who are permitted to examine them, reciprocally to provide for their safety and preservation.

Manship's inventory discloses no attempt at classification. A book was ordered to be "engrossed, and delivered into the assembly, wherein," says the quaint writer, "gentle reader, thou art not to expect to have them heere written down in such order as the same were first graunted to the township, but as they came to hand upon search made for them." These documents were then deposited in various boxes, and in the great hutch.

The repertory of 1855 has been made upon a principle more consistent with the nature of the records, which are now arranged under the general heads of charters, maps, deeds, court-rolls, enrolments of deeds and wills, assembly-books, books of accounts, and in various other ramifications. These documents disclose alike to the lawyer, the antiquary, and the historian their own value and importance; their testimony to ancient customs, habits, and laws of our ancestors; the principles of local self-government during the middle ages; the legal machinery of an ancient borough once invested with peculiar privileges, as exemplified by its courts of record, capital criminal jurisdiction within its precincts, and its courts of admiralty; the laws of the merchant and of the staple, the trade and fisheries of the town; its contentions with neighbouring towns for municipal or trading rights; the position Yarmouth has ever held as a place of strength and importance, situated on the eastern coast of the kingdom, and in aiding upon frequent emergencies the Crown itself in times of national dangers; and, finally, the gradual but certain development of enlightened policy as civilisation and education have advanced in later times. The archives of our other great municipal towns must be equally rich in documentary evidences illustrative of our national history. The volume before us has been printed with great care, and reflects infinite credit upon all who have assisted in its compilation, and, as issuing from a local press, is equally praiseworthy. It is perhaps the first instance in which the useful art of photography has been employed in lending its aid to the conservation of ancient documents. The work before us has a beautiful photographic copy of the first charter of incorporation granted to Yarmouth, being that of King John, in the ninth year of his reign.

An Inquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History. By Sir G. C. Lewis, *Bart.* 8*vo.* 2 *vols. pp. xii.* 551, *vol. i.*; 594, *vol. ii.*—There are two especial qualifications necessary for writing Roman history: 1. a thorough acquaintance with its sources; 2. a practical insight into civil and political concerns. The author of these volumes possesses them both, for his studies have given him the one, and his public employments the other.

He begins by meeting an objection, which, however, seems unimportant, viz. that a new attempt of this kind may be condemned as presumptuous or superfluous. It may be so by a class of continental writers (chiefly French), who cling instinctively to the pre-Niebuhrian method, but among ourselves there is a general admission, that Roman history is a wide space, the boundary of which has not yet been reached.* He then proceeds to consider its general progress, from the revival of literature to the present time. He regards the many conflicting opinions of recent inquirers as mainly caused by a defective mode of examination, which assumes "that historical evidence is different in its nature from other sorts of evidence." (Vol. i. p. 16.) And in reviewing the results of this investigation, he pronounces it impossible to say that

* There is, however, a great change among us in that respect. When the late Lord Holland was told of a new History of England (Lingard's) being in preparation, he said the thing would not do now, thinking probably that after Hume the attempt was hopeless. But successive labourers in that field have demonstrated the contrary, and there is room for more.

'there is any solid or stable foundation for the history of the first four and a-half centuries, as it is delivered to us by Dionysius, Livy, and other classical writers." (P. 264.) For the testimony of known and assignable witnesses, whose credibility can be scrutinised and judged, is wanting till the landing of Pyrrhus in Italy. (P. 265.) Not that the history is entirely fictitious, or that all parts of it are equally so, for he thus distinguishes the character of the three periods, into which he divides it—1. That of the seven kings, which is traditional and legendary; 2. To the burning of the city by the Gauls, in which the reminiscences were fresher, and probably contained a larger portion of real fact, though there is no perceptible improvement in external attestation; 3. To the landing of Pyrrhus in Italy, which, though we are not arrived at the time of continuous authentic history, "contains a greater proportion of fact, and a smaller proportion of fiction." (ii. 361.)

The early Roman history is a peculiar mixture of marvellous incidents with constitutional and statistical matters. Niebuhr's *ballad* theory explains the origin of one component part, but fails where the difficulty begins. (i. 229.) For what is observed of Dionysius, in the case of Siccius Dentatus, may serve to characterise the early history in general; viz. that the narrative is improbable and inconsistent, but so minute and detailed, that, if true, it must have proceeded from a contemporary writer, whereas there were no native historians till more than two centuries after, and the account is too particular for the registration of a political annalist (ii. 193). The lists of names, by which traditional accounts might be substantiated, afford no satisfactory aid, for they are full of discrepancies, inconsistent with the supposition of authentic records. The argument drawn from this state of contradiction is ably expanded at p. 280-1, and concludes by remarking, that "we have a history, of which the accessories are known, while the substance is uncertain." Nor does the author allow that much is gained by the conjectural system, with which Niebuhr, Müller, and others would sift the traditional accounts, and substitute rational language for symbolical. "If the narrative handed down to us is not worthy of belief, it must be rejected; but if an attempt is made to reconstruct a history upon hypotheses, all fixed standard of credibility is wanting, and we shall have as many different versions of the events as there are historians." (i. 539.) Hence he argues, that "all the historical labour bestowed on the early centuries of Rome will, in general, be wasted;" and recommends those who are disposed to labour in the field of Roman history "to employ themselves upon the time subsequent to the Italian expedition of Pyrrhus." Here they will meet with a richer return, than in "vain attempts to distinguish between fact and fiction, in the accounts of the foundation of Rome, the constitution of Servius, the expulsion of Tarquin, the war with Porsena, the creation of the dictatorship and tribunate, the decemviral legislation, the siege of of Veii, and the capture of Rome; or even the Licinian rogations, and the Samnite wars." (ii. 556-7.)

No doubt this is very discouraging, but it is not arbitrary. The history of Greece, in a connected form, begins only a century before Herodotus, beyond which time we find chronology uncertain, the order of events confused, and the narrative legendary; while the higher we ascend the uncertainty increases. The concluding section is devoted to this argument, and the reader will find it a valuable piece of historical criticism. If he be startled at the idea, that the authentic history of Rome begins only with a war, which brings it into connection with foreigners who had a literature, let him reflect that the history of Britain properly commences with Cæsar, and that of Scotland with Agricola. What would be the value of an early British history, constructed from the Triads, the Mabinogion, the Mort d'Arthur, Robin Hood's Garland, local legendary traditions, and legislative notices? Yet such are the materials for the first four centuries of Rome. The fact is that the early history of nations is obscure, because its commencement is too remote for authentic memorials, and that of Rome is no exception, though from habit it has been suffered to pass for one. Our opinion is that the early Roman history will subside into a preliminary essay, in which the change of Government, the Carthaginian treaties, the supremacy of Porsena, the Corsican expedition, and the burning of the city, will occupy conspicuous places as acknowledged facts, amid the traditions which writers may think entitled to a hearing, and suppositions which they venture to advance. For if Niebuhr shook the walls with the battering-ram of his inquiries, our author has nearly levelled them with the ground.

Our general survey of his work has left us little room for noticing particular points. He doubts the genuineness of Lycophron's poem, at least of the passage relating to Rome (i. 342), thus discarding one of the testimonies to the popular history. He inclines to find the etymology of Rome in

the word *Ruma*, as expressing its hilly situation (406). He does not discuss the question of the earlier and suppressed name of the city, which has exercised the conjectural ingenuity of historians, or alludes very slightly to it (396, note). He says that "the Roman theology is free from the disgusting and mischievous legends about the gods, which form so large a part of that of Greece" (416); but M. Lacroix, in his excellent doctoral thesis on the religion of the Romans, has shown the contrary.* He differs from Niebuhr, and occasionally from Arnold, but coincides with the view which the former has taken of the agrarian law, viz. that its practical operation was confined "to the large occupation of the patricians on the public domain." (ii. 385.)

The reader will probably be disposed to wish, like Chénier in his remarks on Sainte-Croix' Examination of the Historians of Alexander the Great, that the author had composed a regular history, instead of a series of criticisms. (Littérature Française, p. 198.) But while he disclaims the attempt, by dissuading others from it, he has virtually performed it himself, for these volumes contain a copious Roman history in substance, though not in form. If any occurrences are omitted, they are few and unimportant.†

Reynard the Fox, after the German version of Goethe, by Thomas James Arnold, *Esq. With Illustrations by* Joseph Wolf. *8vo. pp.* 320.—The story of Reynard the Fox is the triumph of craft and hypocrisy: and, though mankind must naturally repine at finding themselves overcome by such weapons, they are content to take the only revenge that remains in their power,—that of exposing and satirising the deceiver. Hence the evergreen popularity of this apologue through successive centuries—an apologue which, though Grimm claimed it to be of German or Flemish origin, has been traced to that fertile source of fictitious story, the fables of the Persian Bidpai. Master Reynard made his bow to the English public among the earliest productions of Caxton, whose version was re-edited by Mr. Thoms for the Percy Society in 1844: and he retained his popularity under numberless modifications throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Metrical versions of the story were published by John Shurley in 1681, and by a nameless writer in 1706: others have appeared, written by D. W. Soltau, in 1826; by Mr. Naylor, in 1845; and by Mr. Holloway, in 1852. To both these last, and to the reprint by Mr. Thoms, interesting prefaces are attached, and the introduction to the present volume is still more complete as a bibliographical review of Reynardian literature.

In the version by Goethe the story has arrived at a pitch of consummate perfection as a satire upon the world and its manners. Mr. Arnold's translation is fluent and easy: in its spirit, though not in its metre, Hudibrastic; and many of our quaintest modes of expression, and most idiomatic phraseologies and allusions, are neatly introduced, without coarseness or vulgarity. We would gladly give a specimen, but it is difficult to find a satisfactory one that would not exceed our space. The admirable designs by Mr. Wolf, which illustrate the volume, will alone insure its popularity. Among the most favourite objects of the Great Exhibition of 1851 were the stuffed animals from Wurtemberg, which were placed in such postures as at once to exhibit their natural characteristics, and to enact certain stories, sometimes in imitation of mankind. Among them were incidents from the tale of Reynard the Fox. A reminiscence of those figures will suggest what may be expected in the designs of Mr. Wolf. They combine a close study of nature with much fertility of invention. The animals in his hands mimic mankind to perfection, and in the true spirit of the story itself, which therefore they help to tell.

The Nature and Condition of Spirits: a Sermon, preached July 29, 1855. *By the Rev.* E. W. Relton, *M.A. Vicar of Ealing.*—This sermon was preached in consequence of a public lecture that was delivered in Ealing upon "SPIRIT-MAN, his ability to manifest himself upon Earth, and to hold communion with the living:" which lecture caused an unwonted excitement on that side of the metropolis, apparently affording a temporary triumph of imposture, and a marvellous spread of credulity and superstition. The worthy Vicar of the parish took up the matter more seriously than some persons might have thought it to deserve, and judged it to be his duty to deliver the present dis-

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* Recherches sur la Religion des Romains, d'après les Fastes d'Ovide. Paris, Joubert, 1846, 8vo. pp. 287. See pages 64—66, and 117—120. He admits, however, that it underwent a change from foreign admixture.

† Among the physical occurrences, chap. xii. sect. 84, the pestilence mentioned by Livy, b. v. c. 32 (B. C. 392) is omitted. It is chiefly remarkable for the conjectural theory of Niebuhr, concerning the abdication of the consuls, which is quite at variance with the simplicity of Livy's narrative.

course; in which he considers—1. the nature of spirits in general, and 2. the condition of the spirits of mankind in particular. Of disembodied spirits, he shows that, beside the One Great Spirit, the Holy Scripture indicates the existence of only two classes, the good spirits or angels of heaven, and the evil spirits or the devils of hell. The latter are unfortunately described as having the greater freedom of action; for, whilst the angels never move but as the messengers of God, the devils are continually roaming over the world at their own will and pleasure,—though, let us trust and believe, neither unopposed nor uncontrolled. The main point of the discourse, however, is to refute the notion that the spirits of dead men have ever power to come upon earth, and hold intercourse with the living whom they have left behind. As for exorcism, the only case recognised in Scripture is that of the prophet Samuel by the witch of Endor; which Mr. Relton accepts as a reality, permitted by the Almighty. And so the Spirit of Moses was sent to hold converse with our Lord on the Mount of Transfiguration: besides these two instances (says Mr. Relton), the Bible speaks of no others. He does not allude to the saints who, after our Lord's resurrection, arose from their tombs, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many,—because, we may presume, they paid their visits in their natural bodies. On the whole, we fear that this discussion is, on either side, more speculative than profitable; but it is to be recollected, in Mr. Relton's excuse, that his motives were simply to act in the defence and support of his flock.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual congress of this association has been held in the Isle of Wight. The proceedings were opened on the 20th Aug. in the town hall at Newport. In the absence of the Earl of Perth and Melfort, who was unavoidably prevented attending, the chair was taken by T.J. Pettigrew, esq. V.P. and Treasurer, who proceeded to deliver an introductory address upon the antiquities of the Isle of Wight. Its original inhabitants, according to Suetonius, the first Roman author who described the island, were Belgæ. It was conquered A.D. 43 by Vespasian, one of the generals of the Emperor Claudius, who named it Vecta, or Vectis. In the year 530 it was invaded by Cerdic, the Saxon chief, and founder of the kingdom of Wessex, who, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, slaughtered the inhabitants of Carisbrook and re-peopled the island with Jutes. From the Jutes descended the Kentish men and those who now dwelt in the island. The succession having passed through the descendants of Cerdic for about a century, Cadwalla, king of the island, was defeated in battle by Eardwin. He fled into Ireland, and thence into Britany, but many years afterwards he returned, and slaughtered the inhabitants with great cruelty. In the time of Alfred the Great and Ethelred the Unready the Danes were in possession of the Isle of Wight, and retained it for some time, carrying on their piratical practices with great success. Earl Godwin twice plundered the island in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and Earl Tosti in the time of Harold. At the time of the Conquest the island was granted to William Fitz-Osborne, afterwards Earl of Hereford. In the reign of Henry VI. it was erected into a kingdom, and bestowed upon Henry de Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, who was crowned by Henry's own hand; but he dying without issue, it passed again to the Crown of England. Sir Henry Englefield had remarked that not a vestige of the Romans remained in the island. Since his time, however, various barrows had been examined, and the result was that Roman funereal practices had been discovered to have been adopted, while Roman coins and other remains had been found. The most remarkable antiquities of the island were tumuli, the depositaries of the remains of the most ancient potentates, chieftains, and warriors. Some of them had been subjected to examination, though the results had hitherto been but briefly stated. An interesting summary, drawn up from the notes of the late Mr. J. Dennett, keeper of Carisbrooke Castle, was printed in the Winchester Congress volume of the Society's proceedings, and some of the antiquities discovered are deposited in the museum at Newport. They were derived principally from the western range of hills which extend from Carisbrooke to Freshwater-gate, comprising a distance of about 12 miles, and their contents might be recognised as chiefly belonging to the Roman and Saxon periods. At Brooke Down a large cinerary urn of brown earth, unbaked, was found at the

summit of a barrow, and was evidently a secondary interment, the place of another having been discovered in the chalk below. It contained burnt bones, ashes, and charcoal: and similar substances were met with in other urns near Freshwater. At Shalcombe Down bronze fibulæ and bone and ivory ornaments were found, and in one barrow an iron sword, tweezers, and fibulæ of the Saxon kind. The fibulæ were of a circular shape, some of them being composed of silver, which had been richly gilt. At Chessell Downs skeletons and swords were found of a decidedly Saxon period. The discovery of a perfect skeleton was recorded, over the right shoulder of which was a glass vessel, exceedingly thin, and the edges turned over. It had a beautiful appearance from being so long buried in the earth. At a previous examination a portion of another glass vessel, ribbed and fluted, was discovered, together with a bronze fibula and a spiral ring of white metal slightly silvered, which was found on the bone of a finger. About 30 graves were opened, and a variety of antiquities had been discovered. At Ashen Down a Roman barrow, as appeared by the incineration of the remains, was examined by Mr. Dennett in 1827, but neither weapon nor ornament was found in it. At Arreton Down a barrow was opened, in which was a skeleton, together with fibulæ, a comb, and a portion of a spear-head, the *débris* of wood still remaining in the socket. Having detailed the results of several other examinations, Mr. Pettigrew observed that in 1853 twelve tumuli were opened on Ashey Down, and, from the relics there found, it would appear that they were those of the ancient inhabitants. The whole of the investigations which had been hitherto made would appear to point to the conclusion that these barrows were erected during the transitional stage from Roman to Saxon domination. The fibulæ were of a decidedly Roman character. There were also calcined bones and incinerated remains, which would appear to have been Roman; while, on the other hand, there existed skeletons perfect (with the exception of the skull), which were in all probability of Saxon origin. There are other matters of great antiquarian interest in the Isle of Wight, among which were the old manorial and religious houses. A peculiar interest attached to that of Barton Oratory, from its having become the property of Her Majesty. It was founded at the close of the reign of Henry III. or the commencement of Edward I. under the Augustine rule. It was a simple, massive, and noble erection, but the greatest portion had been levelled with the ground. Two of the fronts are, however, preserved. A large number of coins have been discovered from time to time in the Isle of Wight, the earliest of which was one of M. Mæcilius Tullus. A brass coin of Lucius Œlius Cæsar has also been found, besides nearly 4,000 English coins, principally sterlings, or pennies, of Henry III., Edward I., II., and III., of England, and Alexander III., John Baliol, and Robert Bruce, of Scotland, and of various dukes and counts. They appeared to have been deposited principally in the reign of Edward III. during a panic created by a French invasion. There are also in the island numerous ecclesiastical antiquities, including monumental brasses. Many old and rare paintings in churches have been discovered, which threw considerable light upon the progress of the art, and formed a subject of great interest. He had now adverted to most of the objects in connection with the island which had received illustration or explanation in the pages of the society's Journal; and he hoped that the present congress would add largely to the knowledge they already possessed.

Mr. W. H. Black then exhibited a great variety of extremely curious charters relating to Newport, which have been preserved in the archives. The first is a grant to the inhabitants of certain privileges of government and toll by Earl Richard de Redvers, in the reign of Henry II. which was followed by a great number of charters confirming those privileges, and which had been granted by the successive kings of England, from Richard II. till Charles II. In these charters the town was named Medine. The original charters were in most cases produced; the seals are in very good preservation, but many of the documents themselves are decayed from damp. In almost every case the first few words were ornamented, or left in outline, in order to be illuminated if the parties should choose to incur the expense.* There were very excellent portraits of some of the kings, including Edward VI. and Charles II. in these documents. Besides the charters Mr. Black exhibited a mass of old documents, preserved in the public records, relating to the leases of the land of the town.

The company then proceeded to the Grammar School, which is interesting from its associations, being the chamber in which King Charles I. held a 40 days' conference with the Parliamentary Commissioners, when they wanted to arrange

* We observed the same circumstance in the charters of the great and important town of Shrewsbury. Many of them have their intended illuminations sketched in outline.

terms with him, in order to check the growing power of Cromwell.

August 21. Mr. C. E. Davis read a paper upon the various styles of Ecclesiastical architecture which had existed in England.

The Rev. Mr. Heath read a paper on the Jewish exodus, as illustrated by certain Egyptian papyri translated within the present year. Thirteen hieratic papers have been published by the British Museum, of which five more or less illustrate the exodus, and portray the events of the day and the customs of the country. It would seem that, just previous to the exodus, Rameses was succeeded by his son Seti II., the old playfellow and reputed first cousin of Moses; but that Prince, being addicted to intemperance, and being unable to curb the turbulent people of Palestine, who had been subdued by Rameses the Great, retired for 13 years to Ethiopia, leaving the government of Egypt in the hands of Meneptah. At that time the Jews appear to have been engaged upon some extensive fortifications, under the superintendence of a naval officer; and a high Egyptian scribe, named Enna, is found numbering the Aramite population. They were at that time particularly unruly, and two women, from separate fortifications, addressed themselves personally to Enna, and obtained leave to proceed to a place called Nebt Hotep for a great festival. They then desired that the whole people should go with them, and, after some difficulty, Enna consented, but he insinuates in the papyri that it was the naval officer who was responsible for the valuable garments taken by the people from the public stores. It thus appeared that the slave population of the Delta were allowed to go into the Wilderness certain days in the year for their national festivals. The "spoiling of the Egyptians" appeared to be the abstracting of the rich robes in which the religious ceremonies were performed, and a singular fact was thus brought to light that the Israelites worshipped in the same vestments as the Egyptians. The narrative proceeds to trace the operations of the people, and concludes with a highly poetical lament for the death of the king's son.

This morning the Congress proceeded on an excursion to Carisbrooke Castle, and some of the neighbouring places of interest. At Carisbrooke Castle they were met by Mr. Hearn, a local antiquary of eminence, who escorted them over the ruin, and explained the numerous points of interest. He pointed out Salisbury Tower, from which King Charles I. attempted in vain to escape, and also the window from which he made his second attempt, which was also unsuccessful. A doorway and recess at the top of the keep attracted much attention, and various conjectures were hazarded as to its use. Mr. Hearn's conjecture was that it must have been an entrance to a concealed passage leading to rooms in the keep, and which would either give access to the chambers of prisoners or afford a ready means of escape if the castle was stormed. According to tradition such an outlet existed, which extended a very considerable distance beyond the walls of the castle. Other objects of interest were the rooms in which the King and the Princess Elizabeth were confined, which are now, with the exception of the king's bedroom, complete ruins.

Mr. Pettigrew then read a communication from Dr. Beattie, relative to the castle. The keep, he observed, was Saxon not British, the basse court being a Norman addition by Fitz-Osborne. The outworks, which inclosed a space of 20 acres, were added in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the castle was fortified as one means of resisting the Spanish Armada. The gateway is very fine. The keep or donjon bears the stamp of great antiquity, and was strengthened by the insertion of hewn stone—an improvement introduced by Hen. IV. The donjon well was described as 300 feet deep, which was considerably below the level of the adjoining straits; it has, however, been filled up. The garrison well is of great depth, and the water so pure that it has been carried to India and brought back again, without being rendered unfit for use. The governor's house, which stands in the centre, is a picturesque structure of the Elizabethan period. In the reign of Charles I. the castle was surrendered to the Parliament after some resistance was threatened, but the heroism of the Countess of Portland obtained for herself and the garrison the most honourable terms.

Mr. Hearn then read some notes relative to the confinement of the Princess Elizabeth, founded on parliamentary extracts, by which it appeared that, so far from being ill-treated, that princess had really all the ceremonious attendance due to her rank, and was allowed 1,000*l.* a-year for her maintenance. A false impression had been conveyed by historians, especially by Hume, who had stated that it was the intention of Parliament to have apprenticed their young captive to a button-maker in Newport. Her death took place on the 8th Sept. 1650, having been accelerated by a cold caught while playing at bowls—a sport in which she much delighted. As soon as her illness became apparent she received every care and attention from a worthy physician at Newport at first, and afterwards by Dr. Treherne,

of London, who sent a physician and "medicines of election" to her. She was buried (after being embalmed) with considerable pomp in St. Thomas's church, Newport, and her interment was long and accurately remembered. Her name and the date of her death were engraved on the coffin. The knowledge, however, of the vault and its contents gradually died away, the letters "E. S." cut in the wall were unnoticed, and this obscure resting-place of royalty would have been forgotten altogether but for its accidental discovery by some workmen, in 1793, in digging a grave to receive the remains of Thomas West, son of Lord De la Warr, when a strong leaden coffin was raised, bearing the inscription, "Elizabeth, IId daughter of the late King Charles, deceased September 8, M.D.C.L." Since that discovery the interest originally felt by the townspeople with respect to the remains continued in full force. Her Majesty has participated in that interest, and it is her intention to raise a suitable monument to the memory of the princess.—Mr. Pettigrew stated that he had seen a very circumstantial report of the examination of the remains of the Princess at the time of the discovery of the remains, which demonstrated that she was rickety from head to foot.—Mr. Hearn, however, was of opinion that the coffin had never been opened. (Mr. Pettigrew gave Mr. Hillier as his authority for the report.)—Mr. Black also stated a curious fact—namely, that, before prescribing for the princess, Dr. Treherne drew her horoscope, and that "the medicines of election" were remedies prescribed astrologically. He had seen hundreds of such prescriptions.

The party then visited Carisbrooke Church, and afterwards that of Shalfleet.

August 22. This day an excursion was made to various churches and objects of interest on the southern side of the island. Calbourne Church was first visited, where Mr. Davis explained its architecture. The party next proceeded to inspect a curious stone about two miles from Calbourne. It is of an upright form, 12 feet high and 6 feet 6 inches broad: its weight is calculated at 10 tons. It gives the name of *Longstone* to the down on which it stands. Near this was a recumbent stone of smaller dimensions, and various fragments seemed to indicate that others had existed. Nothing could be accurately traced respecting this stone, but it was the opinion of Mr. Black and several others that in all probability it formed the centre of a druidical circle, and the measurements were accurately taken with a view to investigate its history. The party then proceeded to Brightstone Church, of which the present Bishop of Oxford was formerly the incumbent, and where his father, the celebrated William Wilberforce, died. It has been lately restored, and presents almost every variety of Gothic style of architecture. The next church visited was Shorwell. At this place the party was shown the watch given by King Charles I. to Sir Richard Worsley, and which is still in possession of the family, who now reside at Shorwell. This interesting relic attracted great attention, as did a small portrait of the king, exhibited by Sir C. Fellows, most beautifully worked in silk by his daughter, the Princess Mary. The party then proceeded to Gallibury, a supposed ancient British town. It consists of a series of hollows in a narrow valley, and on ascending to the summit of the hill a series of lines and roads, arranged in squares, are plainly discernible, while here and there are remains as if a fort or lookout had been erected; and what was extremely singular, on approaching this spot a corresponding valley was discovered, of the existence of which no one seemed to be aware, and filled with similar hollows, answering to the description given of the dwellings of the ancient British.

The ancient town of Francheville, or Newtown, was also visited by the Association. This once populous town, which was destroyed by the French in the reign of Richard II., but which previous to the Reform Bill contrived to return two members, consists of four or five houses only, among which is the ancient town-hall, now used as a school-room. A great number of interesting ancient charters were here exhibited, and portions of them read by Mr. Black, and the mace and some seals exhibited. The mace bears the arms of Edward IV. On the seal, which was loose in the socket, being turned over, was found engraved on the back the arms of the Commonwealth.

At the evening meeting in the town-hall, Mr. Planché read a paper on the Lords of the Isle of Wight. No grant, he observed, of the island was made before the Conquest, the land in the time of Edward the Confessor being held by the tenants of the Crown. The first Norman lord was William Fitz-Osborne. This baron had two sons, John and Richard, who died in their father's lifetime, and after their death and the death of their father, the estate descended to Richard de Redvers. Such was the account given by historians; but the real fact was, as proved by ancient documents, that William Fitz-Osborne had three sons,—William, who succeeded to the estates in Normandy; Ralph, who became a monk at Cormeilles; and Roger, surnamed de Breteuil, who inherited the lordship of the Isle of Wight. This prince,

having conspired against William the Conqueror, was thrown into prison. His haughty temper was illustrated by the fact that when the king in kindness sent him at Easter rich robes he cast into the flames the royal presents, including a sarcenet and silken tunic and a mantle of the furs of precious ermines, brought from abroad, whereat the king was so enraged, that he swore by God's right that he should remain in prison to the end of his days. Mr. Planché then detailed the long line of lords of the island, through the family of Redvers, to Isabella de Fortibus, the princess of the island, and thence to the latest grant made by the Crown of England, pointing out numerous inaccuracies in Sir R. Worsley's History, and verifying his statements by reference to a number of ancient charters and documents. In connection with the paper, Mr. Planché exhibited some curious relics. The first, sent by Mr. A. Mew of Lymington, was one of the curious heraldic metal badges which occasionally formed a portion of the ornaments of horse furniture during the middle ages. It was a heart-shaped shield, bearing the attributive arms of the Earl of Mellent upon it. It was, perhaps, not quite so early as the time of Earl William de Vernon, but might have been borne by any of his family, in allusion to their maternal descent. It was found in a lane leading from Nodgam to Clutterford. Mr. Mew had also sent two signet rings found in the field called Castle-gardens, which he described as two signet rings of the Redvers family, lords of the island, and builders of part of Carisbrooke Castle. The rings, however, were of much later date. One of them, which had a crowned "R," might have belonged to the last Lord Wideville Earl Rivers; and the other, on which was a griffin segreant, might have belonged to either, if it were true that the Widevilles sometimes displayed the old badge of the De Redvers.

Mr. Pettigrew read a paper contributed by Mr. H. S. Cuming, on the Relics of Charles I. The first relic he had to mention was a very beautiful cap, similar to what heralds termed the "cap of maintenance," which was worn by the king when he attempted to escape from Carisbrooke. It fell out of the window, and was picked up by a gentleman named Lee. It was now believed to be in the possession of Mr. Robinson, of Marlborough House, who received it from the late Mr. Crofton Croker. The late Mr. Bernal possessed a large silver watch said to have been given by Charles to Colonel Hammond while at Carisbrooke. It was double-cased, the outer one being engraved with the figure of the king praying, and on the back of the inner case was engraved another praying figure of a man in a gown, with the Saviour above. After the king was removed to Westminster for his trial, it was stated by Sir P. Warwick that at the trial, while his majesty was leaning in the court upon his gold-headed staff, the head broke off on a sudden, which, the king told Bishop Juxon, made a great impression on him. This cane or staff was in the possession of a lady residing at Worcester.* From the termination of the trial on the 27th of January to his decapitation, three days afterwards, relics thickened upon them. The counterpane which covered his bed, and which was made of thick rich blue satin, embroidered with gold and silver in a deep border, came into the possession of a branch of the Cromwell family, and eventually descended to the family of Champneys, of Orchardleigh, near Frome, by whom it had ever since been used as a christening mantle. When the king rose on the fatal morning of the 30th of January, he said to his faithful attendant, "Herbert, this is my second marriage-day; I will be as trim today as may be; for before night I hope to be espoused to my blessed Jesus." He then appointed what clothes he would wear. "Let me have a shirt more than ordinary," said the king, "by reason the season is so sharp as probably may make me shake, which some observers will imagine proceeds from fear; I would have no such imputation; I fear not death—death is not terrible to me. I bless God I am prepared." On his way on foot through the park the king gave Herbert a large and curious clock-watch, which has been in the family of Mitford, of Pitt's-hill, Sussex, for more than a century.† On arriving at Whitehall, he was led along the galleries and banqueting-house through a passage broken in the wall to the scaffold, which was erected in front of the building, facing the present Horse Guards. The prayerbook he used on the scaffold was sold in 1825 by Mr. Thomas, of King-street, Covent-garden. It was a folio, deficient of the title-page, but on that of the psalter was "Carolus R." in the king's own handwriting. The Presbytery of Dumfries declared that this book had been stolen from their library, but did not attempt to make good their claim, and it was knocked down to Mr. Slater for 100 guineas. The king gave his large watch, which he wore, to Mr. John Ashburnham, who planned his escape from Hampton Court in Nov. 1646; and to Bishop Juxon

* Engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan. 1846.

† Engraved in the Sussex Archæological Collections.

he gave his "George," pronouncing at the same time the word "Remember." Previous to giving the "George," he asked the bishop for his cap, which when he had put on, he said to the executioner, "Does my hair trouble you?" who, desiring it might be all put under it, was put back by the bishop. This cap, which was one of white quilted satin, after passing through various hands, came at last into the possession of Mr. Crofton Croker, and was sold at the dispersion of his collection last year for 3*l*.15*s*. After the decapitation, the king's shirt, with ruffled wrists, his white silk drawers, and the sheet which was thrown over the royal corpse, came into the possession of Mr. Ashburnham, and, after having long been carefully preserved, they were, with the watch beforementioned, bequeathed to the clerk of the parish of Ashburnham, Sussex, to be kept for ever in the church. They were now exhibited in the chancel of that church in a case lined with red velvet. There were traces of blood on the shirt, and the sheet was almost covered with it. It had become nearly black. Richard Brandon, the hangman who was the executioner of the king, confessed that he took an orange stuck full of cloves out of the king's pocket, as well as a handkerchief. After mentioning a great variety of other interesting relics of this ill-fated monarch, Mr. Cuming stated that none of them had gained such notoriety as the knives with handles, believed to have been cast of the metal which formed the equestrian statue of Charles, now standing at Charing-cross. This noble statue, the work of the famous Hubert Le Sœur, was, according to Walpole, cast in a spot of ground near the church in Covent-garden, in 1633, and, not being erected before the civil war, it was sold by the Parliament to John Rivet, a brazier, living at the sign of The Dial, near Holborn-conduit, with strict orders to break it in pieces. Rivet, however, concealed both horse and rider under ground till the Restoration, producing some fragments of old brass and a number of knives, the hafts of which he declared were made of the identical metal of which the statue was composed, and which were eagerly bought up both by Royalists and Republicans—by the one class from affection for their murdered master, and by the other as a badge of the triumph of their party.

August 23. This morning the Association made an excursion to Niton Church; to St. Lawrence, reputed to be the smallest church in England; and Bonchurch. After spending some time here they proceeded to Monk's Bay, where the Rev. Mr. White, the Rector of Bonchurch, pointed out the remains of a Roman encampment, very similar to that at Portskewett in Monmouthshire, and which, like it, had been half washed away by the sea. He also mentioned that Johan Von Muller, one of the most exact historians of his day, had positively asserted that the Roman fleet was permanently stationed outside the Isle of Wight, so that there could be no doubt of that people having visited it. Mr. Planché thought that it was highly probable the fleet was stationed at Puckaster Bay, near which there were the remains of a Roman road. Mr. Black said that this spot was interesting from its having been one of the first in which Christianity was preached to the Saxons. The party next proceeded to Wroxall Downs, and visited various barrows, where excavations had been made. In one or two charcoal and some calcined remains were found, showing clearly that they had been used for the sepulture of a people who burnt their dead, but no kind of urn or any coins were found.

Among the curiosities exhibited at the town-hall of Newport was a singular picture of the presentation of the Tichborne Dole, with respect to which Mr. F. Baigent communicated an interesting paper. The family of Tichborne date their possession of the manor of Tichborne, near Winchester, so far back as 200 years before the Conquest. The origination of the ancient custom known as the Tichborne Dole is thus related:—When the Lady Mabella, worn out with age and infirmity, was lying on her deathbed, she besought her husband, as her last request, that he would grant her the means of leaving behind her a charitable bequest, in a dole of bread to be distributed to all who should apply for it annually on the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Sir Roger acceded to the request by promising the produce of as much land as she could go over in the vicinity of the park while a certain brand or billet was burning, supposing that, from her long infirmity (for she had been bedridden some years), she would be able to go round a small portion only of his property. The venerable dame, however, ordered her attendants to convey her to the corner of the park, where, being deposited on the ground, she seemed to receive a renovation of strength, and, to the surprise of her anxious and admiring lord, who began to wonder where this pilgrimage might end, she crawled round several rich and goodly acres. The field which was the scene of Lady Mabella's extraordinary feat retains the name of Crawls to this day. It is situated near the entrance of the park, and contains an area of 23 acres. Her task being completed, she

was reconveyed to her chamber, and, summoning her family to her bedside, predicted its prosperity while the annual Dole existed, and left her malediction on any of her descendants who should be so mean or covetous as to discontinue or divert it; prophesying that when such should happen the old house would fall, and the family would become extinct from the failure of heirs male, and that this would be foretold by a generation of seven sons, being followed immediately after by a generation of seven daughters, and no son. The custom thus founded in the reign of Henry II. continued to be observed for centuries, the 25th of March became the annual festive day of the family, and the friends and different branches of the house of Tichborne came from far and near to witness and assist at the performance of the good lady's legacy. In 1670 Sir H. Tichborne employed Giles Tilbury, an eminent Flemish painter, to represent the ceremony of the distribution of the bread. The picture is highly valuable, as giving a faithful representation of old Tichborne-house in the time of Charles II., which Camden nearly a century previous had declared to be a "very ancient house." It was pulled down in 1803, and the present edifice erected. The picture passed by marriage into the hands of Mr. Michael Blount, and was sold by him to the late Sir E. Doughty Tichborne, at the nominal price of 400*l.* It was usual to take 1,400 loaves for the purpose of the dole of 1 lb. 10 oz. avoirdupois weight each, and if after the distribution there remained any persons to whom bread had not been distributed they received 2*d.* each in lieu thereof. It was not until the end of the last century that the custom was discontinued, when, under the pretence of attending Tichborne Dole, vagabonds, gipsies, and idlers of every description assembled from all quarters, pilfering throughout the neighbourhood, and at last, the gentry and magistrates complaining, it was discontinued in 1796. This gave great offence to many who had been accustomed to receive it, and a partial falling of the old house in 1803 was looked upon as an ominous sign of Lady Mabella's displeasure. Singularly enough, the baronet of that day had seven sons, and when he was succeeded by the eldest there appeared a generation of seven daughters, and the apparent fulfilment of the prophecy was completed by the change of the name of the late baronet to Doughty, under the will of his kinswoman.

The Rev. E. Kell then read a paper on the ancient tin-trade of the island. He commenced by observing that it was generally admitted that the Phœnicians carried on a trade with the Scilly Isles in tin, the fact being mentioned by Herodotus and other ancient writers; and his object was to offer a few remarks in support of the opinion that the subsequent trade between the merchants of Marseilles, Narbonne, and Cornwall, was carried on through the Isle of Wight. After the Phœnicians, and subsequently the Carthaginians, had carried on this very lucrative trade many years, the Greek merchants of Marseilles contrived to gain a share of it. The Massilians were a colony of Greeks, who abandoned their country on its conquest, and, being inferior to the Carthaginians at sea, and yet unwilling to relinquish this extremely profitable trade, they persuaded the Britons to bring the metal to the shore opposite Gaul, to be transmitted through Gaul to Marseilles. On the conquest of Carthage by the Romans they aspired to a portion of this trade, and their colony at Narbonne commenced a joint prosecution of it. One of the chief authorities for supposing this tin was brought through the Isle of Wight was the ancient writer Diodorus Siculus, who, after describing its manufacture, stated that they carried it to a British isle near at hand called Ictis, for at low tide, all being dry between them and the island, they convey over in carts abundance of tin.* "There is one thing," he continued, "peculiar to these islands which lie between Britain and Europe, for at full sea they appear to be islands, but at low water for a long way they look like so many peninsulas. Hence the merchants transport the tin they buy of the inhabitants to Gaul, and for thirty days' journey they carry it in packs upon horses through Gaul to the mouth of the river Rhone." Referring afterwards to the trade with Narbonne, established by the Romans, he described it as passing through Eltica, a different route from that of Gaul. The Rev. gentleman then continued at very great length, from the existence of the remains of British and Roman roads, not only in the island but in Britain and the continent, and from the circumstance that the names of a large number of places in the island began with "Stan," to argue that the traffic was conducted through the Isle of Wight; and its probable route, he observed, was from Southampton to the island, and thence across to Puckaster, where the vessels were

* This description has been supposed to apply well to the situation of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall; but it is surely inapplicable to the Isle of Wight. We have received a letter on the subject; which is printed in our Correspondence, p. 391.—*Edit.*

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rators against Henry V. were interred after their execution, and a tablet is here erected to their memory. Some of the almshouses adjoining are said to have been inhabited 600 years. The last place visited was the ancient palace of Canute, the walls of which still bear some traces of their former magnificence, but the lower portion is turned into a cow-house.

In the evening a meeting was held at the Audit-house, where Mr. Pettigrew read a communication from the Rev. Beale Poste, being an historical sketch of the ancient British Belgæ, the inhabitants during the Roman period of various parts of Great Britain, including the Isle of Wight. He commenced by tracing this ancient people from the continent. The Belgic Gauls began to make expeditions to Britain about 360 years before Christ. Those who succeeded in occupying the northern part of the kingdom were styled Iceni, and those who possessed themselves of the centre portion called themselves Britons, and only a portion of the southernmost kingdom, including the inhabitants of Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and the Isle of Wight, retained the name of Belgæ. The southern Belgæ were at war with their northern neighbours at the time Julius Cæsar visited the island. They were entirely subdued by the Romans in the reign of Claudius. They rebelled, however, in the year 45 in concert with the Dumnonii, and, after a bloody contest extending over two years, in which twenty-seven battles were fought and twenty towns stormed, the Isle of Wight was taken, and finally submitted to Vespasian. The Belgæ of Kent experienced the first shock of the Saxon invasion. Cerdic, the Saxon, landed in 495 at Cerdicsore, supposed to be the western shore of Southampton Water,* and another Saxon invader named Port landed at the place called after him, Portchester. The Saxon war which then ensued lasted 132 years. Neither side gave or received quarter, and in these frightful wars the Saxons not only killed all they overcame in battle, but the inhabitants of towns, villages, and isolated dwellings also. The Belgæ, notwithstanding that they adopted the Roman tactics, were everywhere defeated. Henry of Huntingdon thus described one of their battles, which occurred in the year 510 of the Christian era, within 17 miles of the place of the congress. The Britons had hastily collected a force to oppose a new invasion under the Saxon chiefs Stufa and Wihtgar, nephews of Cerdic, "and," said the old chronicler, "early in the morning the chiefs of the Britons had placed the army of their countrymen in admirable order. The sun rose upon them as part were drawn up on the heights and part were advancing cautiously on the lower ground. All at once the sun was resplendent on their burnished shields, the very hills glittered, and the air shone clearer. The Saxons were stricken with fear, but when the two brave enemies joined the Britons lost confidence, because God had cast them off; a great victory was gained, and Stuf and Wihtgar obtained much territory." Mr. Poste then proceeded to trace the downward progress of the Belgæ, detailing numerous battles and the genealogies of their kings, until they were finally driven into the most western parts of the kingdom, where they at length found refuge, and maintained a rude independence till the conquest of the whole kingdom by William of Normandy.

Some curious pottery was exhibited, which had been forwarded by Mr. W. D. Bennett, with a communication stating that it had been discovered in making a new road near St. Denys, Southampton.

A communication with reference to Roman and British urns was also read to the Association from J. A. Repton, esq. F.S.A. who stated that there could be no doubt that the Isle of Wight was inhabited long before its invasion by the Romans; in fact, the British Isles were discovered by the Phœnicians to be inhabited 450 years B.C. The Roman urns were distinguishable from the British by their superior beauty. They were generally found with the mouth upwards, while those of the Britons were usually deposited with the mouth downward. They were covered with a cloth, fastened with a a pin. In both cases urns were usually found full of bones.

The Rev. Mr. Kell exhibited a variety of urns, which Mr. Stebbing remarked formed part of the plunder of the Kertch Museum. Some of them were Greek, and of an extremely elegant form.

Mr. Planché exhibited a curious Norman spur sent by Sir C. Fellows, which had been found in Deadman's-lane, Newport, Isle of Wight, and which, he observed, was one of the finest specimens he had ever seen. He also exhibited two antique rings, one gold and the other silver, which dated as early as the 15th century.

Mr. Wansey exhibited an illuminated roll, which had been in his family for more than a hundred years. Its date is about the 15th century, and it contains an account in rude verse of the Passion of Christ. It is ornamented with various devices, illustrative of our Saviour's sufferings, each of which was explained by

* Afterwards Caldshore, and now Calshot: see our vol. xviii. p. 253.—*Edit.*

[illegible] *Tuesday, August 27.* An excursion was made to Carregcennen, and other objects on the way, the first of which was the Maen-llwyd on Cefnsychan Hill. This stone has [illegible] on it what was generally supposed to be a cross, but investigation resolved it into a kind of bow and arrow, the result, in all probability, of some artistic shepherd boy. The rocky fort of Carregcennen was next visited. Mr. Babington and Mr. Penson unhesitatingly declared the age to be the time of Edward II. The different parts of the ruin had their original purposes assigned to them—such as the great hall, the chapel, the kitchen, &c. Mr. W. Rees read on the spot some very interesting remarks on the events connected with the changes undergone by the castle, with respect to its possession, bringing those celebrities down to Owen, son of Hywel Dda. The next Station was Llygad Llwchwr, or the source of that river, which issues in a considerable stream from the limestone rock; a little below the source the stream parts with a portion of its waters, which diverges to the right, and find its way to the Cennen, and therefrom to Llandeilo, whilst the main body proceeds to Llanelly. Cwrt Bryn-y-beirdd was next visited, and became to the architects an object of great interest, both as to its stone-work as well as that of wood. Mr. Babington had no doubt of its having been a manor-house of a date coeval with that of Carregcennen; and could not detect any evidence in it of an ecclesiastical character. From this place the party proceeded to Llandyfaen chapel and baptistry, Derwydd, and Talardd.

In the evening a communication was read from Mr. John Talbot Dillwyn Llewelyn, of Penllergare, describing the opening, of a cairn, at a locality N.W. of Swansea, called Carn Goch. Several urns (some very small) were found: of which urns, as well as of some portions of pottery, photographs were exhibited. They are of the early British period, and in point of ornamentation very beautiful. They had no character of the Saxon period. Mr. Babington remarked that little vases were constantly found inside the larger.

The next paper was by Mr. L. Parry, on Pen'r Gaer, an ancient British fortress on the Fifl mountains in Carnarvonshire, remarkable for its special construction, its extent, and the magnitude of its ramparts. From an excavation of some 1,100 feet it commands the pass of the great gate into [illegible] Arfon. The fortress consists of several [illegible] of [illegible] "[illegible]," surrounded by well [illegible] an area of [illegible] Beddau. Gwyr Arfon, [illegible] the men of Arfon, is a spot situated on one side of the Fifl.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of this Association commenced at the Town Hall, Llandeilo, on Monday the 27th August. In the absence of Mr. West, the President, Lord Dynevor took the chair.

The first paper read was one by Archdeacon Williams, on Carregcennen Castle. The writer considers the fortress purely British, giving reasons for believing the Cymry of that period sufficiently skilful to perform the task of erection.

The next communication was from Mr. J. O. Westwood, on the Inscribed and Sculptured Stones in the county. The Rev. H. Longueville Jones, in the author's absence, prefaced the paper with observations on the importance of these stones in a historical point of view, as they materially aid in establishing the fact of the existence of Christianity in this country prior to the arrival of the Saxons. Mr. Westwood has supplied a complete list of all such stones in Wales, he had met with any description of, or had been made acquainted with by correspondents. His object is to obtain, from local antiquaries, rubbings and accurately admeasured drawings of the whole, or, at least, more especially to arrive at correct readings of their inscriptions.

Mr. T. O. Morgan read a paper on the divisions, ancient and modern, of the county of Caermarthen, wherein were stated the Cantrefs and Commots of Ystradtywi, and the effect of the statutes of Edward I. and of Henry VIII. in forming the present county, and it was concluded that the English tenures and the feudal system never were established in Wales. Mr. Morgan's observations gave rise to a very animated discussion. Mr. Moggridge stated that so far as his experience went, copyholds were the rule, and freeholds the exception in Wales. The Rev. H. H. Knight emphatically said that he believed the country to have been completely feudalised: but repeated his conviction that he was, at all events, mainly in the right.

The Rev. H. Longueville Jones read a paper on the Armorial Bearings of the Prince of Wales; the arms of Roderick Mawr, previous to the division of Wales into principalities, were blazoned in the following manner:—Argent, three lions passant reguardant, with their tails coming between their legs and turning over their backs. Mr. Jones observed that the three feathers was not a crest but a badge, and went on to describe the shields of Gwynedd, Dyfed, and Powis Land.

Mr. C. C. Babington read a short paper upon an early British fort, situated upon a hill near the lower lake of Llanberis, in Caernarvonshire. The whole top of the hill is surrounded by the remains of a wall formed of stones of great size without mortar. In some spots this wall is seven feet in height, and may be traced throughout its circuit. In the fort there are several circular foundations of buildings, similar to those mentioned by Mr. L. Parry, at Trêr Ceiri, on one of the Eifl Mountains.

Wednesday, August 29.—Another excursion was made: first to the very large stone at Abermarlais; next to the church of Llanwrda—and from that place to Cynwil Caio church, where an inscribed stone is placed at the entrance of the steeple. From Caio the party proceeded on foot over the hill to the Gogofau, where the proprietor, Mr. Jones of Dolaucothi, conducted the party through the caves, or rather the magnificent shafts made in those hills by the Romans in search of gold or copper. To this spot water was brought by means of an aqueduct, or channel, about fifteen miles in length—its remains are very apparent, as are also the reservoirs into which it discharged. Mr. Jones also next conducted the party to the remains of a Roman bath, discovered a few years ago in a wood on his property near the river Cothi. On the lawn, near his mansion, are three inscribed stones, of which rubbings were taken. The collection of antiquities, consisting of gold chains and rings, celts, &c. at Dolaucothi-house were also inspected. After which the excursionists were hospitably and gracefully entertained at a collation.

In the evening the Rev. H. H. Knight read a paper on mining, as described by ancient authors, bringing their accounts to bear on the state of things observed at the Gogofau. The drift of Mr. Knight's paper went on the assumption that the mines were those of gold.

In reference to these mines, Archdeacon Williams stated that he was acquainted with them from his early age, and had made them an object of special attention; but the result of his inquiries was—that they were never worked for gold.

Thursday, August 30.—An excursion was made to Golden Grove, where the noble proprietor, the Earl of Cawdor, took the party to the terrace, which commands a very beautiful and extensive view of the Vale of Towy. From Golden Grove the party went to Llanarthney, where some inscribed stones were examined as well as the church. Dryslwyn Castle was the next object. The little that remains of this once extensive fortress furnishes little clue to the period in which it was built. The next station was Abersanan, a farm in a field of which is an inscribed stone very richly ornamented. Grongar-hill was next scaled, and here the Archæologists examined the remains of a camp, well defined, which is supposed to have been sufficiently capacious to accommodate a Roman legion. A portion of the party proceeded to Pentre Davies to view a cist, which contained the bones of a human skeleton. At Aberglasney, the hospitable seat of Mr. Walter Philipps, the excursionists partook of luncheon. The church at Llangathen was next examined, and then the party proceeded to Dynevor Castle, of which Mr. Penson had prepared for the occasion an accurate plan on a large scale. Here a lecture was given.

Friday, August 31. The great object of interest this morning was Carngoch, where Archdeacon Williams read a paper on that wonderful place. Carngoch exhibits the magnificent remains of a British encampment, with its ramparts, gateways, sallyports, cairns, and endless "cyttiau;" and it is concluded that here was an impregnable acropolis. This is one of the most important early British monuments in this country.

The party next proceeded to Llysbrychan, and thence to Castell Meurig, the site of which is supposed to have been a wooden fortress of British origin. Llan-

selected from the unpublished papers of Dr. Stukeley. Mr. James Thompson remarked that it was generally supposed that one of the hundreds of Leicestershire, Guthlaxton, was named after Guthlac, the patron saint of Crowland: and that it would be an interesting object to ascertain whether that was the case, and generally the origin of the names of the several hundreds.

Mr. James Thompson then read some remarks on the Early Heraldry of Leicestershire. The first bearing, or badge, of the Norman Earls of Leicester was a cinquefoil, and from that the feudal heraldry of their retainers was chiefly formed. It was found (among others) in the coats of Astley, Martivall, Moton (from whom it descended to Vincent), the original coat of Villiers, and Hamilton,—a family which, originating from the small manor of Hambleton, lying between Barkby and Humberstone, in Leicestershire, had attained to the rank of the second family in Scotland, and to ducal honours both in that country and in France. Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, the progenitor of all the Scotish Hamiltons, fled thither on having slain a member of the Despenser family in the reign of Edward II. Other feudal coats, as the chevrons of Orreby, Kerriel, and Charnel, were derived from the house of Albini, lord of Belvoir. The Bellers copied the lion of Mowbray, and the Flamvilles the maunche of Hastings. Mr. Thompson afterwards noticed the allusive, or canting, coats of the county; the historical coat of Manners: and others of more or less interest.

The Rev. John Denton read an architectural description of Howden church, Yorkshire; and T. R. Potter, esq. of Wimeswold, read a paper on Ulvescroft Priory.

On the following day an excursion was made to Kirby Muxloe castle, the Roman encampment at Ratby, Groby castle, the ruins of Bradgate, Ulvescroft, and Rothley Temple.

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 30. The annual general meeting of this Society was held at Colchester Castle, John Disney, esq. D.C.L. F.S.A. President, in the chair. The Report announced the discovery of Roman remains at Colchester, White Notley, Copford, Aldham, Brainend, Coggeshall, and in making the Southend railway; and stated that the first volume of the Society's Proceedings is now passing through the press. The President, who had held that office for four years, from the institution of the Society, intimated his desire to withdraw from that office; whereupon the Hon. R. C. Neville, eldest son of Lord Braybrooke, was unanimously elected. The first paper read was by the Rev. Henry Jenkins, of Stanway, on the traditions and history of Colchester Castle. It was followed by a paper written by the Rev. Mr. King, on the armorial bearings of the town of Colchester. Dr. Duncan read a paper upon St. John's Abbey, Colchester, and explained a variety of Roman remains and other archæological curiosities exhibited on the table. The Rev. E. L. Cutts then accompanied the visitors over the castle; after which they proceeded on a tour through the town to inspect St. Botolph's Priory, St. John's abbey gate, the Saxon tower of Holy Trinity, the Balkerne Gate and City Wall, &c. At the Holy Trinity a paper by G. E. Laing, esq. (already published in the Journal of the British Archæological Association) was read, in which it is remarked that this building is the sole relic of Saxon construction in the ancient kingdom of Essex. Mr. Rickman was misled by the outward appearance of the tower as to the extent of its antiquity; the whole is of one date, to within a few feet of the cornice, but had been concealed by roughcast. Since Mr. Laing's paper was published this plaster covering has been removed, and the Saxon workmanship fully brought to light.

YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 28. A general meeting of this society was held at Pontefract. The members assembled at the ruined church of All Saints, and thence proceeded to the Castle, where the various subterranean passages were explored, and the other remains duly examined. They next visited the parish church; and then an underground chapel, which was discovered during the course of last year beneath Southgate. It is entirely hewn out of the solid rock, and still retains its stone altar. At its side is a fireplace, and in communication with it is a well, approached by a winding stair of great depth, cut into the rock. It is supposed that this was in former days the dwelling-place of a recluse or anchorite.

At one o'clock a meeting was held in the large room of the Elephant Hotel, and the chair was taken by Major Waud, of Manston Hall, near Leeds. The Rev. R. E. Batty, incumbent of Wragby, read a paper upon the priory of St. Oswald, at Nostel. This was followed by one from the Rev. A. Gatty, Vicar of Ecclesfield, on the "Ecclesiastical Bell." Immediately after the meeting, an excursion was made to Birkin Church, a small apsidal church of Norman character, and of great magnificence: on their route the party inspected the site of St. John's Priory, the ruins of New Hall, and the Stump Cross,

At seven o'clock the members dined together.

On the following day the party left Pontefract, and first proceeded to Wragby Church, which has lately been enriched with a considerable quantity of stained glass of foreign workmanship, by Charles Winn, esq. of Nostel Priory. Here they were met by Mr. Winn, who first kindly conducted them to examine the few remaining fragments of the ruins of Nostel, and then invited them to see the famous picture, by Holbein, of the family of Sir Thomas More, and the other beautiful examples of art which are preserved in the present mansion. Leaving Nostel, the party then went to Ackworth, where the church has lately been almost entirely re-built in a most satisfactory manner by the rector, the Rev. J. Kenworthy; who read a paper on its past and present state, by J. N. Hugall, esq. architect. The churches of Badsworth, Kirk Smeaton, Womersley, and Darrington were afterwards visited.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

In August this Society had a pleasant meeting at Buckingham, when an excursion was made to Maid's Moreton Church, and a *conversazione* was held in the town hall of Buckingham, under the direction of Sir Harry Verney, Bart. where a paper was read by the Rev. W. J. Burgess, entitled, "Notes of Roman Interments in Britain, as introductory to the description of the sepulchral remains found near Weston Turville." On the following morning an excursion party visited Hillesden Church, about four miles from Buckingham; and in the evening Mr. H. Hearn read the second part of a paper on "The Modern History of Church Bells," written by the Rev. R. E. Batty; and the first part of a paper on "The Ancient History of Church Bells." Captain Burgess then made sundry explanations as to the manner in which a certain sum of money had been expended in opening mounds at Hampden. They had not as yet been successful in finding any articles of interest. At Little Kemble, Bucks, some tessellated tiles had been found, and it was thought that others would also be discovered were diligent search made.

THE TEMPLE OF THE GREAT SPHINX.

In the papers of Caviglia (preserved at Florence) it was found by Mr. Cotterell, in 1833, that the former investigator, in making excavations behind the Great Sphinx, had discovered two chambers, which contained hieroglyphic inscriptions. On the suggestion of Mr. Birch of the British Museum, and M. de Rougé, the Duc de Luynes instructed M. Auguste Mariette to pursue this interesting object of research, at the expense of the French Government. M. Mariette has accomplished the laying bare of the Sphinx. It proved to be a natural rock, out of which the art of the ancient Egyptians, perfecting perhaps some rude natural resemblance, had formed a statue of the god Horus; and the temple in which the colossal image was worshipped has been discovered at the south-east of the statue. This temple was an enormous quarried inclosure, comprehending various chambers or galleries formed of gigantic blocks of alabaster and granite. It is completely destitute of hieroglyphic inscriptions, like the majority of the monuments of the more ancient Pharaohs, and dates back, to all appearance, to the fourth dynasty. The workmen who sculptured the head of the Sphinx blocked up the large natural cavities, and modelled the forms with masonry. The Colossus stood at the bottom of a kind of fosse, whose walls were at a distance of twenty metres from its sides. M. Mariette supposes that the water of the Nile was admitted into this fosse. In order to descend into the fosse, the Greeks at a later period constructed some steps, which were discovered by Caviglia. On the right side of the Sphinx, M. Mariette has found a colossal statue of Osiris, formed of twenty-eight pieces, according with the number of portions into which, according to the Egyptian mythology, the body of Osiris was divided. The full dimensions of the Sphinx have been obtained; its height is nearly twenty metres. In the back and towards the tail of the statue M. Mariette has recognised the vertical pits, already noted by Vansleb and Pococke, who thought that it might be possible to penetrate by them into apartments supposed to exist in the interior of the statue. These pits, on being carefully explored, present a chamber, rudely chiselled, which in reality is only a natural fissure artificially enlarged. In this chamber were some fragments of wood, which, on being burnt, exhaled a strong odour of resin—a fact which leads to the belief that the wood formed part of a sarcophagus.

It had been supposed that, anciently, the whole statue was painted red; but there was nothing found to indicate that this was really the case. The face of the figure alone was covered with this colour at a period subsequent to Rameses the Great; for on the beard was painted an act of worship of the date of this Pharaoh, over which the red had been applied. Greek inscriptions found near the steps inform us that the colossus bore the name of *Harmachis*, the meaning of which is supposed to be the God Horus or Sun on the Horizon.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France.—On Saturday, Sept. 8, the Emperor visited the Italian Opera. As the carriage of the dames d'honneur arrived at the doorway, a man on the trottoir discharged two small pistols at the carriage. No one was injured. The Emperor was in another carriage behind. The assassin was immediately arrested. His name is Bellemarre, a native of Rouen, aged 22. He was three years in prison for publishing a work called "Condemnation of Louis Napoleon," but was released in February last. His mind is supposed to be affected. The Empress was not at the theatre.

The Crimea.—The stronghold of the Crimea is at length in possession of the Allies. After a defence of eleven months, conducted, it must be admitted, with remarkable ability, and sustained with unflagging energy, the enemy have abandoned the city of Sebastopol, and established themselves for the present in the forts on the north side of the harbour. The French and English batteries opened the fire of the final attack at daybreak on the 5th Sept. The bombardment was continued all that day and the next without slackening. On the night between the 5th and 6th a Russian two-decker was set on fire by a shell, and burnt to the water-edge. On the afternoon of the 7th, another Russian frigate was set on fire and destroyed. A great explosion was heard from the Russian works about midnight, supposed to have been a magazine on the north side. On the morning of the 8th a great fire was observed to be burning about the middle of the town. It was arranged that at 12 o'clock on that day the French columns of assault were to leave their trenches, and take possession of the Malakhoff and adjacent works. After their success had been assured and they were fairly established, the Redan was to be assaulted by the English; the Bastion, Central, and Quarantine Forts, on the left, were simultaneously to be attacked by the French. At the hour appointed our allies quitted their trenches, entered and carried the apparently impregnable defences of the Malakhoff with that impetuous valour which characterises the French attack, and, having once obtained possession, they were never dislodged. The assault was led by General Bosquet, at the head of General M'Mahon's division, with the Zouaves of the Guard as a reserve. The tri-colour planted on the parapet of the Malakhoff was the signal for the general advance. In pursuance of the arrangements made by Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Codrington, commanding the Light Division of the British army, and of Lieut.-Gen. Markham, commanding the Second Division, the assaulting column to be directed against the Redan was selected from these two corps, which have borne so very large a portion of the sufferings and losses of the campaign, and have covered the regiments belonging to them with incomparable distinction. The column consisted of 1,000 men, preceded by a covering party of 200 men and a ladder party of 320.

The French flag was no sooner displayed on the Malakhoff than our storming party issued from their trenches and assailed the salient angle of the Redan, but the enemy were by that time prepared to meet them, and as the supporting party advanced a heavy fire of grape and canister was opened on them, in spite of a brisk fire kept up from our batteries on all parts of the Redan not assailed, as well as on the flanking batteries. After maintaining the footing they had gained for nearly an hour, our troops were obliged to retire, the killed and wounded left on the ground sufficiently testifying how gallantly they had fought. The French attacks on the Careening Bay Redan, and on the Central Bastion, proved also unsuccessful. The Highland Brigade occupied the advanced trenches in order to form the second assault, but Gen. Simpson determined to defer it till the morrow. About 11 o'clock p.m. the enemy commenced exploding their magazines; and Sir Colin Campbell, having ordered a small party to advance cautiously to examine the Redan, found the work abandoned; he did not, however, deem it necessary to occupy it until daylight. The evacuation of the town by the enemy was made manifest during the night. Great fires appeared in every part, accompanied by large explosions, under the cover of which the enemy succeeded in withdrawing their troops to the north side by means of the raft-bridge recently constructed, and which they afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side. The morning's light showed how successful and complete had been the victory gained by the allied

forces. The enemy had evacuated all their positions on the south side of the harbour; the town, Fort Nicholai, Fort Paul, and the dockyard were in flames, and their six remaining ships-of-the-line had been sunk at their moorings, leaving afloat no more than two dismasted corvettes and nine steamers, most of which were very small. Such was the fate of the Russian Black Sea fleet, on which the Imperial Government had expended incalculable sums of money and incessant labour—that fleet which two years ago threatened the very existence of the Turkish empire, but whose solitary naval achievement was the atrocious outrage upon a far inferior force at Sinope. Of the authors of that nefarious attack what remains? The Emperor Nicholas sleeps in the vaults of St. Peter and St. Paul. The admirals who commanded and the crews who fought on that occasion have most of them fallen in the batteries of Sebastopol. The very ships for which Russia contended at the conferences of Vienna as essential to her dignity and power are torn plank from plank, and scattered upon the waves. The dockyard and arsenal are in possession of the Allies; and the remaining stores are much larger than was anticipated. No less than 4,000 cannon have been found, of which at least 50 are of brass. Others were thrown into the roadstead at the time of the retreat. Already 200,000 kilogrammes of powder had been taken away by the storekeepers, and there was still more to be found. The number of projectiles will exceed 100,000. The boisterous weather rendered it impossible for the Admirals of the allied fleets to fulfil their intention of bringing their broadsides to bear upon the Quarantine Batteries during the assault; but an excellent effect was produced by the animated and well-directed fire of their mortar vessels stationed in the bay of Strelitska, those of Her Majesty being under the direction of Captain Wilcox, of the Odin, and Capt. Digby, of the R. M. Artillery. The loss of men by the allies is great. The French had 1634 killed, 4513 wounded, 1410 missing, total 7557. Of officers killed, 5 generals, 24 superior officers, and 116 subalterns. The British loss was, killed 385, wounded 1886, missing 179, total 2417.

The vessels of the Allies destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, between the 6th and 11th of September, five fisheries on the coast of Semviank, and 68 in the lakes and rivers of the neighbouring coast; they burnt 31 storehouses, containing nets or provisions, and 98 boats laden with provender and other provisions.

Kamschatka.—The allied fleets, consisting of eight ships and steamers, arrived off Petropaulovski, the Russian naval arsenal in Kamschatka, on the 15th May, and found that the whole of the garrison had made their escape in the Russian frigates Aurora and Dwina, which, availing themselves of a dense fog on the 17th of April, and eluding the British frigates Barracouta and Encounter, which for a long time had been blockading the fort, had repaired to the Russian settlement at the mouth of the Amoor River, which separates the Russian possessions from China.

India.—An insurrection has broken out with the Santhals, a predatory tribe belonging to the hill country to the south of Bengal. These people, although known to be freebooters by disposition as well as by practice when opportunity serves, have been, nevertheless, employed in considerable numbers as labourers in the valleys of the Ganges. Between Colgong and Rajmahal the rebels are said to have destroyed no less than 150 villages. Several hundreds of square miles, once studded with indigo factories and flourishing villages, have been for three weeks completely at the mercy of the savages; both factories and villages have been sacked and burnt; the inhabitants have been driven to find in precipitate flight alone an escape from violent death, and corpses of men, women, and children, are met with all over the country cruelly mutilated. The names of six Europeans only are given with certainty as having fallen by the hands of the rebels. Of these two were ladies, who were travelling on the road, and were among the first victims of the outbreak. The loss of native life must be immense. The head of the insurrection is one Sindoo Mangee, and one of his proclamations states that the Santhals have been oppressed by the Bengalee money lenders who had settled in their hills, and also by the Amlahs, or native officers of our Government, from whom they could obtain no redress.

The opening of the Madras Railway is an event of real importance to the future of India. Fifty-four miles of railway are now ready for traffic, and 70 miles more of embankments are nearly completed. A comparatively short period will now suffice to connect the eastern and western coasts of the peninsula.

Mexico.—The revolution against Santa Anna has been crowned with success, and the Dictator is once more a fugitive, having fled to the Havana. A provisional government was formed, with General Garrela as president. The liberty of the press is ordained.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Preferments.

Aug. 12. Spenser St. John, esq. (now Acting Consul General) to be Consul General in the Island of Borneo.

Aug. 21. Thomas William Booker, of the Leys, Ganarew, co. Heref. and of Velindra House, Whitchurch. co. Glam. esq. M.P. for Herefordshire, to take the surname of Blakemore after Booker, and bear the arms of Blakemore quarterly, in the first quarter, with those of Booker, pursuant to the last will of his maternal uncle, Richard Blakemore, of the Leys, esq. M.P. for Wells.

Aug. 28. The Right Hon. Robert Lowe to be Paymaster General.

Aug. 30. Richard Wood, esq. now Consul at Damascus, to be Consul-gen. in the regency of Tunis.

Sept. 2. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. P. M. Talbot, commanding the 1st Staffordshire Militia, to be Resident of Cephalonia.

Sept. 4. To set out the Wards, and apportion the number of Vestrymen, under an act passed in the last session of Parliament for the better local management of the metropolis: Alexander Pulling, esq. barrister-at-law; Arthur John Wood, esq. barrister-at-law; Geo. Baugh Allen, esq.; and William Durrant Cooper, esq. —Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron, of Estcourt, co. Glouc. esq. M.P. for North Wilts, to resume his paternal surname of Estcourt after that of Sotheron, and bear the arms of Estcourt quarterly, in the first quarter, with those of Sotheron. — John Carnegie, esq. Charles Carnegie, esq. and Charlotte Carnegie, spinster, brothers and sister to James now Earl of Southesk, to have the same precedence as if their late father, Sir James Carnegie, Bart. had survived to receive the grace of the Crown, by being relieved as to a certain attainder, and been declared entitled to the Earldom of Southesk, to which he preferred his claim in the year 1847, and to which his son Sir James Carnegie, Bart. was by the House of Lords declared entitled on the 24th July last.—Annie Louisa, wife of William Tighe Hamilton, esq. and Charlotte Georgiana, wife of Charles Talbot, esq. Capt. R.N. to have the same precedence as if their late father, Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B. had survived his brother John Viscount and Baron Ponsonby, and had succeeded to the title of Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly.

Sept. 6. Frederick Guarracino, esq. now British Vice-Consul at Samsoon, to be Consul for the ports of Samsoon and Sinope.

Sept. 8. Capt. Charles Hinde, of the Bengal army, Lieut.-Colonel in the Ottoman army, to accept the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the Fourth Class, conferred for his services with the Turkish army in the defence of Silistria and during the campaign on the Danube.

Sept. 11. 87th Foot, Gen. James Simpson to be Colonel, *vice* Gen. Viscount Gough, G.C.B. recently removed to the Royal Horse Guards. —91st Foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Gore, C.B. to be Colonel.—96th Foot, Lieut.-General Mildmay Fane, to be Colonel.

Sept. 14. Arthur Viscount Dungannon elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.—Capt. William Driscoll Gossett, R.E. to be Surveyor-gen. of Ceylon; Paul Ivy Sterling, esq. to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon. —Richard Mercer, esq. to be House Surgeon to the Colonial Hospital in Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Sept. 20. Victor Houlton, esq. to be Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta; Vincenzo Mamo, esq. to be Cashier of the Treasury; Gaetano Sciortino, esq. to be Second Assistant in the Chief Secretary's office; and Guiseppe Montanaro, esq. to be Collector of Land Revenue for the said Island.

Sept. 25. Major-Gen. James Freeth to be Colonel of the 64th Foot.

J. D. Coleridge, esq. to be Recorder of Portsmouth.

A. J. Stephens, esq. to be Recorder of Andover.

Henry Valentine Conolly, esq. to be Prov. Member of Council at Madras.

Mr. Deputy Eagleton elected Alderman of Farringdon Ward Within.

BIRTHS.

July 7. At Madras, Mrs. Hamilton Crake, a dau.

Aug. 13. At Ely, the wife of William Robinson, esq. of Kettlewell, Yorkshire, a son and heir.——14. At Bosahan, Cornwall, the wife of Capt. Glynn Grylls, late 62d Regt. a dau.——17. At Bognor, Sussex, the wife of H. B. Beresford, esq. late of E.I.C.C.S. a son.——At Cavendish Hall, Suffolk, the wife of Samuel Tyssen Yelloly, esq. a dau.——18. At Moulsford, Berks, the wife of Capt. Browell, R.N. a dau.——19. At Bragborough Hall, near Daventry, the wife of David Buchanan, esq. a dau.——20. At Ipswich, the Hon. Mrs. Proctor Beauchamp, a son.——At Wear Giffard Hall, the wife of the Rev. Robert Colby, a son. ——21. At Shotesham park, Norf. the wife of Brig.-Gen. Mansfield, a son.——22. At Farnham Castle, Mrs. Robert Newman Milford, a son.——23. At Sutton Coldfield, the wife of Vincent Holbeche, esq. twins, a dau. and son. ——25. At Maperton House, Som. Mrs. Eveleigh Wyndham, a dau.——26. At Leighton Buzzard, the wife of Francis Bassett, esq. three daus.——27. At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. C. T. Arnold, a son.——30. In Upper Seymour st. Lady Roberts, a son.——Lady Carmichael, a dau.——31. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Major Weare, 50th Queen's Own, a dau.

Sept. 1. At Longford Hall, Shropshire, the Lady Hester Leeke, a son.——At Upper Clapton, the Hon. Mrs. Lauriston Kneller, a son. ——2. At Charleville, Enniskerry, the Viscountess Monck, a son.——At Fulford, near York, the wife of Charles H. Peirse, esq. a dau. ——3. At Stackpole Court, Viscountess Emlyn, a son.——4. In Charles st. St. James's sq. at the residence of the Archbishop of Armagh, Mrs. Dunbar, a dau.——At Friar's park, Elgin, the wife of the Hon. James Grant, a son.—— At Bodlondeb, Conway, the wife of the Rev. John H. R. Sumner, a dau.——5. At Rokeby Hall, Lady Robinson, a dau.——At the Elms, Bridlington, Yorksh. the wife of J. L. Brett, esq. of Corfe Mullen Lodge, Dorset, a son.—— At Knowle Lodge, Leckford. Mrs. J. Philip Dyott, a son.——6. At Stobo Castle, Peebleshire, the wife of Sir G. Graham Montgomery, Bart. M.P. a son.——In Norfolk sq. the wife of Alfred A. Pollock, esq. a dau.——7. In Eaton sq. the wife of the Rev. Theod. W. Boughton-Leigh, Vicar of Newbold-on-Avon, a son.—— At Filgate manor, Sussex, the wife of Henry Hoyle Oddie, esq. a son.——8. In Bryanstone sq. Lady Amelius Wentworth Beauclerk, a dau.——9. In Portland pl. the wife of Sir John W. H. Anson, Bart. a dau.——At East Barsham, Norf. the Hon. Mrs. Delaval Astley, a son.——10. At Curry Malet rectory, Som. the

wife of the Rev. Charles Leigh Pemberton, a son.——12. At Hazlewood castle, the Hon. Mrs. Vavasour, a son.——13. At Balb[illegible], the wife of A. Bethune, esq. of [illegible], a dau.——15. At Abbot's Moss, Cheshire, the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, a son.——17. At Danbury place, Mrs. Jolliffe Tufnell, a son.——18. At Swindon, Wilts, the wife of Alfred Southby Crowdy, esq. a dau.——1[illegible]. At Ryde, the wife of J. Gambier Parry, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 28. At Lymington, Hants, Lieut.-Col. C. E. *Law*, [illegible] son of the late Hon. [illegible] E. Law, Recorder of London, to Anna-Elizabeth, [illegible] of the Rev. J[illegible] Day, [illegible] Kil-larney.——At Bowd[illegible], James [illegible] son of the late Jas. H. *Le*[illegible], of [illegible], Cheshire, to [illegible] Susan-Marianne, [illegible] dau. of the late W. R. Wy[illegible], esq. R.N. and niece of the late E. J. L[illegible].——At Isleworth, Capt. [illegible], 16th Foot, to Harriett-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of William [illegible], esq. late Capt. 72nd Regt.——At Harrogate, Thomas [illegible], esq. of Sidney Sussex Coll. Camb. to Harriet, second dau. of the late James Sanders, esq. of [illegible], Jamaica [illegible]——At Manchester, the Rev. [illegible] Curate of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

of the Kepier School, Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. Charles A. Anstey.——At Brighton, Henry *Perkins*, esq. B.A. of Thurlow place, Camb. to [illegible] younger dau. of C. [illegible], esq. of the Inner Temple.——At Southampton, J. P. *W*[illegible], esq. M.D. surgeon, Peninsular and Oriental Company's serv. to Frances-Sophia, dau. of the late Col. Crichton.——At Donny-brook, John-William, only son of the late Rev. J. Travers *Robinson*, of North Petherton, Som. and of St. Andrew's Holborn, to Eleanor, second dau. of B. M. Tabuteau, esq. of Sim-mons court, Dublin.——At Bridgwater, the Rev. Thomas *Stansall*, S.C.L. Head Master of the Grammar School, to Isabella, youngest dau. of John Evered Poole, esq.——At Great Green-ford, Middlesex, the Rev. H. J. A. *Fothergill*, son of the Rev. H. G. Fothergill, Rector of [illegible], Devon, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of [illegible], of St. Bees, Cumberland.

4. At the chapel of the Spanish Embassy, the Hon. Arthur [illegible], to the Lady Catherine H[illegible], [illegible] dau. of the Earl of Wicklow.——At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. E. Stuart W[illegible], to [illegible] Wharncliffe, to Lady [illegible] Lascelles, second dau. of the Earl of Harewood.——At [illegible], B. H. *B*[illegible], esq. [illegible] R.N. [illegible] second son of the late Capt. Henry Ba[illegible], to [illegible], [illegible] dau. of the late Rev. [illegible] Rector.——At Abberley, Worc. the Rev. Walter Vaillant [illegible] *Stirling*, [illegible] Stafford, to [illegible] only child of the late [illegible], esq. of [illegible] hall, Camb.——At [illegible] *H*[illegible], esq. of Grove park [illegible], near Devon, to [illegible] of the late W. F. [illegible], esq. R.N.——At [illegible] Graveney, [illegible] house, Tun-bridge Wells, [illegible] dau. of the late [illegible] place, Monx.

5. At St. George's [illegible] square, the Rev. R[illegible] *H*[illegible], Head Master of Roches-ter Cathedral [illegible], second dau. of R[illegible].——At Little-[illegible] Augustus *Atkinson*, [illegible] third dau. of [illegible].——At Amport, James, [illegible], esq. Manor house, [illegible] eldest dau. of Thomas [illegible], esq. of the Lains, Amport.——At [illegible] *F*[illegible], esq. M.D. of [illegible] Howard, esq. of [illegible].——At Southsea, [illegible] Harris, to Emily-[illegible] Heather, esq. of [illegible].——At Salisbury, Hants, the Rev. William [illegible] *Harrison*, [illegible] Wilts, to Marie [illegible].——At St. John's Not-ting hill, [illegible] Frederick [illegible], of South [illegible] Caroline-Maria, [illegible] dau. [illegible].——At Stoke-[illegible] Henry Brougham [illegible] eldest dau. of the [illegible], esq. member [illegible].——At West [illegible] Henry *Rendall*, [illegible] to Ellen-[illegible] Davey, esq. [illegible].——At Fenton, [illegible] *Harbour*, [illegible] the Rev. [illegible] Somerset, to [illegible] of the Rev. John [illegible].——At [illegible] *Armitage*, of [illegible] to Hannah-Llewellyn, [illegible] of the late Rev. John Johnson, [illegible] of the Manchester [illegible].——At East Dereham, Wm.

[illegible]

Earle Gascoigne *Bulwer*, esq. eldest son of William Lytton Bulwer, esq. of Heydon hall, Norf. to Mary-Ann-Dering, only child of late William Wilson Warner, esq. of Quebec, Norf.

7. At St. Paul's Knightsbridge, Francis Hallowell *Carew*, esq. late 16th Lancers, youngest son of the late Capt. Hallowell Carew, R.N. of Beddington park, Surrey, to Mary-Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Frederick Hamilton Cornewall, esq. of Delbury hall, Salop.——At Christchurch chapel St. James's, the Rev. William Robert *Burrell*, B.A. of Queen's coll. Oxford, fourth son of Peter Burrell, esq. of Holloway, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of Geo. Holbrooke, esq. of Macclesfield.——At Manchester, Edward *Atkinson*, esq. of Manchester, to Mary-Eliza, only dau. of John Prince, esq. of Heathfield, Moss side, Manchester.——At Charlton, Kent, Thomas-Boobier, second son of the late William *Philpott*, esq. of Canterbury, to Harriet, elder surviving dau. of James Gudge, esq. of Blackheath.

9. At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Samuel *Whitbread*, esq. M.P. to Lady Isabella C. Pelham, third dau. of the Earl of Chichester.——At St. Michael's Chester sq. Lieut.-Col. *Muller*, on the Staff in Ireland, to Margaret-Leigh, dau. of Edward Leigh Pemberton, esq. of Chester square, and Wrinstead court.

10. At Perivale, the Rev. W. Windham *Bradley*, M.A. Demy of Magdalen coll. Oxford, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Henry Manley, esq. of Manley, Devon.——At Faringdon, Berks, William Henry *Hitchcock*, esq. of Harefield park, Middlesex, to Blanche, dau. of Rd. Wheeler Crowdy, esq.——At Scarborough, John Dent *Dent*, esq. M.P. eldest son of Joseph Dent, esq. of Ribston hall, Yorksh. to Mary-Hebden, eldest dau. of John Woodall, esq. of St. Nicholas house.——At Manningham, David, second son of the late George *Stansfeld*, esq. of Newlaithes Grange, near Leeds, to Isabel-Damari, youngest dau. of the late Ralph Heslop, esq. of Ripon.——At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. Arthur *Hay*, Lieut. R.N. third son of the Earl of Kinnoull, to Katharine-Louisa, dau. of C. Derby, esq. and niece to Sir Sam. Fludyer, Bart.——At Oxford, R. W. Allan *Hutchins*, esq. of Worcester coll. Oxford, to Elizabeth-Moore, youngest dau. of the late D. Stone, esq. of St. Clement's, Oxford.——At Marylebone, John J. *Wilson*, esq. Capt. R. Eng. to Mary-Delamare, only dau. of John Henry Latham, esq. of Cornwall terr. Regent's park.——At Norton Fitzwarren, Somerset, J. W. Hume *Williams*, esq. M.D. of Harcourt st. Dublin, to Agnes-Anne, dau. of the late Thomas Malet Charter, esq. of Lynchfield, Som.——At Kenilworth, Warw. Walter *Congreve*, esq. M.A. Wadham college, Oxford, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Bill, esq.

11. At Manchester, George, fifth son of Wm. *Fairbairn*, esq. to Bessie-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Frederic Bagshawe.——At Burnham, Bucks, Charles-Harley, second son of John *Savory*, esq. of Burnham priory, and Bond st. to Melita-Mary, fourth dau. of John Ledsam, esq. Military Knight of Windsor, late of the Royal Fusiliers.——At Laney, Frederick *Haughton*, esq. of Levitstown, co. Kildare, to Bessie, dau. of the late John Bell, esq. of Beech park, Belfast.——At Hunton, James-McLaren, second son of Richard *Smith*, esq. of Whalley range, near Manchester, to Marion-Wyld, only child of Henry Bannerman, esq. of Hunton court, Kent.

12. At St. James's Paddington, William Bryckwood *Tomkin*, esq. to Louisa-Evatt, only dau. of the late Wm. Evatt Wright, esq. E.I.C.S. ——At All Souls' Langham pl. Henry *Chapman*, esq. of Ipswich, Suffolk, to Annie, dau. of T. Cautley Newby, esq. of Welbeck st. Cavendish sq.——At Tunbridge Wells, James *Alexander*, esq. of Belfast, fourth son of the late John Alexander, esq. of Milford, co. Carlow, to Lucia-Margaret, eldest dau. of Sir Wm. Henry St. L. Clarke Travers, Bart. of Rossmore, co. Cork. ——At Dublin, Trevor Alexander *Fenton*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Charlotte-Sarah, only surv. dau. of the late George Oakley, esq. of Crumlin, co. Dublin.——At West Lydford, Somerset, Thomas Tutton *Knyfton*, esq. of Uphill, to Georgiana-Sophia, only surviving child of Wm. Hungerford Colston, D.D. Rector of West Lydford.——At Malmesbury, Joseph *Reynolds*, esq. of Stroud, Glouc. to Sarah-Anne, dau. of the late George Augustus Ward, esq. of Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire.——At Offord d'Arcy, Huntingdon, William-Goodenough, youngest son of the late Henry *Hayter*, esq. formerly of Eden Vale, Wilts, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Walker, Rector of Offord d'Arcy.——At Ditchingham, Norfolk, the Rev. Henry R. *Nevill*, Incumbent of St. Mark's, Lakenham, to Alice, third dau. of the Rev. Edward Wilson, Rector of Topcroft.

16. At Pevensey, Charles, son of the late Rev. Sir John Godfrey *Thomas*, Bart. of Bodiam, Sussex. to Mary-Olive, only dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Robinson Welsh, of Hailsham, Sussex.——At Hanwell, Middx. Arthur Percy *Kerr*, esq. Royal Canadian Rifles, son of the late Capt. Kerr, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Katherine-Frances, second dau. of the late George Baillie, esq. of the Grove, Hanwell.——At Edinburgh, the Rev. J. Seaton *Karr*, of Kippilaw, Roxburghsh. and Vicar of Berkeley, Glouc. to Anna, widow of Richard Campbell, esq. of Auchinbreck, Argyllshire, and dau. of Archibald Douglas, esq. of Glenfinart, Argyllsh. ——At Edinburgh, Thomas Dunlop *Findlay*, esq. youngest son of Robert Findlay, esq. of Easterhill, Lanarksh. to Hamilton, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.H.

17. At St. John's Notting hill, Joseph Henry *Stanbrough*, esq. C.S. son of the late Jas. Stanbrough, esq. of Isleworth, to Agnes-Walker, dau. of the late Col. Robert Mark Halyburton, 7th Royal Fusiliers, Commandant of Ostende and Vittoria, and Equerry to the late Duke of Kent.——At St. John's Notting hill, Robert-Walpole, youngest son of the Rev. William Bedell *Coulcher*, Vicar of Bradninch, Devon, to Harriet, only dau. of Colonel Philip Brewer, E.I.C.S.——At Brighton, the Rev. Edward Thomas *Austen*, M.A. Rector of Barfreston, Kent, and youngest son of Adm. Sir Francis W. Austen, K.C.B. to Jane-Newnham-Collingwood, third surviving dau. of the late Captain Clavell, R.N.——At Ormesby, in Cleveland, Capt. Forbes *Macbean*, 92d Highlanders, son of the late Col. Macbean, R.A. to Frances-Maria, only dau. of Captain Pennyman, of Ormesby Hall.——At St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Rev. Edward James *Cooper*, B.A. Curate of Gayforth, Yorkshire, to Thomasine, eldest dau. of Michael Meredith, esq. of Aldbury, Herts.——At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Watkin *Temple*, Rector of Nymet Rowland, to Mary-Hinde, second dau. of the late Samuel Palmer, esq. of Dulwich common.——At Southhill, Beds. Turner Arthur *Macan*, esq. of Carriff, co. Armagh, to Florence-Louisa-Jane, fifth dau. of Henry Lawes Long, esq. and Lady Catherine Long, of Hampton Lodge, Surrey.——At St. George's, Hanover sq. George Christian *Wilson*, esq. of Roseville, Wexford, to Jane-Adelaide, only dau. of the late Robert Anthony Atkinson, esq. of Benton House, Northumb. ——At St. George's, Hanover sq. W. H. *Wilcox*, esq. late Capt. 39th Regt. to Jane-Marian-Rutherford, only child of the late John Todd, esq. of Halnaby Hall, and Tranby Park, Yorksh. ——At St. George's, Hanover sq. George *Harries*, esq. eldest son of John Harding Harries, esq. of Trevaccoon, Pembrokesh. to Charlotte-

Frances, only dau. of the Rev. Charles Manners Forster.——At York, the Rev. Oliver *Sumner*, B.A. of Bugthorpe, to Elizabeth-Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Rev. S. Y. Seagrave, Rector of Westcott Barton, Oxfordsh.

18. At St. George's, Hanover sq. William B. *Denison*, esq. to the Hon. Helen-Duncombe, youngest dau. of Lord Feversham.——At St. James's, Paddington, George, son of the late W. *Mackeson*, esq. of Hythe, Kent, to Eleanor, dau. of W. J. Chaplin, esq. M.P. of Hyde park gardens.——At Woolwich, Capt. Alfred Charles *Knox*, 73d Regt. to Victoria-Ame, youngest dau. of the late Col. Arthur Hunt, R. Art.——At Sausthorpe, the Rev. George Beatson *Blenkin*, Vicar of Boston, to Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Francis Swan, Rector of Sausthorpe and Prebendary of Lincoln.

19. At St. George's, Hanover sq. the Rev. Henry *Hayman*, B.D. Fellow of St. John's coll. Oxford, to Matilda-Julia, youngest dau. of the late George Westby, esq. of Whitehall and Mowbreck Hall, Lanc.——At All Saints, Marylebone, the Hon. Thomas Edward Lloyd *Mostyn*, M.P. eldest son of Lord Mostyn, to the Lady Henrietta-Augusta-Nevill, second dau. of the Earl of Abergavenny.——At Exeter the Rev. S. *Kingsford*, M.A. Head Master of Chard Grammar School, to Helen, younger dau. of the late Wm. Lethbridge, esq. of Kilworthy House, Tavistock.——At St. Barnabas, South Lambeth, Edward John *Hemming*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Sophia-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Robinson, esq. of Belvedere road.——At Winkfield, Berks, Capt. Saltren *Willett*, late R. Art. son of John Saltren Willett, esq. of Petticombe, Devon, to Letitia-Margaret, youngest dau. of Capt. Forbes, R.N. of Winkfield pl.——At Littleham, Devon, Robert James *Elton*, esq. of White Staunton, Somerset, to the Hon. Mary-Henrietta, eldest dau. of Viscount Chetwynd.——At Chiselborough, Som. T. G. *Whitby*, esq. of Creswell Hall, Staff. to Sophia-Jane, widow of Lieut. Col. Schonswar, and only dau. of the late George Garrow, esq. Senior Judge of the Southern Court of Appeal at Madras.——At St. Jude's, Glasgow, Charles J. R. *Bell*, esq. 6th Madras Inf. and Captain Northumberland Light Inf. son of the late Henry Bell, esq. Newbiggin House, Northumb. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Miller, esq. of Muirshiels, Renfrewsh.——At Waltham Abbey, Capt. Thomas *Inglis*, R. Eng. to Ellen-Dorothy, youngest dau. of Joseph Jessopp, esq.——At High Harrogate, the Rev. William *Fawcett*, B.A. Incumbent of Morton, Singley, to Mary-Susanna, only dau. of the late Alexander Dury, esq. Captain R. Art.——At Clungunfurd, Shropsh. the seat of John Rocke, esq. Edward *Cannon*, esq. 17th Madras Nat. Inf. to Louisa-Octavia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Rocke, Rector of Clungunfurd.——At Penn, Staff. Robert Wheeler *Preston*, esq. second son of Richard Wheeler Preston, esq. of Beechhill, Lanc. to Barbara-Mareli, second dau. of Thomas Moss Phillips, esq.

20. At Paddington, Richard *Pyper*, esq. late 11th Hussars, son of the late Robert Pyper, esq. M.D. 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, to Amy-Lester, eldest dau. of John Bingley Garland, esq. of Leeson House and Stone Cottage, Dorset.——At Edinburgh, Hugh M. *Matheson*, esq. to Agnes-Ann, only dau. of the late David M'Farlan, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

21. At St. James's, Piccadilly, John William *Mudge*, esq. M.D. Madras Army, to Emma, widow of James F. Johnstone, esq. Madras Cavalry, and dau. of Capt. E. M. Daniell, E.I.C.S. of Gloucester sq. Hyde park.——At St. Pancras, Jonas Ulric *Gronlund*, esq. D.C.L. of the Finance Department, Stockholm, Sweden, to Rosa-Clara, only dau. of the late Rev. G. B. Godbold, Rector of Greatham, Hants.——At Stockland, Devon, Augustus T. *Kelly*, esq. of Lynton Villa, Hornsey, to Mary-Anne, third dau. of John Simons, esq. of Wellen, Stockland.——At St. George's, Hanover sq. George Ledwell *Taylor*, esq. of St. George's terr. Hyde park, and Broadstairs, to Harriett Ann Dale, of Salt hill, Bucks, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Dale, esq. M.D. of Devonshire-st. Devonshire-sq.

22. At the British Embassy, Constantinople, George Barron *Brown*, esq. eldest son of Isaac Baker Brown, esq. of Connaught sq. Hyde park, to Marie-Angèle, second dau. of Matteo Christich, esq. of Constantinople.

24. At Durham, the Rev. Edmund Lyde *Butcher*, Curate of Gamford, eldest son of Edmund Butcher, esq. of Sidmouth, to Dorothy, eldest dau. of Thomas Marsden, esq. of the former place, and niece of Robert Surtees, esq. of Redworth House.——At Mangotsfield, Geo. *Lyall*, esq. of Nutwood Gatton, eldest surviving son of the late George Lyall, esq. M.P. for London, to Frances, eldest dau. of Daniel Cave, esq. of Cleve hill, Glouc.——At Bonn, Prussia, the Rev. William Lewery *Blackley*, M.A. of Frensham, near Farnham, second son of Travers Robert Blackley, esq. of Ashtown Lodge, Castleknock, Dublin, to Amalie-Jeanne-Josephine, second dau. of Dr. C. M. Friedlander, late of Clapham.——At Llanenddwyn, the Rev. D. W. *Davies*, M.A. Incumbent of Llanelltyd, to Dorothy, eldest dau. of the late Edward Owen, esq. Garthynghared, Merioneth.——At Banff, William David *Dickson*, esq. 3d Bombay Nat. Inf. son of the late Capt. Rowland Cotton Dickson, Bengal Art. to Mary-Stewart, eldest dau. of Alexander Souter, esq.——At Liberton Manse, the Rev. Geo. S. *Davidson*, Minister of Kinfauns, Perthsh. to Mary-Gammell, only dau. of the Rev. John Stewart, Minister of Liberton, near Edinburgh.——At East Teignmouth, John Chappell *Tozer*, esq. to Lady Strachan, of Cliffden, Teignmouth, Devon.——At Marylebone, Fred. Bernard *Bosanquet*, esq. of the Shrubbery, Overseal, Leicestershire, to Elizabeth-Fanny-Catherine, eldest dau. of Thos. J. R. Barrow, esq. Lieut. R.N.——At Sawbridgeworth, Herts, the Rev. W. H. *Woodrick*, to Emily-Martha, second dau. of Thos. Rivers, esq.——At Oxford, the Rev. William *Thomson*, M.A. Fellow of Queen's coll. and Rector of All Souls', Marylebone, to Zoe, dau. of Jas. Henry Skene, esq. H.B.M.'s Consul at Aleppo.——At St. John's, Notting hill, Major D. M. *Bethune*, 9th Regt. to Frances, only dau. of the late Capt. Henry Williams Mackreth.

25. At Harlow, Clayton William Feake *Glyn*, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Clayton Glyn, of Durrington House, Sheering, Essex, to Mary-Jane, eldest surviving dau. of the late Thos. Perry, esq. of Moor Hall.——At Hillsborough, the Rev. Geo. *Holloway*, eldest son of William Holloway, esq. of South Bridge House, Northampton, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the Ven. Walter B. Mant, Archdeacon of Down.——At Tipperary, Bernard B. *Shaw*, esq. 36th Regt. to Katherine-Malvina, second dau. of the late James Roe, esq. M.P. and sister of G. Roe, esq. of Roseborough, Tipperary.——John Edward *Parry*, esq. of Bala, N.W. to Mary-Jane, only dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Edwards, Rector of Bettws.——At Purton, Wilts, the Rev. Digby Octavus *Cates*, M.A. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rich. Garlick Bathe, esq.——At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, the Rev. William Skipsey *Sanders*, M.A. second son of Capt. Thomas Sanders, R.N. to Eliza-Ann-Jane, only dau. of the late E. C. Eddrup, esq.——At Cheltenham, Charles Wm. *Lawrence*, esq. M.A. late Fellow of New coll. Oxford, only son of Charles Lawrence, esq. of the Querns, Glouc. to Elizabeth-Rosetta, only dau. of James H. Bowly, esq. of Suffolk-sq.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET, K.G.

Aug. 15. At his residence in Park-lane, aged 80, the Most Noble Edward Adolphus St. Maur, eleventh Duke of Somerset and Baron Seymour (1547), the tenth Baronet (1611), K.G., Vice-Admiral of the coast of Somersetshire, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., M.R.A.S., and a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum.

The late Duke of Somerset was born at Monkton Farley, in Wiltshire, on the 24th Feb. 1775, and was the only surviving issue of Webb the tenth Duke (better known as Lord Webb Seymour), by Anna Maria, only daughter and heir of John Bonnell, esq. of Stanton Harcourt, co. Oxford. When in his 19th year he succeeded to his title and estates on the death of his father. Dec. 15, 1793. He was a member of Christ Church college, in the university of Oxford, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him on the 2nd July, 1794, and that of D.C.L. on the 3rd July, 1810. From an early age he evinced an attachment to science. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1797, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1816, and he also became a member of the Linnæan and the Royal Asiatic Societies. He was for some years President of the Royal Institution. He was President of the Royal Literary Fund from 1801 to 1838, and was chairman at twenty of its anniversary dinners between 1802 and 1837, both inclusive. In the course of 46 years his Grace contributed no less than 750*l.* to that Society in donations and annual subscriptions. He was also a Vice-President of University college, London.

His Grace was characterised by great amiability of temper and gentleness of manners. He gave a hospitable and friendly reception to men of literature and science. In his mansion the traveller found in his host one who, though untravelled, could yet, from deep and various reading, and the accuracy of his memory, correct him in the details of almost every region: the historian, as Patrick Fraser Tytler has been heard to acknowledge, would find assistance in obscure points of historical lore; and the mathematician would hail a congenial spirit. The Duke was the author of a Treatise on the relative elementary properties of the Ellipse and the Circle, which was printed in 1842. Succeeding to a vast landed estate, and, though an excellent landlord, jealously forswearing tenantry-at-will on all his property, his Grace was nevertheless one of the earliest advocates of that system of liberal commercial intercourse which has since become a part of the institutions of this country; and at a time when the introduction of that system occasioned dread among the more timid, he showed his confidence in its stability by making large purchases of land whilst others stood aloof, and he has died a landowner in almost every county in England.

His Grace was elected a Knight of the Garter in the year 1837.

In 18.. he changed the spelling of his surname from Seymour to St. Maur, a practical denial of the real historical origin of his family with the mother of King Edward the Sixth, and an act a little inconsistent in a man who had named every one of his daughters Jane.

He was twice married: first, on the 24th June, 1800, to Lady Charlotte Hamilton, second daughter of Archibald ninth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon; she died on the 10th June, 1827; and secondly, on the 28th July, 1836, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart. of Blackhall, co. Renfrew, who survives him. By his first Duchess he had issue four sons and four daughters: 1. Lady Charlotte-Jane, who in 1839 became the second wife of William Blount, esq. of Orleton, co Hereford; 2. Edward-Adolphus, now Duke of Somerset; 3. Lady Jane Anne Wilhelmina Seymour, unmarried; 4. Lady Anna Maria Jane, married in 1838 to William Tollemache, esq. cousin to the Earl of Dysart; 5. Lady Henrietta-Jane, unmarried; 6. Lord Archibald Henry Algernon Seymour, late Captain in the Royal Horse Guards; 7. Lord George-Spencer-Adolphus, who died an infant in 1812; and 8. Lord Algernon Percy Banks Seymour, who married in 1845 Horatia-Isabella-Harriet, third dau. of John Philip Morier, esq. formerly H.M. Minister at Dresden (by Horatia Maria Frances, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, K.C.B., grandson of the first Marquess of Hertford), and has issue four sons.

The present Duke was born in 1804, and married in 1830 Jane Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, esq. and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan; by whom he has issue two sons and three daughters (the eldest being the wife of Captain Graham, son and heir apparent of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham,

Bart.) His Grace has heretofore filled several offices in the various departments of Government, and has represented the borough of Totnes from 1834 until the present time. His son and heir, now Lord Seymour, is in the 21st year of his age. The body of the late Duke has been interred at the cemetery of Kensal Green.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

Aug. 18. At Tunbridge Wells, after a long and painful illness, aged 56, the Most Noble George Montagu, sixth Duke of Manchester (1719), ninth Earl of Manchester (1626), Viscount Mandeville and Baron Montagu of Kimbolton (1620), a Commander in the Royal Navy, and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Armagh.

His Grace was born at Kimbolton Castle on the 9th July, 1799, the elder son of William the fifth Duke, by Lady Susan Gordon, third daughter of Alexander fourth Duke of Gordon, K.T.

He entered the navy on the 19th Feb. 1812, as a volunteer on board the Antelope 50, Capt. James Carpenter, bearing the flag of Sir John Thomas Duckworth at Newfoundland. In Feb. 1813, he joined the San Josef 110, flag-ship of Sir Richard King in the Mediterranean; where, in Jan. 1814, he became midshipman of l'Aigle 36, Capt. Sir John Louis, with whom he continued to serve in the Scamander and Forth frigates, on the Home and Halifax stations, until transferred in Sept. 1818, to the Larne 20, then at Jamaica. He was promoted Nov. 20, 1818, to a Lieutenancy in the Confiance sloop, also in the West Indies, and in Feb. 1819, removed to the Sybille 44, the flag-ship of Sir Home Popham on the same station. On the 22d of March, 1821, he was appointed to the Medina 20, and on the 30th Oct. following, to the Rochfort 80. Altogether he served for eleven years on full pay, and was promoted to the rank of Commander July 19, 1822.

Lord Mandeville's entrance into political life was remarkable as being the means of ejecting Lord John Russell from the representation of Huntingdonshire, for which his Lordship had sat (together with Mr. Fellowes) during the parliament of 1820-26. This took place at the general election of 1826, when the polling was for

Lord Mandeville	968
Wm. H. Fellowes, esq. . . .	911
Lord John Russell	858

In 1830 Mr. Rooper was proposed on the Whig interest, but without success—

Lord Mandeville	1068
Lord Strathaven	990
John Bonfoy Rooper, esq. . .	804

In 1831, on the eve of the Reform bill, the result was different, but Lord Mandeville maintained his seat—

John Bonfoy Rooper, esq. . .	841
Lord Mandeville	812
Lord Strathaven	573

In 1832 and 1835 Lord Mandeville and Mr. Rooper were re-elected. At the dissolution of 1837 his Lordship resigned his seat. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father March 18, 1843.

The duke never took an active part in politics; but whenever a vote was to be given in support of the Protestant interests of the country, or of our Protestant constitution, the Duke of Manchester's name was sure to be found in the division lists.

The duke was the author of several publications, some published with his name, others anonymously. One of the most remarkable of the latter was "The Harmony of the Four Gospels." It was an unpretending little pamphlet, but it was considered particularly happy in reconciling what appear to be discrepancies between the Evangelists; and several professors at our universities have, in consequence of the publication, altered their teaching, and rendered it in conformity with the Duke's views.

His other works were:—

Horæ Hebraicæ; an attempt to discover how the argument of the Epistle to the Hebrews must have been understood by those therein addressed, with appendices on Messiah's Kingdom, &c. 1835. 8vo.

Things hoped for: the doctrine of the Second Advent, as embodied in the standards of the Church of England. 1837. 8vo.

The Times of Daniel, chronological and prophetical, examined with relation to the point of contact between Sacred and Profane Chronology. 1845. 8vo.

The Finished Mystery; to which is added an examination of Mr. Brown on the Second Advent. 1847. 8vo.

1 Corinthians xv. 28, a fragment. 1853.

Notes upon Daniel viii. and ix. 1853.

All these works show great diligence, profound thought, and wide reading. His views on prophecy agreed with the Futurist party.

By the Duke's death the Protestant cause has lost one of its most valued and important leaders. Till within about two months of his death his Grace was at the head of the National Club, having occupied that post from its first foundation. During the time when the committee were actively engaged in resisting the encroachments of Rome, whether attempted from the Vatican, or by the Romish priesthood and its parliamentary representatives in the United Kingdom, the Duke took his part in its labours, and by his judicious

suggestions and criticism materially helped to give them efficiency.

Never was any man more amiable or humble. He was very lively in conversation and brilliant in his repartees, and equally kind to the poor.

On those painful domestic disagreements which only last year obtained so much notoriety, it is best to say little; but it should be known that the Duke ever earnestly laboured to avert a public disclosure of his family affairs; that had the will, which was the cause of the litigation, and the validity of which he felt bound in honour and honesty to defend-been set aside, he would have been a considerable pecuniary gainer; and, lastly, that the two judges who tried the cause—both of them almost went out of their way to bear their testimony, on the seat of justice, to the high honour and strict integrity which had marked the Duke of Manchester's conduct from the beginning to the end of the transactions which were brought before them. It is necessary to state these facts, for it cannot be a matter of indifference to the world whether or no his conduct in private life was in harmony with his Christian professions. Long since, the coolness which for a time existed between him and some of his children had passed away, and he died as a Christian should die, in perfect peace and charity, even with those whom he believed to have injured him.

His Grace was twice married: first, on the 8th Oct. 1822, to Millicent, daughter and heir of the late General Robert Bernard Sparrow, of Brampton Park, co. Northampton, by Lady Olivia Acheson, daughter of Arthur first Earl of Gosport. Her Grace having died on the 21st Nov. 1848, the Duke married, secondly, on the 29th Aug. 1850, Harriet-Sydney, fifth daughter of Conway Richard Dobbs, esq. of Castle Dobbs, co. Antrim: which lady survives him. By his first marriage the Duke has issue three sons and one daughter: 1. William-Drogo, now Duke of Manchester; 2. Lord Robert Montagu, who married in 1850 the only daughter and heiress of John Cromie, esq. of Cromore, co. Antrim, and has issue; 3. Lord Frederick Montagu, late of the 12th Foot; 4. Lady Olivia, married in 1830 to Lord Ossulston, son and heir apparent to the Earl of Tankerville. By his second marriage the Duke had two children: 5. Lady Sydney-Charlotte, born in 1851; and 6. ———

The present Duke was born in 1823, and married in 1852, the Countess Louisa Frederica Augusta d'Alten, second daughter of Charles-Francis-Victor Count d'Alten, of Hanover, and has issue a son, now Viscount Mandeville, born in 1853. He has been M.P. for Huntingdonshire in the present parliament, and was formerly Captain in the Grenadier Guards.

The body of the late Duke was deposited in the family vault in Kimbolton church, on Tuesday the 28th Aug. the present Duke, Lord Robert Montagu, the Marquess of Tweeddale, Lord Ossulston, the Earl of Sandwich, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Ormsby, Mr. B. Welstead, and Mr. Veasey, attending as mourners.

VISCOUNT HEREFORD.

Aug. 18. At his residence in Wilton-crescent, aged 53, the Right Hon. and Rev. Robert Devereux, fifteenth Viscount Hereford (1550), Premier Viscount of England, and a Baronet (1615), an Hon. Canon of Durham.

He was born on the 3rd of May, 1802, the eldest son of Henry the fourteenth Viscount, by Frances-Elizabeth, third dau. of Sir George Cornewall, Bart.

He was educated at Downing college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1833, and, having entered holy orders, he was presented to the rectory of Little Hereford, which he resigned in 1844, and collated to an honorary canonry of Durham in 1843.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, May 31, 1843.

His lordship married Nov. 25, 1841, Emma-Jemima, daughter of George Ravenscroft, esq.; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue three sons and two daughters. His eldest son and successor, Robert, now Viscount Hereford, was born in 1843.

The late Viscount's body was conveyed for interment to the family vault at Tregoyd, in Herefordshire.

SIR GEORGE R. FARMER, BART.

June 2. In London, suddenly, aged 66, Sir George Richard Farmer, the second Baronet (1779).

He was the only son of Sir George William Farmer, (who was created a Baronet in recognition of the gallantry of his father Captain George Farmer, R.N., who was blown up in H.M.S. Quebec, whilst engaging the French ship Surveillante in 1779), by Sophia, third daughter of Richard Kenrick, esq. of Nantclwyd, co. Denbigh.

He succeeded to the title on his father's death, who died from a fall from his gig, May 26, 1814.

He married in May 1823 Irene, daughter of George Farmer Ellis, esq. of Mill Lodge, near Youghal; and had issue, but whether he has left an heir to his title is not stated.

time. His statue at Sydney, and his name given to an Australian county, mark the estimation of the colony for his efficient contribution to her future greatness. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1835, in acknowledgment of his services; and returned home in 1837, when he obtained the Colonelcy of the 64th regiment. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1837, and to that of General in 1851.

In 1839 Sir Richard Bourke served the office of Sheriff of the county of Limerick. He was in early life a frequent visitor at Beaconsfield, the seat of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with whom he claimed relationship; and he was one of the witnesses of the great orator's will. In 1829, in conjunction with Earl Fitzwilliam, he edited "The Correspondence of Edmund Burke," of which a second edition has since been printed.

Sir Richard Bourke married in March 1800 Elizabeth-Jane, daughter of John Bourke, esq. of Lothbury, London, and Carshalton, Surrey, Receiver-general of the Land Tax for Middlesex, descended from the Bourkes of Urey; and by that lady, who died at Paramatta, in New South Wales, May 7, 1832, he had issue three sons and five daughters. The former were, John, born in 1802; Edmund, who died young; and Richard Bourke, esq. barrister-at-law. The daughters: 1. Mary-Jane, married in 1827 to Dudley Montague Perceval, esq. fourth son of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and has issue; 2. Anne, married to Edward Deas Thomson, esq. Colonial Secretary in New South Wales, and second son of the late Sir John Thomson, K.C.H. formerly a Commissioner of the Navy, and has issue; 3. Frances, married in 1831 to the Rev. John Jebb, eldest son of the late Hon. Richard Jebb, a Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland; 4. Georgina, who died young; and 5. Lucy, who died in 1822, unmarried.

GEN. SIR GEORGE T. NAPIER, K.C.B.

Sept 15. At Geneva, in his 72d year, General Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B. Colonel of the 1st West India Regiment.

Sir George was a younger brother of the late distinguished hero of Scinde, General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B. and elder brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir William F. P. Napier, K.C.B. Colonel of the 27th Foot; being the second son of the Hon. George Napier, (a younger son of Francis fifth Lord Napier,) by Lady Sarah Lennox, seventh daughter of Charles second Duke of Richmond and Lennox. He was born at Whitehall June 30, 1784; and entered the army at a very early age as a Cornet of Dragoons. In 1800 he exchanged to the 6th Foot, and in Dec. 1802, to the 52d, and became Captain in Jan. 1804. In 1809 he was present at the capture of Martinique, for which he received a medal. He next served in the Peninsula, and was aide-de-camp to Sir John Moore at the time of the death of that lamented General, at Corunna, on the 16th Jan. 1809. Sir George Napier was at Talavera, Busaco (wounded), and in many of the Light Division encounters up to the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he led the storming party and lost his right arm. He was consequently obliged to return home. He returned to the Peninsula, however, before the conclusion of the war, and shared in the glories of Orthes and Toulouse; at the latter he commanded the 71st Regiment. He became Major in the 52d, July 27, 1811, and Lieut.-Colonel, by brevet, Feb. 6, 1812. On the 25th July, 1814, he exchanged to the 3d Foot Guards as Captain and Lieut.-Colonel. He became a Major-General in Jan. 1837.

In 1837 Major-General Napier was appointed Civil and Military Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. He there displayed great energy and promptitude in preparing and sending a succouring expedition to relieve Captain Smith, who was besieged by the Boers at Port Natal, and on the point of being reduced, after a prolonged defence. As civil governor Sir George enforced the abolition of slavery, introduced and cherished a new system of district and other schools, made municipal government general, formed a road commission, and commenced several great public works for opening the country to trade and commerce; improved the management of the revenue, paid off the Colonial debt, and abolished internal taxes, relying entirely on the customs duties. He also successfully warded off Kafir wars for nearly seven years.

On his return, in 1844, he spent most of his time on the continent, residing chiefly at Nice; and being there in 1849, he was by the late King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, offered the command of the Sardinian army, but was unwilling to leave the service of his country. After the battle of Chillianwallah he was offered the command in India, which he refused, "thinking, in common with the people of England, that the place of right belonged to his brother Sir Charles." When the Russian war broke out he offered his services as a Lieut.-General, but they were declined.

He became Colonel of the 1st West India Regiment in 1844, a Lieut.-General in 1846, and General in 1854. Having

been a Companion of the Bath from 1815, he was created a Knight Commander in 1838.

Sir George Napier was twice married: first, in 1812, to Margaret, daughter of John Craig, esq. who died in 1819; and secondly, to Frances Dorothea, widow of Peere Williams Freeman, esq. of Fawley Court, Oxfordshire, eldest daughter of Robert Willes Blencowe, esq. of Hayes, Middlesex. By his first marriage he had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Sarah, married to Thomas Clarke, esq.; 2. Colonel George Thomas Conolly Napier, C.B. of the Cape Mounted Riflemen; 3. Capt. John Moore Napier, who died in Scinde in 1846, leaving a posthumous daughter by his wife Maria, daughter of Capt. Richard Alcock, R.N.; 4. Major William Craig Napier, Capt. 25th Foot, and Aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India; who has married his cousin Emily, second daughter of Gen. Sir Wm. Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B.; and 5. Cecilia, married to Mr. Bunbury.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR ROBERT NICKLE, K.H.

May —. In his 70th year, Major-General Sir Robert Nickle, K.H. Commander of the Forces at Melbourne, Australia.

This officer was descended from a family in Roxburghshire. He was born at sea in 1786, and entered the army in Dec. 1798, as Ensign in the 88th Regiment. On the 7th July, 1807, he volunteered and led the forlorn hope at Buenos Ayres, on which occasion he was very severely wounded. Two years afterwards he embarked with the 88th for the Peninsula, and remained throughout the whole of the Peninsula campaign, from 1809 to 1814, with the exception only of a few months' absence, rendered necessary to recover from his wounds. At the final battle of Toulouse he was dangerously wounded. He served afterwards in the American war; and here, too, he was wounded, leading the advance across the Sarinac river.

When the insurrection in Canada broke out, in 1837, Sir Robert Nickle offered his services, which were accepted. In 1853 he was appointed Commander of the Forces in Australia. Riots broke out at the gold diggings in December, 1854, and Sir Robert proceeded to Ballarat with a military force to quell them. However, though the force at his disposal was large, he rode without escort among the diggers, exhorting them to peace; and, such was the effect of vigorous measures along with conciliatory manners, that tranquillity was restored. It was Midsummer in the antipodes, and the hottest summer which had been known for years. Exposed to the glare of an Australian sun, Sir Robert, while ably and humanely performing his duty, was struck with illness, which ended fatally in the month of May following. His military career was arduous, extending itself over many parts of the world, and was, moreover, distinguished by repeated proofs both of calm judgment and impetuous bravery.

He was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1832, and received the honour of a Knight Bachelor from her present Majesty in 1844.

He married first in 1818 a daughter of William Dallas, esq. of Edinburgh, niece to General Sir Thomas Dallas, G.C.B.; and secondly, in 1846, the widow of Major-General Nesbitt, of the East India Company's service.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR A. TORRENS, K.C.B.

Aug. 24. At Paris, aged 46, Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley Torrens, K.C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Military Commissioner in France.

This gallant officer was the second son of Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., Adjutant to the Forces, who died in 1828, by Sarah, daughter of Col. Patton, Governor of St. Helena. He was born on the 18th of August, 1809. In 1819 he was appointed Page of Honour to the Prince Regent. He received his military education at Sandhurst, and in 1825 obtained a commission in the Grenadier Guards. From 1829 to 1838 he served as Adjutant; and in the latter year exchanged into the 23d Fusiliers, with which he served during the rebellion in Canada. He obtained the command of the regiment in 1841, and subsequently commanded the troops in St. Lucia, holding the civil government thereof *ex officio*. He was offered the permanent Lieutenant-Governorship of that island; but declined, preferring active service. In 1851 he retired from the command of the 23d regiment. In Jan. 1853 he proceeded with a commission to investigate the military economy of the armies of France, Austria, and Prussia; and on his return was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-general at the Horse Guards; which office he retained until nominated a Brigadier-General of the army in Turkey. He was appointed to the Fourth Division, commanded by Sir George Cathcart, and joined it at Varna just before its embarkation for the Crimea. He was at the battle of the Alma, and at the head of his brigade at Balaklava, where it was engaged in the support of the cavalry, and lost some men in recapturing two redoubts. On the morning of the memorable 5th of November General Torrens had just returned from the trenches, when he

was apprised of the enemy's attack from the valley of Inkerman, and, under the direction of the late Sir George Cathcart, he attacked the left flank of the Russians with success, his horse falling under him, pierced by five bullets. Just before Sir George Cathcart was struck down by his mortal wound, he loudly applauded the daring courage and bravery of the deceased, by his encouraging remark, audible to all in the din of battle, "Nobly done, Torrens!" and they were, indeed, almost the last words he uttered. He was still in front, cheering on his men, when he was struck by a musket-shot, which passed through his body, injuring a lung and splintering a rib. The bullet was found lodged in his greatcoat. He was immediately carried from the field, and his friends confidently hoped that a retired life in his native country would permanently re-establish his health. Brigadier Torrens received the thanks of Parliament for his services, and he was promoted to be Major-General, Dec. 12, 1854. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath at the recent chapter of the Order.

Having repaired to Paris as the Military Commissioner of this country in France, he died after a short illness, the fatal result of which was accelerated by grief at the recent death of a sister, and the anxieties attendant on his duties, acting upon a constitution enfeebled by his severe wound. Inflammation was the proximate cause of his decease.

He has left a widow and family.

His body was buried in the cemetery of Père la Chaise. A large body of French officers attended, and Marshals Vaillant and Magnan were present. Lieut.-Col. Macdonald and Capt. Boucher, with two French officers, were pall-bearers. According to French custom, the Comte de Noé made a funereal address over the grave.

CAPT. WILLIAM HAY, C.B.

Aug. 29. In Cadogan Place, aged 61, Captain William Hay, C.B.

Capt. Hay was born in 1794, the eldest son of Robert Hay, esq. of Lawfield and Spott, (who died in 1844,) by Catharine, daughter of Ralph Babington, esq. of Greenfort, co. Donegal. His father was a grandson of Lord Alexander Hay, fifth son of the first Marquess of Tweeddale.

He entered the army as an Ensign in the 52nd Foot, and served with that regiment and the 12th Light Dragoons from 1810 to 1815, from Torres Vedras to Waterloo. Subsequently, he accompanied the late Earl of Dalhousie to America, as his Aide-de-camp; and on his return to England, after an absence of nine years' obtained a troop in the 5th Dragoon Guards, in which regiment he continued, until his final retirement from the army, by the sale of his commission, in 1829.

In 1839 he was appointed Inspecting Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police; and subsequently he became the Second Commissioner of that force.

He married in 1829, Sarah, daughter of Richard Sparkes, esq. and had issue one daughter.

GENERAL GABRIEL GORDON.

Aug. 7. At Higher Ardwick Lodge, near Manchester, aged 92, General Gabriel Gordon, Colonel of the 91st Regiment.

He was appointed an Ensign in the 60th Foot, Jan. 6, 1781, Lieutenant Nov. 26, 1784, Captain July 10, 1794, and Major May 16, 1800. After completing no less than twenty years' service with that regiment in the West Indies and Canada, he obtained leave to come to England. On the 9th March, 1802, he received a Lieut.-Colonelcy in his regiment, and in the following year he returned to Jamaica. Soon afterwards he was appointed to command and superintend the British settlement at Honduras, and he subsequently became Deputy Quartermaster-General at that station. He was present at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe, for which he received the gold medal with one clasp.

He was placed on half-pay Jan. 4, 1808; but was subsequently appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 4th Foot. He obtained the rank of Colonel in 1811, that of Major-General in 1814, and that of Lieut.-General in 1830. He was appointed Colonel of the 91st regiment April 19, 1837, and advanced to the rank of General in 1846.

GENERAL WALTER TREMENHEERE, K.H.

Aug. 7. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, aged 94, General Walter Tremenheere, K.H. late of the Royal Marines.

Descended from a family seated at Tremenheere, in Cornwall, in or before the reign of Edward I. he was the third son of William Tremenheere, of Penzance, by Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Walter Borlase, LL.D. of Castle Horneck.

He entered the service on the 12th Jan. 1779, as a First Lieutenant. He commanded a detachment of Marines at the reduction of Martinique in 1794, and at the reduction of the strong fort of Fleur d'Epée at the capture of Guadaloupe, Feb. 20, 1794.

He became a Captain in 1796, brevet Major 1808, and Major in the Royal Marines 1812. He was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel 1814, to Colonel 1830, to

Major-General 1841, Lieut.-General 1851, and General 1854.

General Tremenheere married March 29, 1802, Frances, second daughter of Thomas Apperley, esq. of Plasgrenow, near Wrexham, and afterwards of Wotton House, near Gloucester; and had issue four sons and two daughters. Of the former the eldest is the present Hugh Seymour Tremenheere, esq. of Tremenheere, who succeeded to the family estate on the death of his father's younger brother, Henry Pendarves Tremenheere, esq. in 1841. (See Burke's History of the Landed Gentry.)

LIEUT.-GENERAL CONYERS, C.B.

Aug. 10. At Brighton, Lieut.-General Charles Edward Conyers, Colonel of the 96th Regiment, and C.B.

He entered the 82nd Foot as Ensign in 1794, became a Lieutenant in 1795, and Captain in 1802. He served for three years and a half in the West Indies, and was engaged on several occasions, particularly in the Mirebalois, at l'Ance à Veau, and at the siege of Jovis, in St. Domingo, in 1798, where he was wounded while on the staff: during this siege, of three months' duration, the garrison lost more men than composed its original strength. He commanded the remains of the 82nd at the evacuation of that island, being the only officer that had gone out with the regiment from England.

In 1800 he served in the expedition to the coast of France, and subsequently in the Mediterranean until 1802. From 1805 to 1807 he served throughout the Mediterranean, and on the staff in Egypt, where he took part in the attack of Alexandria, the storming of Rosetta, and the subsequent siege of that place. At Rosetta he received a severe contusion. In 1813 and 1814 he served in the Peninsula and in France, and was in command of the 82nd during the operations on the Gave d'Oleron, at Hastingues and Oyer le Gave, and was severely wounded at the head of the regiment at Orthes, for which battle he received the gold medal. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel March 13, 1814, that of Colonel in 1837, and that of Major-General in 1846. He was appointed Colonel of the 96th Foot on the 11th Feb. 1852.

MAJOR-GENERAL CORNWALL.

July 21. In Cadogan-place, Chelsea, aged 55, Major-General William Henry Cornwall, Assistant Master of the Ceremonies to her Majesty.

He was born in Grosvenor-place on the 4th Sept. 1799, the third and youngest son of John Cornwall, esq. of Hendon, in Middlesex (lineally descended from the Cornwalls, barons of Burford), by the Hon. Susannah Hall Gardner, only daughter of Alan first Lord Gardner. He was educated under the care of the late Rev. Edward Ward, of Iver, Bucks; until, in 1813, he entered the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. Shortly after the battle of Waterloo a commission in the Coldstream Foot Guards was given him by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; but, the regiment having been reduced, and Mr. Cornwall placed upon half-pay, he was gazetted Ensign and Lieutenant in the same regiment by purchase on the 5th Oct. 1820. He became a Lieut.-Colonel in 1832. In 1836 he was selected by King William IV. to attend upon Prince George of Cambridge; and he fulfilled the difficult duties of that situation to the complete satisfaction of his Majesty and the late Duke of Cambridge, and to the oft-acknowledged advantage of the Prince. In subsequent years the Colonel accompanied Prince George in various distant tours, and also the Duchess of Cambridge and family in a tour through Italy in 1840. In 1837 he was appointed one of the Duke of Cambridge's Equerries; and in 1846 he received the like appointment in the establishment of Queen Adelaide, his wife being at the same time one of her Majesty's Bedchamber women. They both accompanied her Majesty—to whom they were devotedly attached, on her voyage to Madeira in the winter of 1847, and continued with her until her decease.

In Dec. 1845, Colonel Cornwall was chosen by Queen Victoria to be her Majesty's Marshal; and in Jan. 1847, he became her Assistant Master of the Ceremonies, which office he retained to his death. He was gazetted Colonel in 1846, and subsequently retired on half-pay of the 83d Foot. In the brevet of June, 1854, he attained the rank of Major-General.

Major-General Cornwall married, in 1841, Louisa-Grace, second daughter of the late Lord Robert Kerr, fourth son of William-John fifth Marquess of Lothian. That lady survives him, without issue.

His body was interred in the family vault at Hendon.

GENERAL PEPE.

Aug. 8. Near Marin, aged 82, General Guglielmo Pepe, whose name is well known to the readers of Italian history of the last half-century.

He was born in Calabria in 1783. In 1799 he sided with the French party in the Neapolitan kingdom, for which he was condemned to death, but his sentence was commuted to exile on account of his youth.

When Murat became King of Naples, Pepe entered the Neapolitan army, and accompanied the contingent sent to Spain. In 1815 he fought under Murat for the independence of Italy. He continued in the Neapolitan service after the restoration of the Bourbons. In 1820 and 1821 he was leader of the revolutionary party, for which he was again exiled, and remained in France and England until 1848, when he returned to Naples, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the army sent to Central Italy against the Austrians by the constitutional government of Ferdinard II. At Bologna he received orders to return, which he refused to obey, but resigned the command of the army, and repaired to Venice, where he was made commandant, which command he held until the surrender of that city in 1849, and there ended his long and chequered military career.

From Venice the General went to Paris, and continued to reside there until the *coup d'état* of 1852, when he settled in Piedmont. Before 1848 he fought a duel at Florence with Lamartine, in consequence of some verses, in which the poet had described the Italians as but the "dust of the dead."

ADMIRAL NACHIMOFF.

July 12. In Sebastopol, the Russian Admiral Nachimoff.

A writer from Hamburg states, "Nachimoff was well known at Hamburg. He repeatedly visited our city on his way from Russia to England, where he was sent by the Emperor Nicholas, with two naval officers, to study the system of construction and armament practised in the Government dockyards. That mission lasted nearly five years. During his residence in England the Admiral acquired a perfect knowledge of everything connected with the practical and theoretical administrations of the Royal Navy. On his return from London he was appointed by the Emperor superintendent of the naval constructions at Nicholaieff. The high military dignities with which he was subsequently invested were but the just recompence of his courage and remarkable capacity."

Admiral Nachimoff commanded the Russian fleet at the destruction of the Turkish ships lying off Sinope in Nov. 1853.

He sprang from the middle classes. His brother is at the present time master of a boarding-school at Ekaterinoslaw, in the government of that name.

The *Invalide* states, with reference to his death, that he could never be prevailed upon to wear the ordinary soldier's cloak prescribed of late to the officers as a disguise, but always wore his admiral's uniform, even when he went out on the works to reconnoitre the enemy with his glass. This he did on the evening of July 11, whilst standing on the Korniloff Bastion, and continued to do so in spite of the remonstrances of those around him. A ball plunged into a sack of earth near him, but in reply to the redoubled remonstrances of his friends, he only said, "They seem not to aim badly." A few minutes afterwards he was struck by a bullet in the temple: he was carried off senseless, and remained so to his end.

HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Aug. 18. At Boston, America, in his 63d year, the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, formerly Ambassador to this Country from the United States.

Mr. Lawrence was descended from John Lawrence, who emigrated from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and took the freeman's oath at Groton, on the 17th April, 1637. His eminent descendant was born at Groton on the 16th Dec. 1792, the sixth child of Samuel Lawrence, an officer in the army of the United States, by Susannah Parker. His elder brother Amos left the country store at Groton, and having entered into a wider field of mercantile enterprise at Boston, sent for his brother Abbott, then a youth of fifteen, who became his apprentice on the 8th Oct. 1808. Mr. Amos Lawrence, whose Diary has been published, describes him as being at that time "a first-rate business lad." On the 1st Jan. 1814, the two brothers became partners under the firm of A. and A. Lawrence. The next year, on the conclusion of the peace, Abbott visited England, and was on the field of Waterloo on the day following the battle. His mercantile vigour was rewarded with eminent success; and his firm was the leader in those manufacturing enterprises which have created the populous hives of Lowell and Lawrence. His liberality was equal to his energy. His great aim was to build up the business of Boston, and to aid all those who sought to win an honest living within its limits.

Having been often solicited to accept public office, he at length consented to represent Suffolk district in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses: in which his statesmanlike qualities were soon conspicuous. In 1843 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the settlement of the North-Eastern boundary. In 1848 he was made a prominent candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Republic, which was obtained by Mr. Fillmore by a majority of ten votes. General Taylor, on his elevation to the presidency, at once offered Mr. Lawrence a seat in his cabinet; which he declined; but soon after

him so weak that his enfeebled frame was unable to prolong the struggle for life which had already lasted so many months.

THE CHEVALIER DE COLQUHOUN.

Aug. James, Chevalier de Colquhoun. This gentleman was the only son of Dr. Patrick Colquhoun, some time Lord Provost of Glasgow, who founded and gratuitously carried out the present system of the Thames Police, and suggested, in his work on the Metropolitan Police, the adoption of Sir Robert Peel's improved system. He was also, with his son James, the subject of the present notice, one of the founders of Savings Banks.

James was born on the 7th June 1780, at his father's residence, Kelvin-grove, in Lanarkshire; and was entered a student of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1797. In 1806 he became private secretary to Mr. Dundas, then Secretary of State for the War department; and three years later he received the appointment of Deputy Agent-General for the payment of Volunteers. In 1817 the Hanseatic Republic constituted him their representative in London; and the legislatures of St. Vincent, and other West India islands, at different times nominated him to watch over their interests. In 1827 he was appointed Consul-general in London of his Saxon Majesty, and he had the charge of that sovereign's legation during long and frequent periods. In 1848 the late Grand Duke of Oldenburg appointed him his Chargé d'Affaires in London, and he received the star of a Commander of the first class of the Royal Saxon order of Civil Merit, whereupon he assumed the designation of the Chevalier de Colquhoun. He received many other continental honours, and was elected a fellow of the university of Glasgow.

As Hanseatic plenipotentiary, the Chevalier de Colquhoun signed commercial treaties with Great Britain, the Ottoman Porte, Mexico, and Siberia, and negociated several others. He also as Saxon plenipotentiary signed a treaty with Mexico.

The Chevalier leaves a family of three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Dr. Patrick de Colquhoun, is the author of a large work on Roman Civil Law, and, following his father's profession, he has signed, as Hanseatic plenipotentiary, at Constantinople and Athens, commercial treaties with the Sublime Porte and with Greece.—*Illustrated London News.*

EDMOND WODEHOUSE, ESQ.

Aug. 21. At Thorpe, near Norwich, Edmond Wodehouse, esq. a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county, and late M.P. for East Norfolk.

He was the son and heir of Thomas Wodehouse, esq. barrister at law, of Sennowe, Norfolk, (younger brother to the first Lord Wodehouse,) by Sarah daughter of Pryce Campbell, esq. of Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire, and sister to John first Lord Cawdor.

He was first returned to parliament for the county of Norfolk in May, 1817, on the death of Sir Jacob H. Astley, Bart. his competitor being Edward Roger Pratt, esq. of Ryston, a near connection of the Astley family. The polling lasted for five days, and terminated—for Mr. Wodehouse 3861, for Mr. Pratt 3289.

In May, 1818, a dissolution of Parliament induced the Whig electors of the county to attempt an opposition to Mr. Wodehouse's re-election, by requesting Mr. Philip Hamond, of Westacre, to come forward as a candidate; but that gentleman declined to accede to the application, and Mr. Wodehouse accordingly retained his seat in conjunction with the Whig member, the well-known Mr. Coke of Holkham, afterwards Earl of Leicester. On the death of George III. and the consequent dissolution, he was also again elected without opposition, and the same result followed the general election of 1826. In 1830, however, a serious opposition offered itself in the person of Sir W. B. Ffolkes of Hillington; and as some of Mr. Wodehouse's own friends were not satisfied with his votes on the question of Catholic Emancipation, and his views on the subject of the Malt Tax, he deemed it prudent to retire from a contest from which he apprehended a defeat.

The Whigs had now possession of both seats, and this continued until the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, when Mr. Coke retired from the House of Commons, and Sir Wm. Browne Ffolkes was elected for the Western division of Norfolk. The candidates proposed for the Eastern division of the county were, by the Reformers, Mr. Wm. Howe Windham and the Hon. George Keppel; by the Conservatives, Nathaniel Wm. Peach, esq. and Lord Henry Cholmondeley. The former were successful; but when, in 1835, the Conservatives had increased in strength, Mr. Wodehouse was again induced to come forward as a candidate for East Norfolk. He then gave a general support to the principles avowed in the Tamworth manifesto issued by Sir R. Peel, and, after a rather sharp contest, he was elected with the other Conservative candidate, Lord Walpole, the numbers being, for

Mr. Wodehouse . . .	3,474
Lord Walpole . . .	3,188
Mr. Windham . . .	3,089
Mr. Gurney	2,879

The death of William IV. and the accession of Her present Majesty produced another dissolution, in 1837. Lord Walpole being compelled to retire from ill-health, Mr. H. N. Burroughes was brought forward in his place. Mr. Windham and Mr. Gurney again offered themselves, but were again defeated, the numbers being—

Mr. Wodehouse . . .	3,645
Mr. Burroughes . . .	3,523
Mr. Windham . . .	3,237
Mr. Gurney	2,978

In 1841, on the fall of the Whig ministry, Mr. Wodehouse was again returned with Mr. Burroughes. A mock opposition was attempted by the Whigs, who put Sir W. Ffolkes in nomination, but Sir William took no part in the election, and the poll closed thus—

Mr. Wodehouse . . .	3,498
Mr. Burroughes . . .	3,437
Sir W. Ffolkes . . .	1,379

In 1847 and again in 1852 no opposition was offered to Mr. Wodehouse's re-election; and he retained his seat until July last, when failing health induced him to retire in favour of Mr. H. Stracey, of Rackheath.

During the forty years that Mr. Wodehouse sat in parliament he was always a Conservative of the old school and a Protectionist. He was a zealous supporter of Sir Robert Peel until he introduced his free-trade measures, and even then he continued to give Sir Robert credit for patriotism and honesty of purpose, though his own politics remained unchanged. Such was his natural amenity of disposition, and refinement of feeling, that even on the hustings he disarmed his antagonists by his courtesy, at the risk of offend-

1833 to Hastings Elwin, esq.; 4. Edmond, Major 24th regt.; 5. Lucy, married in 1852 to Lieut.-Colonel Hervey Hopwood, son of Robert Gregge Hopwood, esq. and grandson of John 5th Viscount Torrington; 6. Charles-John, who died in 1820; 7. Armine; and 8. the Rev. Campbell Wodehouse, late Assistant Chaplain at Bombay, who married in 1851 Marianne, second daughter of the Right Rev. Charles Lloyd, late Lord Bishop of Oxford.

The body of Mr. Wodehouse was interred on Tuesday the 28th of August in a vault in the cloisters of Norwich Cathedral. It was attended by his grandson Mr. Edmond Wodehouse, jun. as chief mourner, by the Rev. Campbell Wodehouse and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Elwin, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Hopwood, Lord Wodehouse, the Rev. Canon Wodehouse, Capt. the Hon. E. Wodehouse, Capt. James Wodehouse, Mr. P. Wodehouse, Mr. Hay Gurney, the Rev. Arthur Upcher, the Rev. A. Herring (Minister of Thorpe), and Mr. D. Penrice (the medical attendant of the deceased). The Mayor, Sir Samue Bignold, M.P. and J. Kitson, esq. joined the procession from the choir to the place of interment, but a larger attendance was declined, in compliance with the wishes of the deceased.

RICHARD GREAVES TOWNLEY, ESQ.

May 5. At Fulbourn, near Cambridge, in his 69th year, Richard Greaves Townley, esq. formerly M.P. for that county.

Mr. Townley was the son and heir of Richard Greaves Townley, esq. the son of Richard Townley, esq. of Bellfield in Lancashire who inherited Fulbourn in 1787, on the death of his great-uncle William Beaupré Bell, esq. who had as-

of the Reform Act, the result of the election of 1832 was as follows :—

Capt. C. P. Yorke	3693
R. G. Townley, esq. . . .	3261
J. W. Childers, esq. . . .	2862
H. J. Adeane, esq. . . .	2850

In 1835 :—

Hon. Eliot T. Yorke . . .	3871
R. J. Eaton, esq.	3261
R. G. Townley, esq. . . .	3070
J. W. Childers, esq. . . .	2976

In 1837 the same members were rechosen without a contest. In 1841 Mr. Townley retired,—also without a poll, before the Conservative candidate, Mr. Allix; but in 1847 Mr. Townley was again elected. He retired at the General Election in 1852.

Mr. Townley married (1821) Cecil, 2nd daughter of the late Sir Charles Watson, Bart. and by that lady, who survives him, had several children.

He was a man of sterling worth and great benevolence, and his amiable qualities much endeared him to his friends—to none more than to those who dissented from his political opinions.

He was patron of the rich rectory of Upwell in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, which is, by a private Act recently passed, to be divided into three distinct benefices upon the next vacancy.

REV. JOHN FOX, D.D.

Aug. 11. At Oxford, in his 81st year, the Rev. John Fox, D.D. Provost of Queen's College.

Dr. Fox was a native of St. Bee's, Cumberland, where he received his early education. At the age of 20, in 1794, he came to Oxford, and was matriculated as a member of Queen's. Having obtained a scholarship, he was elected a tabarder in 1798, fellow in 1808, and was subsequently tutor, filling also other offices in his college till 1826, when he was presented to the mastership of the school at Northleach, the patronage of which is vested in Queen's College. There Mr. Fox remained for a short time only. In the following year Dr. Collinson, the Margaret Professor of Divinity, then Provost of the college, dying, he was recalled and chosen in his room; since which he has constantly resided in Oxford, carefully superintending the interests of his society. His degrees were as follow:—B.A., June 28, 1798; M.A., Feb. 4, 1812; B.D., March 15, and D.D., March 16, 1827.

Dr. Fox was an amiable quiet man, and a good scholar, with sound practical sense and great aptitude for business. To the affairs of his own college he paid the most exact attention, and up to a late period the society had the benefit of his sound judgment and long experience. Although an active opposition to the so-called reformation of the university was foreign to his nature, he was averse to the movement, and considered the experiments made on its ancient institutions little likely to realize the prediction of improvement indulged in by the promoters of the change.

Dr. Fox was never married, and being of frugal habits is supposed to have died wealthy. A few years since he founded an exhibition at Queen's College for Natives of Cumberland or Westmerland, educated at the school of St. Bee's, value £30 per annum.

His body was conveyed for interment to Sherborne in Hampshire.

THE REV. W. S. GILLY, D.D.

Sept. 10. At Norham, Northumberland, aged 66, the Rev. William Stephen Gilly, D.D. Canon of Durham, and Vicar of Norham.

His father was the Rev. William Gilly, Rector of Wanstead and Hawkedon, in Essex, who died in 1837. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, from whence he proceeded to Catharine's hall, Cambridge, and graduated in the year 1812—the same year as Dr. Townsend, Baron Rolfe, Dr. Terrot, Bishop of Edinburgh, and the Rev. T. Shipperdson. He proceeded M.A. 1817, B. and D.D. 1833. In 1817 he was promoted by Lord Chancellor Eldon to the rectory of North Fambridge, Essex.

In the year 1823 Dr. Gilly paid his first visit to the Vaudois Christians, which has been attended with such important results, not only to himself, but likewise to that interesting people, who for so many centuries have maintained their independence against all the power and persecution of Papal Rome. The following year, he published a volume, entitled, a "Narrative of an Excursion to the Mountains of Piemont, in the year 1823, and Researches among the Vaudois, or Waldenses, Protestant Inhabitants of the Cottian Alps." This work immediately attracted great attention, and the interest it produced was shown by its reaching a fourth edition in less than three years. The concern which Cromwell took in that persecuted race is well known, and his manly threats for a time were sufficient to make the Roman vulture loosen her hold upon the prey. The sympathy of this country was again shown in the year 1768, when Royal letters were granted in favour of the Vaudois Church, which resulted in a collection of 10,000*l.*, the interest of which they enjoy to the present day. There was also a Royal pension of 500*l.* per annum, which was only withdrawn so recently as the year 1797, in

consequence of the occupation of Piedmont by the French. The ephemeral protection of Bonaparte, however, was lost after his death, whilst the sympathy of England remained in abeyance till once more called forth by Dr. Gilly's timely work. The impression it produced is described by the author in the postscript to the second edition: "I have received letter after letter, and unexpected applications, not only from my friends, but also from perfect strangers, requesting to know in what way the writers of them could make remittances of money to relieve the wants of this interesting and distressed Protestant community. The late venerable Bishop of Durham (Barrington) no sooner read the narrative of their sufferings than his lordship desired that I would point out the best means of rendering a donation to those poor Vaudois, or become his almoner. I have it also in my power to refer to a more illustrious example still: his Majesty himself has been graciously pleased to express the interest which he takes in the Vaudois, by contributing one hundred guineas towards the fund which is raising for their relief." In the postscript of the fourth edition, we learn that this fund had then reached the sum of 6500*l.*, which we believe was afterwards materially increased. It was devoted, in part, to the foundation and maintenance of a college and library at La Tour, in Piedmont. Such were some of the services which Dr. Gilly rendered to this interesting people, who have so powerful a claim upon the sympathy of Protestant Christians in this country.

His disinterested efforts, however, were not long unrewarded, in a most unlooked-for manner to himself. His old college friend Dr. Townsend was at that time attending upon Bishop Barrington in his declining years, and was in the habit of reading to him aloud, and one of the first books thus read was Gilly's Researches amongst the Vaudois. We have already seen how liberally that munificent prelate contributed to the relief of the Vaudois brethren; and the high estimate he formed of the author of this work was further shown, by conferring upon him the first vacant canonry, which was one of the last acts in Bishop Barrington's life, for he died before Dr. Gilly was instituted, but his successor, Bishop Van Mildert, very honourably carried out the intentions of his predecessor. This took place in the year 1825.

Shortly after entering on his residence in Durham, Dr. Gilly took the living of St. Margaret's, in that city, and was actively engaged in his parochial duties until his sphere was changed, in 1851, by removing to the Vicarage of Norham on the Tweed; since then, his time has been divided between Norham and Durham, and it is not saying too much that in both places he has exercised a valuable influence for good, and has left a void behind him which it will be no easy matter to fill.

The works of Dr. Gilly are as follows:—

The Spirit of the Gospel; or, the Four Evangelists elucidated by explanatory Observations, historical References, and miscellaneous Illustrations. 1818. 8vo.

Excursion to Mountains of Piedmont (already noticed). Third edition, 1826.

A sermon preached before the Royal Humane Society, 1827.

Horæ Catichetiæ; or, an exposition of the duty and advantages of Public Catechising in the Church: in a Letter to the Bishop of London. 1828. 8vo.

Waldensian Researches, a Second Visit to the Vaudois. 1831. 8vo.

A Memoir of Felix Neff, Pastor of the High Alps, and of his labours among the French Protestants of Dauphiné, a remnant of the Primitive Christians of Gaul. 1832.

Our Protestant Forefathers. 1835. 12mo. (Twelve editions before 1844.)

Vigilantius and his Times. 1844. 8vo.

The Romaunt Version of the Gospel according to St. John. 1848. 8vo.

The Enduring Obligation of the Sabbath: a Sermon.

He contributed a preface to "Shipwrecks of the Royal Navy, between 1793 and 1849: compiled principally from official documents at the Admiralty, by (his son) William O. S. Gilly."

None of his works are of an abstruse character, but intended for popular use, and have eminently attained the objects for which they were published.

As a minister of Christ, Dr. Gilly maintained to the very end of his life the justly-earned reputation of a laborious and devoted parochial clergyman; nor was he content to merge his office in the luxurious enjoyment of a learned leisure when substantial preferment put it in his power to do so, but to the end of his days he regarded the preaching of Christ crucified as his primary duty and highest privilege. The doctrine which he proclaimed was essentially Evangelical. His principles had been formed, and his religious character established, long before those days of disturbance had commenced which have disgraced the Church of England by so many defaulters to Rome; but when that dishonest system of sapping and mining was first discovered, like the Archbishop of Canterbury, he took a firm and decided stand on the Word of God, and publicly reproved and ably exposed the dishonesty and falsehood of the new school of divinity. To

the end of his days he maintained a consistent course in this respect, and was the uncompromising advocate and defender of Protestant and Evangelical principles. In his private character he was remarkably pleasing and affable in his demeanour, his address was graceful, and his manners gentle and kind to all. He had but recently returned from his last visit to the Vaudois; and it is gratifying to think that he was permitted once more to see those cherished objects of his regard. Only two Sundays before his death he preached before a crowded congregation in Berwick, at the re-opening of the parish church.

Dr. Gilly was the first person who sought to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural labourers in North Northumberland, by calling the attention of landholders and the general public to the then miserable state of the cottage dwellings generally found upon the estates in this district; and his benevolent suggestions have since been carried out with much spirit by the Duke of Northumberland and other large landholders.

About the time of his coming to Durham, on the 18th Dec. 1825, he married Jane Charlotte Mary, only daughter of Major Colberg; who survives him, having been always his active co-adjutor in every good work.

JOSEPH GILLMAN.

June 25. In Manchester, in his 96th year, Joseph Gillman, of Hulme.

He was born at Little Over, near Derby, in 1759. He fought under Rodney and Hood, in the West Indies, off Port Royal, in April, 1782, against the French Admiral Count de Grasse (who was taken prisoner and sent to England), and is believed to have been the last survivor of that eventful day.

Whether right or wrong, Joe was one of the foremost mutineers at the Nore. Joe dictated the third, the effective telegraphic message to Mr. Pitt, namely, "Unless the demand for double pay was granted to soldiers as well as sailors, in one hour they would weigh anchor, and, with fifty ships of war, in four hours lay London in ashes." In this case, Joe's threat, without blows, conquered both minister and monarch! This rebellious act was Joe's chief glory; he used to say "he had rendered no other service to his country or to mankind to be compared with it." Joe's favourite, the immortal Nelson, personally selected him to accompany him in the St. George to the Baltic, to Copenhagen, where thirteen ships under Nelson accomplished what the forty under Admiral Parker declined. At Copenhagen, Joe received a compound fracture on both legs. He served in the royal navy about eighteen years: fighting was his glory; he was ever foremost in the post of danger. He was one of the forlorn hope in the storming of Seringapatam. For all his many and long services his country awarded him just nothing!—*Manchester Guardian.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 17. At the island of St. Kitt's, aged 35, the Rev. *Charles Smeathman*, late of Melbourne, Australia; eldest son of the late Major Smeathman.

July 10. At Field Dalling, Norfolk, in his 82d year, the Rev. *William Upjohn*, M.A. Vicar of Field Dalling (1811) and Binham (1822). Through his long and useful life Mr. Upjohn was associated with many eminent contemporaries of the Evangelical party in the church; he was the friend of the Rev. John Newton, Wilkinson, Saunders, Goode, Romaine, and Rowland Hill.

July 18. The Rev. *Thomas Pruen*, Perp. Curate of Mount Sorrell, Leic. (1832.) He was of St. John's college, Camb. B.A. 1823.

At Eastville, Linc. aged 59, the Rev. *Charles Sunderland*, Incumbent of Eastville and Midville (1852). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1819.

July 25. The Rev. *Samuel Sunderland*, Vicar of Peniston (1842) and Perp. Curate of Midhope (1848), Yorkshire. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1829. He died from being thrown from a heavily laden omnibus which was upset between Chatsworth and Rowsley.

July 28. At Llanwarne rectory, Heref. the Rev. *Watson Joseph Thornton*, Canon of Hereford (1842) and Rector of Llanwarne (1833). He was the second son of the late Henry Thornton, esq. of Battersea Rise, by Mary-Anne, dau. of Joseph Sykes, esq. of West Ella, co. York. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1827. He married in 1842 Frances-Anne, dau. of Richard Webb, esq. of Donnington hall, co. Hereford, and has left issue.

July 29. At Cannock, Staff. aged 78, the Rev. *William Blow Collis*, Perp. Curate of Norton Canes (1814). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802.

Lately. At Prior, the Rev. *P. M. Cumming*, Rector of Prior and Dromod, co. Kerry.

The Rev. *John Newman Lombard*, Rector of Carrigaline, co. Cork. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1821.

The Rev. *Joshua Brown Ryder*, Rector of Ringrove, Kinsale. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1812.

Aug. 7. At the house of his son-in-law, John Buschman, esq. Hackney, aged 75, the Rev. *James Thomas Holloway*, D.D. Vicar of Stanton on Hineheath, Shropshire (1819) and late Minister of Fitzroy Episcopal Chapel, Fitzroy-square, London. He was sometime Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1802; B. and D.D. 1818. He was the author of—"A Funeral Sermon on the death of the Rev. John Wilcox. 1836." 8vo. "The Analogy of Faith; or, an attempt to show God's Methods of Grace with the Church of Christ, as set forth in the experience of David. 1838." 8vo. "The Reply. Baptismal regeneration and sacramental justification not the doctrine of the English Church. In a letter addressed to the Bishop of London; containing exceptions against certain strictures made in his Charge delivered at St. Paul's cathedral, Oct. 10, 1842."

Aug. 9. At Rainham, Kent, aged 78, the Rev. *Thomas Andrews*, Perp. Curate of Bredhurst, Kent (1829). He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1807.

Aug. 11. Aged 85, the Rev. *Abraham Hep-*

worth, Rector of Ingoldesthorpe, Norfolk (1843). He was of Corpus Christi coll. Camb. LL.B. 1796.

Aug. 12. At Louth, aged 64, the Rev. *Thomas Aquila Dale*, Second Master of King Edward's Grammar School, and Chaplain to the House of Correction in that town. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1813.

At Asfordby, near Melton Mowbray, Leic. the Rev. *James Williams*, Incumbent of Radcliffe, Middlesex (1838).

Aug. 13. At Ridgeway, Devonshire, aged 64, the Rev. *John Smythe*, formerly Rector of Dromisken, co. Louth.

Aug. 15. At Slingsby, Yorkshire, aged 58, the Rev. *William Walker*, M.A. Rector of that parish, and Chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle. He was presented to his living by the late Earl in 1834.

Aug. 16. At Torquay, aged 50, the Rev. *William Hind*, of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1829.

At Stanwick, Northamptonshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Edward Irish*, late of Dartford, Kent. He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1824.

At his father's residence, Brynmaries, Caermarthenshire, aged 30, the Rev. *David Lewis*, Vicar of Colwinstone, co. Glam. (1852).

Aug. 17. At Bandon, aged 93, the Rev. *A. Sealy*.

Aug. 18. At Hadley-green, Middlesex, aged 35, the Rev. *David Fenton Jarman*, of Bedford Episcopal Chapel, Bloomsbury. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1846, M.A. 1849. He was the author of "The Romish Movement; its nature, its danger, and the spirit in which we are to resist it: being the substance of three Discourses. 1850." 8vo.

Aug. 19. At sea, on board the Clyde transport, returning invalided from the Crimea, aged 38, the Rev. *Robert Freeman*, one of the officiating Chaplains to the army in the East. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1839, M.A. 1842; and was lately Incumbent of Ashley, co. Warwick.

The Rev. *Baldwin Wake*, Vicar of Ketton, co. Rutland (1844). He was a son of the late Charles Wake, esq. M.D. of Warwick; was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1839, M.A. 1845. His death was occasioned by being violently thrown from a carriage, which came into collision with a waggon, in the neighbourhood of Staines.

Aug. 20. At Winchester, aged 51, the Rev. *George James Cubitt*, Rector of St. Thomas, in that town (1844). He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1832.

Accidentally drowned at Ellesmere, aged 44, the Rev. *Thomas Kirkwood Little*, Curate of Penley, Flintshire, and Chaplain of the Union, Ellesmere. He was a native of Carrick on Shannon, in Ireland, where his mother is still living.

Aug. 21. At Bondleigh, Devon, aged 60, the Rev. *Joseph Stroud*, Rector of that place (1854), and late Perp. Curate of Williton, Som. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1826.

Aug. 26. At Potterne, near Devizes, aged 91, the Rev. *George Edmonstone*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1785, as 2d Junior Optime, M.A. 1788; and was collated to Potterne in 1807 by Bishop Douglas or Bishop Fisher.

Aug. 27. At Cranwich, Norfolk, aged 55, the Rev. *Vincent Edward Eyre*, Rector of that place (1833) and Vicar of Didlington (1837). He was of Corpus Christi college, Camb. B.A. 1824.

Aug. 29. At Ludgvan, Cornwall, aged 62, the Rev. *Henry Elliot Graham*, Rector of that parish (1831). He was of St. Alban hall, Oxford, B.A. 1816.

Aug. 30. In Portman-square, aged 40, the Rev. *Henry John Bolland*, Rector of Siddington, Gloucestershire. He was the eldest son of the late Sir William Bolland, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was educated at Eton, and Trinity coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1839, M.A. 1842, and was presented by the Lord Chancellor (Lyndhurst) to Siddington in 1843. Mr. Bolland was much beloved in his parish and neighbourhood, and his loss will be severely felt. His high character, good judgment, varied information, and many amiable qualities, had endeared him to all who knew him. He married in 1851 Frances-Elizabeth-Barnard, third daughter of John Barnard Hankey, esq. of Fetcham Park, co. Surrey, by whom he leaves an infant daughter.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

May 1. At Adelaide, South Australia, while bathing, aged 22, Wm.-Lennox-Cleland, third son of the Rev. James Hill, of Clapham, London.

May 6. At West Maitland, New South Wales, aged 23, Mr. William Simpson, son of John Simpson, esq. Erith, Kent, and grandson of the late Rev. Robert Simpson, D.D. of Hoxton College.

May 21. James Elliott, esq. of Geelong, Victoria, and late of Great Ormond-st. London.

June 11. At Simla, Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of Capt. Henry Mills, 2nd Bengal Grenadiers.

At Meean Meer, near Lahore, Major Robert Steward, 16th Bengal Grenadiers.

June 12. At Melbourne, Victoria, in consequence of a fall from his horse, George, youngest son of the late William Shaw, esq. of Russell-sq.

June 16. In Calcutta, aged 23, Thomas Nelson Edwards, esq. assistant-surgeon H.E.I.C.S. third son of the late G. Edwards, esq. surgeon, of Eve.

June 23. At Murree, Jane, wife of Lieut. A. L. Nicholson, 64th Regt. Bengal N. Inf. second dau. of the late John M'Intosh, esq.

June 25. At Agra, in his 20th year, Charles Lane, esq. Bengal Civil Service, son of H. S. Lane, esq. of Broad Oak, Bexhill.

June 28. At Bombay, Lieut.-Col. Joshua Tait, C.B. Commandant of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse.

July 3. At Jullender, Major Charles Grissell, commanding 61st Bengal N.I.

At Hydrabad, Capt. John Philips Winfield, 2d Bombay European Light Inf. third son of Charles Henry Winfield, esq. of Tavistock-sq.

July 4. At sea, aged 26, Frederick P. H. Smith, esq. youngest son of William Smith, esq. of Ryde, I.W.; late British Judge of the Mixed Commission Courts for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, at Sierra Leone.

July 5. Wm. A. Weguelin, esq. of Weymouth-st. Portland-pl. a liveryman of the Stationers' Company; elected in 1805. He was formerly a wholesale stationer in Basinghall-st. in the firm of Weguelin, Chapman, and Bleaden.

July 10. At Parc Behan, Cornwall, aged 69, John Gwatkin, esq. a magistrate of the county, chairman of the board of guardians of the Truro Union, and a director of the Cornish Railway. He was the second son of Robert Lovell Gwatkin, esq. of Killion, Cornwall, by Theophila, niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.

July 12. At the camp before Sebastopol, of a wound received in the action of the 18th of June, aged 20, Robert John Browne Clayton, only son of Richard Browne Clayton, esq. of Adlington Hall, Lanc. and Carigbyrne, Wexford.

At Almorah, aged 30, First-Lieut. Fred. Henry Hebbert, Bengal Artillery, H.E.I.C.S. youngest son of John Hebbert, esq. of Birmingham.

July 19. At Aden, aged 38, James George Balliston, commanding the ship Crescent City.

July 24. At Balaklava, of fever and extreme debility, Mr. H. L. Bayly, Assistant Commissary-General to Her Majesty's Forces.

July 25. At Sierra Leone, from the effects of a severe fall, Staff-surg. Wm. Donneland Marchant.

Lately. William Bennett, esq. of Newport. He died possessed of 120,000*l.* personalty, and has bequeathed 5,000*l.* to the following charities:—The Cheesemongers' Benevolent Society, 1,000*l.*; Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, 1,000*l.*; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 500*l.*; the parish school at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 500*l.*; Deaf and Dumb Asy-

lum, 500*l.*; Blind Asylum, 500*l.*; and 1,000*l.* to the churchwardens of Newport, the interest to be given to five old men and five old women.

At Heavitree, near Exeter, Col. William Henry Bent, on the retired list of the Royal Artillery. He was the fourth son of the Rev. George Bent, Rector of Jacobstowe and High Bray, Devon, and brother to John Bent, esq. of Wexham Lodge, Bucks. He accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and assisted at the bombardment of Flushing. From 1810 to 1813 he was employed in the Peninsula; shared in the glories of Badajoz, Albuera, and Arroyo de Molinos: and was severely wounded at Munos. He married Charlotte, dau. of the late Lt.-Gen. Sam. Rimmington, R. Inv. Art. and had issue six sons and four daughters. Four of the sons are in their country's service, and the third dau. is married to Capt. Travers, R.N.

Aged 64, Charles Launcelot Sandes, esq. of Indiaville, Queen's County. He was the eldest son of Brigade-Major Launcelot Charles Sandes, of Kilcavin, Queen's County. He was formerly in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and served with his brigade in the Peninsular war from 1811 to 1814; was engaged in eleven sieges and general actions, and received a medal and six clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, Nive, Nivelles, St. Sebastian, and Ciudad Rodrigo. He acted as Adjutant for several years. At the peace in 1815 he retired from the service, and from that time he managed the estates of his brother-in-law, Sir C. H. Coote, Bart. by whose tenantry he was recently presented with addresses, and splendid pieces of plate, to the value of several hundred pounds. By his wife Mary, only sister of Sir Charles H. Coote, he has left two sons and two daughters; the latter are Mrs. Trench and Mrs. Moore of Cremorgan.

At an advanced age, M. Atterborn, the most admired of the modern poets of Sweden.

Baron de Dietrich, of Vienna, who has left a fortune of 20,000,000 florins (about 2,000,000*l.*) consisting chiefly of landed property. The whole of this vast sum goes to his grandson, aged seven.

Joseph Max, a sculptor of Prague. His greatest work is the monument of Radetsky.

At Breslau, Karl Adolphus Menzel, the German historian. He was born in Lower Silesia in 1784. He studied at Halle, and was made Professor of History in one of the gymnasiums of Breslau, in 1809. He published, at Breslau, a history of Silesia and a history of the Germans, in four volumes. Altogether he occupied a high place in German literature.

M. Barchon de Penhoen, member of the Academy of Inscriptions et Belles Lettres of Paris. He wrote works about Africa, a parallel between Louis Philippe and the Prince of Orange, a history of German philosophy, &c.

Aug. 2. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 52, Elizabeth Atkinson, dau. of the late William Smith, esq. of Brighton, and wife of John Atkinson, esq. of Frindsbury, Kent.

At Balaklava, aged 18, Charles Ambrose King, Accountant's Clerk, Land Transport Corps.

Aug. 3. At Constantinople, aged 71, Charlotte, wife of J. Hardy, esq. Vice-Consul Cancellier of that place.

Mary-Hannah, wife of W. Gunner, esq. of Will-hall, Alton, Hants, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Garthwaite, late of Wattisfield, Suffolk.

Aug. 4. Aged 80, Charles Moor, esq. of Woodbridge.

Mary, wife of W. P. Croke, esq., dau. of John Smith, esq. of Falmouth.

Aug. 5. At Constantinople, of malignant fever caught at Balaklava, aged 41, Jas. Bowen Thompson, esq. M.D. His name is well known in connection with the proposed new overland route to India, *viâ* Snediah and the Valley of Orontes.

Sarah-Scott, the wife of W. C. Worthington, esq. Lowestoft.

Aug. 6. At an advanced age, Capt. Benjamin Bunbury, of Kilkenny.

In the camp before Sebastopol, Colonel Henry Cobbe, C.B. of wounds received on 18th June. He commanded the 4th Regiment throughout the campaign, was wounded at the Alma, and was made a C.B. a few days before his death.

Aug. 7. While serving in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, of cholera, after six hours' illness, aged 32, Edward Henry Hughes D'Aeth, First Lieut. H.M.S. Sidon, second son of Rear-Admiral Hughes D'Aeth, of Knowlton Court, Kent. He entered the service in 1836, and was made Lieutenant in 1845.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 57, Lucinda, relict of John Barnes, esq. resident magistrate of Longford, Ireland.

At Balaklava, aged 35, Capt. Arthur John Layard, 38th Regt. D.A.Q.G. He was the third son of the late Henry P. J. Layard, of the Ceylon Civil Service, and brother of Mr. Layard, M.P. He had been for 17 years in the service, and was through the campaign of 1854 with his regiment.

Aug. 8. At Malta, aged 22, Edward Nixon Spofforth, youngest son of R. Spofforth, esq. of Millfield.

At Newbald, aged 73, Ann, relict of Thomas Tindale, esq. of Cliff Dales.

Aug. 10. At Kadikoi, in the Crimea, aged 24, Malcolm Currie Ancell, esq. assistant surgeon 11th Hussars, only son of Henry Ancell, esq. of Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park.

At Pinner, Middlesex, aged 81, Brydges, widow of Lieut.-Col. Faunce, of the 4th Regt.

Aged 67, John Lancaster, esq. of Huddersfield.

Aug. 11. At the Vicarage, Lowestoft, aged 73, Richenda, wife of the Rev. Francis Cunningham.

At Gorleston, Martha, wife of Capt. J. A. Day, 37th Madras Grenadiers.

At Madeley House, Kensington, suddenly, from disease of the heart, aged 67, William Hoof, esq.; and, in a few hours afterwards, from the shock, aged 56, Elizabeth, his wife. Mr. Hoof, who was the architect of his own fortune, has left property exceeding half a million sterling, acquired chiefly as a railway contractor. Sir Henry Muggeridge, sheriff of London and Middlesex, is a son-in-law. The funeral took place at the Cemetery at Brompton.

At Paris, aged 43, Henry Lushington, esq. Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta, second son of the late Edmund Henry Lushington, of Parkhouse, Maidstone.

At Moorswater Lodge, near Liskeard, aged 16, Charles, second son of the late John Lyne, esq.

At Claybrook, aged 73, John Drope M'Illree, esq. of Belturbet, co. Cavan.

At Boston Spa, Louisa-Sarah, widow of Gideon Maude, esq. formerly of North Grove, Wetherby, and late of Leeds, solicitor, third dau. of the late Rev. John Wilkinson, of Alne, near Easingwold, Vicar of Ellerton and Cawood.

At Scutari, of fever, contracted while serving with his regiment before Sebastopol, aged 20, Arthur Ferdinand Platt, 46th Regt. son of Samuel Platt, esq. of Hyde-park-gardens, and Belmont, Wimbledon.

In Old Brompton, Charlotte, wife of William Poultney, esq.

Mary-Bowley, wife of John Scarlett Thomson, esq. of Clapton.

In Eaton-pl. aged 10, Francis-Robert-Spencer, youngest son of Daniel Tighe, esq. of Rossana, co. Wicklow.

Aged 83, Robert Waylat, esq. of Finsbury Pavement.

Madeline-Maria-Ann, widow of the Rev. Chas. Worsley, M.A. late of Manor House, Finchley, and eldest dau. of the late Philip Carteret Le Geyt, esq. of Greenwich Hospital.

At Devonshire-pl. aged 72, His Excellency Don Pedro Juan de Zulueta, Count de Torre Diaz.

Aug. 12. At Pidford, Isle of Wight, Jane Isabella, wife of the Rev. J. B. Atkinson, of Cowes.

At Manchester, aged 73, Joseph Butterworth, esq. late of Belle-green, Rochdale.

At Fontainebleau, aged 74, Anne Chambers, of

Hodsock Priory, Notts, relict of William Cecil Chambers, esq.

At Margate, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of William Cobb, esq.

In Barbados, aged 21, Charles Richard Dorington, esq. Lieut. 69th Regt. youngest son of J. E. Dorington, esq. of Queen's-sq. St. James's-park, and Lypiatt-park, Glouc.

Aged 23, Laurie, son of M. L. Lawrance, esq. of Gloucester - villas, Maida-hill, drowned whilst bathing in the Seine, near Paris.

In Prince's-terrace, Prince's-gate, Frances, wife of the Rev. Robert Lovett.

At Cottingham, near Hull, aged 50, Margaret, relict of Wm. Watson Wilkinson, esq.

At Dalmuir, near Glasgow, aged 78, Mrs. Woodhouse.

Aug. 13. Of apoplexy, Mr. Thomas Aris, aged 55, Governor of Sandwich Prisons (from their erection in 1831), leaving a widow and six children.

Aged 76, John Banks, esq. Worthing, Sussex; late of Friday-st. Cheapside, and Balham-terrace, near Clapham.

At Camberwell, aged 66, Isabella, widow of C. C. S. Bodien, esq. whom she survived little more than a fortnight.

At Marychurch, Torquay, aged 47, suddenly, Ambrose Brewin, esq. of Hensleigh House, Tiverton, son-in-law and partner of J. Heathcoat, esq. M.P. of the Tiverton lace factory.

Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 25, Major Hugh Fitzhardinge Drummond, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was the fifth son of John Drummond, esq. by Georgiana-Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Adm. Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B. He accompanied the first brigade of Guards which proceeded to the East, and was present at the Alma and at Inkermann, where he was severely wounded, and remained in the English hospital until able to rejoin his regiment, in preference to returning to England.

In Bayswater-terrace, Anna-Philippa, dau. of Sir Justinian Isham, D.C.L. seventh Baronet, of Lamport Hall, co. Northampton.

At Rumsam, near Barnstaple, aged 62, Edmund Miles, esq.

Catherine-Sidney, dau. of the Rev. Mark Perrin, of Athenry.

At Riddings House, near Alfreton, aged 34, Margaret-Eliza, wife of Dr. Lyon Playfair.

At Stoke-sub-Hamdon, aged 30, Harriett, wife of W. W. Walter, esq. surgeon.

At Brompton, aged 78, John Wilkinson, esq. of James-st. Adelphi.

Aug. 14. Aged 27, Georgiana, wife of Mr. Thos. Barber, of Eye, and youngest dau. of the late James Gedney, esq. of Southtown, Yarmouth.

At Harlow, Essex, William-Augustine, only surviving son of the Rev. J. C. Chambers.

At Ashford, Kent, aged 60, J. D. Chandler, esq. M.D.

At Packington, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 82, Rob. Choyce, esq. formerly of Normanton-le-Heath.

At Swinton, near Rotherham, John Clay, esq. of Cottingham, Swedish and Norwegian Vice-Consul at Hull.

At the house of her son-in-law, in Holborn, aged 70, Ann-Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Mawer Cowtan, of the British Museum, and formerly bookseller of Canterbury, in which city he twice filled the office of chief magistrate.

At Brighton, aged 75, Henry Paul Fleetwood, esq.

At Sherborne, Dorset, aged 58, Cornish Henlay, esq. of Leigh House, Somerset.

At Thame, Oxfordshire, aged 70, John Hollier, esq. solicitor.

At Ealing Park, suddenly, Louisa, wife of Wm. Lawrence, esq. the eminent surgeon of Whitehall-place. The celebrity of Mrs. Lawrence as a horticulturist was perhaps greater than that which any other amateur cultivator of this interesting study has attained in our own times. Mrs. Lawrence lived at Drayton-green until about the year 1840, when Mr. Lawrence purchased, we believe, the estate of Ealing Park; and the more extended sphere which then presented itself to the taste and energy of the deceased lady was probably the chief cause of the celebrity to which she afterwards attained. It was no unusual occurrence for Her Majesty and the Prince to honour the gardens of Ealing with their presence; and during the administration of Sir Robert Peel the whole of the ministers were received by Mrs. Lawrence at a fête given in honour of their visit. The deceased lady is understood to have died from a complaint of the heart. Her body was buried in Ealing churchyard. Her maiden name was Senior, and she has left one son and two daughters.

At Bath, aged 73, Henrietta-Margaretta, third dau. of the late Very Rev. Charles Peter Layard, D.D. Dean of Bristol.

In Newton-road, Westbourne-grove, Thomas Stewart M'Ewen, esq.

At the Lowe, Worfield, near Bridgnorth, aged 66, E. W. Powell, esq.

At her son's, St. Mary's-road, Islington, aged 81, Sarah, relict of Chas. Edward Reynolds, solicitor.

At Broughton, Hants, Wm. Steele Tomkins, esq.

At Tardeo, India, aged 26, Charles Augustus Vivian, esq. solicitor, son of the late John Vivian, esq. of Pencalenick House, near Truro.

At Stratton, near Cirencester, Mary, wife of the Rev. Jacob Webb, Rector of Syde.

Aug. 15. At Kingston, Surrey, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of John Benifold, esq. of Chatham.

Aged 77, Henry Blatch, esq. of River-st. Myddelton-sq.

Aged 43, Hen. Collick, esq. of Hobury-st. Chelsea.

In Camden-town, aged 69, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut. and Adjutant George Gell, of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Thenford, aged 57, John Michael Severne, esq. of Thenford, Northamptonshire, and Wallop Hall, Shropshire. He was the son and heir of Samuel Amy Severne, esq. who died in 1845, by Anne, dau. of Thomas Brayne, esq. of Barton, co. Warw. (who died only a week before her son). Mr. Severne married in 1825 Anna-Maria, dau. of Edmund Meysey Wigley, esq. of Shakenhurst, co. Worc. and Ullesthorpe, co. Leic. and had issue a numerous family.

In the camp before Sebastopol, of fever, aged 27, the Rev. James Sheils, late Vice-Rector of the English college, Valladolid.

In Regent-st. aged 76, John Thompson, esq. formerly of Lorriston House, co. Down.

Aug. 16. At Dover, the Right Hon. Anne-Jane, Baroness Audley. She was the eldest dau. of Adm. Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B.; was married in 1816 to George-John 17th Lord Audley; was left his widow in 1837, having had surviving issue the present Lord Audley, two other sons, and two daughters.

At Bickershaw, aged 28, Anna-Maria, wife of J. C. Bailey, esq. last surviving child of the late John Barnes, esq. of the Inner Temple.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 59, Henry James Blaksley, esq. of Stockwell.

At Wormleighton vicarage, Warwickshire, aged 49, Henrietta-Maria, only surviving dau. of the late John Burdon, esq. of the Lawn, South Lambeth, formerly of Winchester and Reading.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Burlton, esq. Capt. R.N.

At Holway House, Holywell, Flintshire, aged 37, Mary-Dorothy, wife of Alex. Cope, esq.

At Birmingham, aged 44, Jane-Mary, eldest dau. of John Craddock, of Camp-hill, Nuneaton, banker.

At La Muette, near Paris, Pierre Erard, esq. the celebrated harpmaker.

At Fulmer, Bucks, aged 18, Charlotte, eldest dau. of C. T. Gaskell, esq.

At Smethwick, Staffordshire, aged 72, Brueton Gibbins Gibbins, esq.

At Waverley Abbey, Farnham, the residence of her brother, G. T. Nicholson, esq. aged 79, Hannah Nicholson.

At Brighton, aged 69, Anne, relict of David Padwick, esq. of West Thorney, Sussex.

At Cheltenham, aged 80, Mary, widow of Major Henry Scott, of the H.E.I.C.S.

Aged 81, Ann, widow of John Varley, esq. of King's-road, Chelsea.

Aug. 17. Eliza, wife of Grenville Fletcher, esq. Trevor-sq. and Southsea, and dau. of the late Nathaniel Taylor, esq. Portsmouth.

Killed in the trenches while serving in the Naval Brigade, at the siege of Sebastopol, aged 35, Commander Lacon Usher Hammet, youngest son of the late Jas. Esdaile Hammet, esq. He passed his examination in 1840, served that year as mate of the Bellerophon at the storming of St. Jean d'Acre, and was made Lieut. in Feb. 1846.

At Stonehouse, Thomas Lyde Hornbrook, esq. eldest son of Col. Hornbrook, R.M.

At Brighton, aged 26, Lieut. Charles Jonathan Key, 35th Madras N. Infantry, only son of J. M. Key, esq. late of Alderholt Park.

In Russell-sq. aged 79, John Petty Muspratt, esq. for many years a Director of the H. E. I. Com.

In Onslow-sq. aged 58, the Hon. Catharine Newcombe, widow of Rev. Arthur Newcombe, of Abbeyliex, Queen's County, and great-aunt to Viscount Powerscourt. She was a dau. of Richard the 4th Viscount, by his second marriage with Isabella, second dau. of the Right. Hon. William Brownlow; was married in 1833, and left a widow in 1835.

At Dosthill Lodge, aged 62, Elizabeth-Isabella, relict of the late Bolton Peel, esq.

At Hastings, aged 74, Samuel Ridley, esq. formerly of Newgate-st.

At Worthing, aged 49, John Thos. Stratton, esq. of Carlton-villas, Maida-vale.

At Llanfair, aged 75, Mr. David Thomas, surgeon.

At Ottery St. Mary, Devon, aged 67, Louisa, wife of Samuel Wreford, esq.

Aug. 18. At Salwick Hall, Lanc. aged 38, Francis Bradkirk Birley, esq. late of Canton, China.

At Barnack, aged 33, Johannah-Christiana-Henrietta, wife of Benjamin Longmore, esq. late of British Guiana.

At Liscomb House, Bucks, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, last surviving dau. of the late Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart. It is stated that by her demise landed and vested property to the amount of 100,000*l.* devolves to Captain Lovett, of the Holyrood steamer, of the port of Limerick, son of the late Cosby Lovett, of that city, and grandson of the late J. Gubbins, esq. of Maidstown castle.

At Southsea, of illness contracted in the Crimea, from whence he returned on the 14th inst., aged 39, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Mills, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Andrew Moffatt Mills, esq. of Bognor, Sussex.

Aged 38, Edward Burton Phillipson, second son of the late Major George Burton Phillipson.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, the Right Hon. Sarah Lady Teynham. She was the only surviving dau. of Stephen Rudd, esq. of Dublin; became the second wife of Henry 15th Lord Teynham in 1839, and was left his widow, without issue, in 1842.

At Ayton, Northumberland, aged 89, Dobson Winship, esq.

Aug. 19. In Darley Grove, near Matlock, aged 20, Fanny, youngest dau. of Rev. W. H. Bathurst.

Aged 76, John Browne Bell, of Craven-street, Strand, and Campden-hill, Kensington, esq.

At Leicester, aged 90, Wm. Bruin, gent.

In Holles-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 82, Helen, wife of the Rev. John Gibbons, Rector of Harley.

The Right Rev. Dr. Healy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. He was the successor of Dr. Doyle, and was a man of moderate political principles.

At Beckenham rectory, the residence of his brother the Rev. Dr. Marsh, Henry Marsh, esq. late of Hatherton House, Hants. He was early introduced into political life, and was a warm supporter of the liberal interest. His brilliant wit and commanding talent as a popular orator gave him great influence on the hustings, where, both in Berkshire and Hampshire, he was for many years in constant request.

At Burnley, Lanc. Joseph D. Nelson, esq. surgeon, eldest son of Horatio F. Nelson, esq. of Sabine Fields, Queen's co.

At North Brixton, Augustus Pastorelli, esq.

At Llanidloes, aged 81, Evan Rees, esq. formerly of St. Vincent, W. I.

Aug. 20. At Plymouth, aged 58, Sarah-Wilson, relict of James Murson Carruthers, esq. surgeon.

At Brighton, Agnes, only surviving daughter of Sir Thomas Dyer, Bart.

At Torrington-pl. aged 56, Clara-Eliza, dau. of the late William Harwood, esq. and niece to the late Sir Busick Harwood, M.D. Prof. of Anatomy, Cambridge.

At Stroud-green, aged 79, Ann, relict of the Rev. John Lane, of Hackney.

At Chiswick-mall, aged 54, Mary, wife of John F. Monkhouse, esq.

At Woodford-green, Essex, aged 69, William James Norton, esq. of New-st. Bishopsgate, solr.

At Bournemouth, aged 18, the Hon. Granville Beckford Pitt, second son of Lord Rivers.

At Canterbury, at an advanced age, James Saffery, esq., who at the early part of this century was printer and publisher of the Kent Herald. A newspaper entitled the Kentish Herald had previously been published by Mr. Epps, but the undertaking having been abandoned, was revived with success by Mr. Saffery.

Aged 62, Thomas Stevens, esq. of Kensington.

At Chester, aged 73, the Rev. John Williams, a minister of the Countess of Huntingdon's connection assembling until lately in the Octagon Chapel, and for nearly 40 years an inhabitant of that city.

Aug. 21. At Western-villas, Maida-hill, aged 80, William Fisk, esq.

Of cholera, while serving with his regiment in the Crimea, George-Armstrong, eldest son of the late George Hayward, esq. of Brighton.

At Barnard Castle, aged 82, Robert Lukeland, esq. formerly of Fencote, near Bedale.

At Edinburgh, Gertrude-Mary, infant dau. of Sir G. Graham Montgomery, Bt. of Stanhope, M.P.

At Cheltenham, Matthew Cassan Seymour, esq.

At Springfield, Essex, Mrs. Margaret Turner, of Sutton, Macclesfield.

Aug. 22. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 52, Elizabeth Atkinson, dau. of the late William Smith, esq. of Brighton, and wife of John Atkinson, esq. of Frindsbury.

At Pickering, aged 40, Jane, only dau. of Wm. Borton, esq.

J. B. Buck, esq. surgeon, Winchelsea, Sussex.

At Loughton, Ann, widow of Henry Byron, esq. late of Scarborough.

Of cholera, at Sebastopol, John Longmore, esq. Acting Assistant Surgeon attached to 19th Regt. third son of Tho. Longmore, esq. surgeon, London.

At Brighton, (the residence of his brother-in-law, William Law Ogilby, esq.) Pierce Power, esq. of Lackin, co. Waterford.

At Reading, aged 81, James George Tatem.

At Abbethune, aged 76, Lieut.-Gen. Archibald Watson, East India Company's Service, Colonel of the 1st Regt. of Bengal Cavalry. He entered the service in 1794.

Aug. 23. At Rottingdean, Sussex, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Colonel Frederick Rodolph Blake, C.B. of the 33d Regt. second son of the late William Blake, esq. of Portland-pl. and Danesbury, Herefordshire. At the commencement of the war he went out in command of his Regiment, which he led with distinguished gallantry at the battle of the Alma, and he continued to serve in the camp before Sebastopol until compelled to return home in consequence of a severe attack of fever, from the effects of which he never recovered.

At York, aged 67, the Rev. Thos. Eastwood, a faithful and laborious Wesleyan minister upwards of forty years.

Suddenly, at Stanley House, Chelsea, aged 73, James Fortey, esq.

In Russell-pl. Fitzroy-sq. aged 70, Miss Catherina Knox.

At Winchelsea, aged 31, Mr. Jas. Barnard Ruck, surgeon.

At Modena, aged 79, his Excellency John Count de Salis, Privy Councillor and Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria.

At the Grove, Esher, aged 20, Sophia-Gardner, fourth dau. of John Slack, esq.

At Beverley, aged 73, Mrs. Jane Sumner.

At Bath, William-Harkness, eldest surviving son of Major Tinling, late of 74th Highlanders.

At York, aged 27, Fanny-Jane, relict of Timothy Bentley, esq. of Rotherham.

Aug. 24. John Burrell, esq. of Fornham St. Martin, Suffolk.

At the Vicarage, Wherstead, suddenly, Anne, widow of the Rev. George Capper.

Aged 38, William Chester, esq. of Halstead Grange, co. Leic.

At Boulogne, aged 30, the Hon. Capt. Adolphus Wm. Chichester, son of the late Lord Templemore.

At Paris, Walter Cowan, esq. of Alverston, Warwickshire.

At Milborne Port, aged 20, Emily, dau. of Thomas Ensor, esq.

The Hon. George Bouverie, infant son of Viscount Folkestone.

At Sidmouth, aged 34, Robert-Astle, only son of Robert Hills, esq. of Colne Park, Essex.

At Kensington, aged 66, Wm. Thos. Hillyar, esq.

At Islington, aged 57, Isaac Jones, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At York, Henrietta, second dau. of the late Rev. J. Y. Seagrave, Rector of Westcott Barton, Oxon.

At Easton Percey, Wilts, aged 59, William Skeate, esq.

At the Rev. Stephen Terry's, at Dummer, near Basingstoke, Miss Tappenden, of Great College-st. Westminster.

Aug. 25. At Pailton, aged 29, Edward, second son of W. Bates, esq.

In Perry-st. near Northfleet, aged 36, Clara, eldest dau. of Francis Bedford, esq.

At Paris, Charles Brickwell, esq. of Overthorpe Lodge, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, one of the justices of the peace for Banbury. He was appointed one of the assistants of the old corporation of Banbury upwards of thirty years past, chosen capital burgess in the year 1830, was elected to the office of alderman, magistrate and mayor in 1831, and re-elected mayor of Banbury in 1832. He continued as magistrate for the borough till a short time after the passing of the Reform Bill, and was after that period, with others, re-appointed justice of the peace for Banbury.

At Isleworth, Mrs. Burgoyne, of Highclere Parsonage, widow of Thomas John Burgoyne, esq.

At the residence of her brother Thomas Clarke, esq. of the New Moor Farm, Southminster, aged 43, Louisa, dau. of the late James Clarke, esq.

At Streatham-place, Brixton-hill, William Eddrup, esq.

In Upper Holloway, aged 71, Benjamin Pilkington, esq. late of Hornsey.

At Great Yarmouth, Mary, wife of Capt. Roberts, R.N.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 73, Martha, relict of John Ward, esq. of Dover, and formerly of East Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Aug. 26. At Salcham, aged 15, Lady Anne Bingham, youngest dau. of the Earl of Lucan.

At Farmeville, Roundhay, near Leeds, aged 70, Eliza, relict of C. Bolland, esq.

At the Stair, Hadlow, aged 57, Wm. Carnell, esq.

At Valebrook Lodge, Sussex, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Granville Eliot, K.H. late of the Royal Artillery.

At Frenchay, near Bristol, aged 64, Sarah, wife of Gen. Greenstreet, of the Bengal Army.

At Wargrave, aged 40, George Hooper, esq.

In Great Russell-st. Miss Martha Jeakes.

At Lucerne, aged 32, Thomas, second son of John Moore, esq. of Palace House, Burnley, Lanc.

At Waplinton Manor, aged 22, Robert, youngest son of the late Philip Saltmarshe, esq. of Saltmarshe.

At Rye, aged 65, Marion, widow of John Vidler, esq.

Aug. 27. At Shrewsbury, aged 80, John Baker, esq.

At Hendon Hall, Eliza, relict of Capt. H. A. Cumberlege, 64th Regt.

At West Lauriston, Edinburgh, Agnes-Cunningham, relict of Capt. Nisbet Glen, R.N.

At Balaklava, of fever, aged 26, Augustus Tonyn Staines Cuttler, First Lieut. R.M. only son of John Cuttler, esq. of Ramsgate.

In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 27, Jane, wife of James Harvey, esq.

At Clifton, aged 69, John Hurle, esq. for many years a magistrate of the county of Somerset.

At Stonehaven, N. B., Keith Imray, esq. M.D. F.R.S.

At Brighton, William Irving, esq. upwards of 50 years Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

At Bickley, Milverton, J. Kidner, esq.

At Hammersmith, aged 69, William Taylor, esq.

At Dover, aged 34, Alex. George Tweedie, esq. Madras Civil Service, eldest son of Dr. Tweedie, Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Aug. 28. At Colchester, aged 45, Charles Edward Blair, esq. surgeon, a member of the Town Council. He was one of the medical officers of the Colchester Union, and, previously to the removal of the Royal Essex Rifles to Weedon, was assistant-surgeon to the regiment. In the struggle between Dom Miguel and Dom Pedro, in Portugal, upwards of twenty years since, Mr. Blair was engaged as army-surgeon in one of the Portuguese regiments, and received a medal. He has left a widow and five children.

Henry Formor Godfrey Faussett, only child of the Rev. Henry Godfrey Faussett, Incumbent of Littleton, Worcestershire.

At Glenroy, near Fort William, Inverness-shire, from the accidental discharge of his gun, Thomas Chas. Morton, esq. late of Calcutta, barrister-at-law.

In Regent-st. aged 50, Robert Muller, esq.

At Brighton, aged 78, Frances, wife of David Robertson, of Warwick-terr. Belgrave-rd. London.

At Bridgnorth, aged 59, Joshua Sing, esq. justice of the peace for that borough.

At Brighton, aged 75, George Edmund Shuttleworth, esq. late of the Poultry, and Tottenham-green, Middlesex.

At Kennington, aged 33, Charles-Frederick, youngest son of the late Capt. John Turner, R.N. of Swansea.

At North Brixton, Richard Unwin, esq. late of the Admiralty, Somerset-house.

Aug. 29. At Sussex-gardens, Frances-Brise, relict of the Rev. C. Fisher, Rector of Ovington-cum-Tilbury, Essex.

At the rectory, Elm, Som. Anne, wife of the Rev. Chas. T. Griffith, D.D.

Aged 81, Mrs. Israel Haviland, relict of Miles Haviland, formerly of Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq.

In Taunton-pl. Regent's-park, Miss Janet Henderson, formerly of Glasgow.

At Brighton, aged 75, Mary, relict of Joseph King, esq. of Clapham, and of Frogmore House, High Wycombe.

At Weymouth, aged 35, Edwin Jennings Martin, esq. of Shepton Montagu, near Bruton.

At Wateringbury, aged 80, Miss Elizabeth Miller, late of Hunton.

At Northallerton, aged 61, John Whitney Smith, esq.

At Blakenham Lodge, aged 65, Miss Stanford, late of Ashbocking Hall.

Edward Folyer Starbuck, esq. of East Bowen-terrace, Hyde-park, brother to W. Starbuck, esq. of Thirsk.

Aug. 30. At Fareham, Hants, Miss Margaret Janet Alison, eldest dau. of the late Lieut. James Alison, R.N.

At Newbury, aged 82, John Allcock, esq.

At Walmer, George Appleyard, esq. of Westbourne-pl. Eaton-sq. many years secretary and librarian to the Earls Spencer.

Aged 57, Hamilton Blair Avarne, esq. formerly Capt. H.E.I.C.M.S. of Inverness-terr. Bayswater.

At the Robe Office of the Royal Body Guard, St. James's Palace, aged 67, Margaret, wife of Henry Beale, sen.

At Norbiton, Surrey, aged 68, Caroline, widow of John Byrne, esq. of Spring Bank, Worc. and Newtown Affane, co. Louth.

At Boxlands, near Dorking, aged 52, Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Gen. Sir James Duff.

At Manor House, Tooting, aged 85, Jacob Goodhart, esq.

Aged 48, Hannah, wife of Jas. Illingworth Hindmarsh, esq. of Jewin-st. solicitor.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 44, Sarah, wife of Daniel Nash, esq. of York-gate, Regent's-park, and third dau. of the late William Clowes, esq. of Garretts, Banstead.

Aged 54, Robert Peake, esq. of Grove-villas, Highbury, and Stock Exchange.

Shot whilst commanding a company of his regiment ordered to repel a sortie of the Russians before Sebastopol, aged 19, George Berthon Preston, Lieut. 97th Regt. third and youngest surviving son of William Robert Preston, esq. of Minesteed Lodge, Hampshire.

At Newcastle, aged 65, Mary-Elizabeth, widow of John Brough Taylor, esq. F.S.A. of Sunderland, Editor of Hegge's Legend of St. Cuthbert, and the Durham Visitation of 1615.

At Bromley, Mary, dau. of the late Charles Cunningham Young, esq. of London.

Aug. 31. At Shrewsbury, aged 77, William Bayley, esq. banker.

At Richmond, Eva-Marie, fourth dau. of the late C. P. Garrick, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

At Elmcroft, West Meon, Anne-Christiana, second dau. of the late William Greenwood, esq. of Brookwood Park, Hants.

Aged 64, Ellen, wife of J. Harrison, esq. Millhouse, Brading, Isle of Wight.

Aged 80, Richard Morley, esq. of Snenton, Notts, a Magistrate of the borough of Nottingham.

Lately. At Lausanne, aged 18, Antony Maurice Ashley, third son of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

In Sloane-st. aged 77, Eleonora, relict of John Milward, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

At Sheffield, through the incautious use of chloroform as a means of allaying the pain of tic doloreux, Miss Naylor.

At Pitminster, aged 108, Betty Oaten. Up to within a few months of her decease, although she had lost her sight, she was perfectly sensible, and was able to sing a song.

The Duchess of Saldanha, wife of the Portuguese statesman. She was an Irish lady.

Sept. 1. At the Firs, near Derby, Elizabeth, widow of William Wooton Abney, esq. of Measham Hall, Derbyshire, Capt. in the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

At Claremont cottages, Peckham, Mrs. Mary Anne Aylesbury, a Member of the Society of Friends, who destroyed her life by swallowing arsenic. Verdict, Temporary Insanity.

Aged 69, George Barclay, esq. of Avenue-road, Regent's-park, and late of Regent-st.

At West Leake, Notts. aged 55, Emily, wife of the Rev. John Bateman, Rector of East and West Leake.

At Leominster, aged 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Redford.

At Brighton, aged 64, William Whitaker Chilow, esq.

At Tamworth, aged 61, Wm. Cox, esq. formerly of Derby.

At Largs, Ayrshire, William Graham, esq. of Glasgow.

At Styford, aged 59, Charles Bacon Grey, esq. one of the Deputy-Lieuts. of Northumberland. He was the son of Charles Forster Bacon, esq. by Dorothy, heiress of the ancient family of Grey of Kyloe (see their pedigree in Raine's North Durham, p. 337). He succeeded to the Kyloe estate in 1823, under the will of his uncle Marmaduke Grey, esq. and married in 1833 Mary dau. of Sir William Loraine, of Kirkharle, Bart. by whom he has left a numerous family.

At Ponder's-end, Henry Groom, esq. of Clapham-rise, Surrey.

Aged 27, by the upsetting of a boat near Putney, Mr. John Daly, a son of John Daly, esq. of Grove Park, Camberwell.

At Goldhanger Rectory, aged 3 months, Chas. Herbert, only son of the Rev. Chas. Brian Leigh.

At sea, aged 48, the wife of Mr. McRitchie, superintendent engineer, Peninsular and Oriental Company, at Calcutta.

Aged 82, Thomas Russell, esq. at his son-in-law's, Canonbury-sq.

In Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 93, Ann, relict of Thomas Sandys, esq. late of Eversholt, Beds.

At Craigton, near Winchburgh, Don. Smith, esq. late manager of the Western Bank of Scotland.

At Putney-heath, Mary-Anne, wife of Robert Williams, esq. of Bridehead, Dorset.

At Chelsea, aged 75, Charles Yerbury, esq.

Sept. 2. Alfred Broadhead, esq. Gray's-inn-square.

In Sackett's-hill House, St. Peter's, Thanet, aged 82, Sir Richard Burton, Knt. He was son of Sir John Burton, Knt. of Wakefield, co. York, by Honor, daughter of John Harvey Thursby, esq. of Abington, co. Northpt. He was born in Westminster; and married in 1802 the only dau. of the late R. Crofts, esq. of Dumpton House, near Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet. He received the honour of knighthood in 1831.

Aged 22, at Solihull, Warw. George-Beverley, elder son of George Joseph Harding, esq.

In George-st. Portman-sq. aged 36, William Windham Horner, esq.

At Charleville, Enniskerry, Frederick, infant son of Viscount Monck, M.P.

In Devonshire-st. aged 68, William Oakes, esq. of Hatch Court, near Taunton.

At Woolwich, aged 71, Bernard O'Neill, esq. late of the Ordnance Department.

At Iping House, near Midhurst, Gustavus Rochfort, esq. late Capt. 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, only son of the late Col. Rochfort, of Rochfort, M.P. for the co. Westmeath.

At Porchester, aged 34, Mary Jane, wife of Edward H. Rowe, esq. R.N.

At Brunciffe Lodge, near Leeds, Watson Scatchard, esq. solicitor, son-in-law of Mr. Alderman Gresham, of Leeds.

At Swinnerton Lodge, Dartmouth, aged 42, William Edward Taylor, esq. merchant.

At Wandsworth-common, Lucy, wife of the Rev. W. H. Tucker, Rector of Dunton, Essex.

Sept. 3. In Eversfield-pl. St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 35, Richard Humphreys Barnett, esq. only surviving son of R. C. Barnett, esq. of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park.

In Gloucester-pl. New-road, aged 69, William Cuell, esq. of the Bank of England.

Drowned in Plymouth Sound, Mr. Douglas Dent, storekeeper of Her Majesty's dockyard in Devonport. He was cruising in his dingy near Mount Edgecumbe, where the flood tide runs between the rocks with great swiftness and with occasional irregularity, accompanied by his two sons, Mr. Albert Dent, Lieut. R.N. recently returned from the West Indies, and Mr. Digby Dent, clerk in the Devonport dockyard. The sail having jibbed, one of the sons reached up the mast and attempted to clear it, when his weight overbalanced the dingy, which was of light draught, and she upset immediately.

At Osnaburgh-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 81, Sarah, relict of William Hallett, of Misterton, Somerset.

At Rock View House, Kingskerswell, near Newton, aged 49, Mary-Grant, wife of John Jarvis, esq.

At Cockington, Devon, aged 80, Anne, widow of George Ley, esq.

At Myhill's-terrace, Hammersmith, aged 58, Mr. Malachi Myhill, formerly of Finchingfield, Essex.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 67, Robert Christopher Parker, esq. of Greenwich.

Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 25, Capt. Wm. Henry Cecil Pechell, 77th Regt. only son of Rear-Adm. Sir George Brooke Pechell, Bart. M.P. for Brighton, by the Hon. Katharine Isabella Bisshopp, second daughter of Cecil late Lord De la Zouche. Having received his education at Harrow and at Sandhurst, he entered the army in Aug. 1848. He had served during the winter campaign in the Crimea. After the attack on the Redan on the 18th of June, he was offered by Prince Albert to be placed in his Royal Highness's regiment of Guards, but the high position he then held in the 77th, induced him to remain at the post of danger and of honour. He was unmarried, and his death leaves his cousin, George-Samuel, son of the late Capt. Samuel George Pechell, R.N. the next heir to the baronetcy.

At Grove House, Old Charlton, Jane-Simpson, youngest dau. of Walter Scott, esq. of H.M.'s Dockyard, Woolwich.

Aged 45, Stephen C. Sandes, esq. of Pyrmount. While overlooking some haymakers he was observed to go towards an adjoining well, at which he was found shortly after with his face in the water, and life quite extinct. He was second surviving son of the late Counsellor William Sandes, J.P. of Pyrmount.

Sept. 4. At Brighton, Henry Dover, esq. of Berkeley-sq. and Caston, Norfolk.

At Lyminster, Sussex, Martha-Mary, wife of the Rev. C. R. Drury.

At Matlock, Emily, wife of Mr. Richard George Horton, of Leeds, surgeon, second dau. of the late Mr. Robert Boulton, of Driffield, solicitor.

At Camborne, Cornwall, aged 65, Mr. John Jeffery, actuary at the savings bank, Redruth, since its establishment, and for upwards of half a century agent at Dolcoath Mine.

At Lea Coombe House, Axminster, the residence of her son, aged 81, Ann, widow of George Jeremy, esq. late of Guilford-st. Russell-sq.

At Brighton, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Cooke Tylden Pattenson, of Ibornden, Rector of Frinsted and Milsted, Kent.

In Hyde-park-place-west, aged 44, Eliza-Jane, wife of Col. William Prescott, Madras N. I.

At Lynmouth, Devon, aged 82, Mary, widow of the Rev. Thomas Roe, and sister of the late John Lock, esq.

In Wilton-cresc. aged 83, James Singleton, esq.

At Luneburg, Hanover, John Straker, esq. late of Jarrow Lodge, Northumb.

At the residence of her friend the Rev. J. C. Westbrook, Redbourne, Herts, aged 25, Emma Tatham, author of "The Dream of Pythagoras," and other poems; only child of George Tatham of Margate.

At St. John's-wood-road, aged 41, Matthew Wood, esq. Inspector of Mails in the General Post-office, second son of the late Wm. Wood, esq. of Dublin. He committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium, in consequence of not being confirmed in his probationary appointment of Inspector of Mails at the General Post-office. A small piece of paper was found near the body, on which was described the property of the deceased, and the money due to him by the Post-office.—Verdict, Insanity.

Sept. 5. At Camberwell, aged 54, Capt. John Henry Bell, late of the 11th Bombay N. Inf.

At Vera Cruz, aged 22, Constantine John Evans, esq. Paymaster H.M.S. Daring.

At Oldswinford, aged 62, Richard Hickman, esq. Captain Q. O. Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the counties of Worcester and Stafford.

At Gale House, Littleborough, aged 42, Jane, fourth dau. of James Macqueen, esq. of Kensington.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 67, Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Lewis Majendie, esq. of Hedingham Castle, Essex.

In Gray's-inn-terr. aged 72, Henry Osborn, esq.

Jemima, wife of the Rev. William Stevens, Vicar of Wednesfield, near Wolverhampton.

At Edinburgh, Sarah-Ingram, wife of the Right Rev. C. H. Terrot, D.D. Bishop of Edinburgh.

Sept. 6. In Weymouth-st. aged 56, Elizabeth-Harriet, wife of James Baker, esq. of H.M.'s Ordnance, Tower.

At the Vicarage, Marlborough, aged 53, Sarah-Alice, eldest dau. of the late Edward Busk, esq. of Winchmore-hill.

William Egan, esq. eldest son of John Egan, esq. of Cavendish-road-west, St. John's-wood.

At Blackheath-park, aged 53, Thomas Kettlewell, esq.

At Ventnor, I. of Wight, aged 65, Mary, relict of William Edw. Long, esq. of the Cave, Battersea.

At Croxton-park, Camb. aged 22, Mary, wife of George Onslow Newton, esq.

In Barnsbury-sq. Islington, Sarah, last surviving dau. of Thomas Parry, esq.

By suspending himself from the ventilator in a railway carriage between Nottingham and Derby, Mr. Payne, son of Doctor Payne, of Nottingham. Verdict, that deceased had destroyed himself, being at the time in an unsound state of mind.

At Ipswich Grammar School, aged 14, Henry, son of Rev. W. Singleton, Rector of Worlington.

Sept. 7. At West Brompton, London, aged 29, Robert Armstrong, esq. of Norton, near Stockton.

At Leeds, aged 82, Mr. Alderman Joshua Bower, crown and bottle-glass manufacturer. Commencing as a journeyman carpenter, he afterwards went into business for himself in a small way, and ultimately became possessed of works as a manufacturer of crown-glass, by which he raised the greater part of his fortune. He was also one of the largest toll farmers in England, having at one time nearly all the tolls between Leeds and London, some in Hants, Dorset, and Wilts, besides numerous others in various parts of the country. He was also the proprietor of extensive coal mines. He died, it is supposed, worth 100,000*l.*

In the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 24, Capt. Duncombe Frederick Butt Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, second surviving son of Major-Gen. Buckley, M.P. by Lady Catharine, only dau. of William Earl of Radnor and Lady Catharine Pelham, dau. of Henry Earl of Lincoln.

At Whittlesey, aged 70, John Burnham, esq. Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Cambridge.

Aged 28, Thomas, third son of John Duce, esq. of Great Stanmore, Middlesex.

At Malvern Wells, aged 84, Anna-Maria, widow of John Elliott, esq. of Egland.

At Wilsford, aged 54, H. Hayward, esq.

At Margate, aged 84, Thomas Kelly, esq. for 25 years Alderman of the ward of Farringdon Within.

At Queenstown, aged 10, Louisa-Mary, youngest dau. of brevet Major Charles Oldershaw, R. Eng.

At Brighton, aged 11, the Hon. William Wilmer Parsons, second son of the Earl of Rosse.

At Holcombe House, Crediton, aged 75, Daniel Tremlett, esq. for many years one of the twelve governors of Crediton Church.

At Fleetwood, Anne, widow of William Turbutt, esq. of Ogston Hall, Derbyshire, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Hen. Gladwin, of Stubbing Court.

At Lee, near Lewisham, aged 73, Maria, dau. of the late Richard Waring, esq.

Aged 14, Edward-Harding, last surviving son of William Harding Wright, esq. late of Guilford-st. Russell-sq.

Sept. 8. In Cross-st. Islington, aged 56, Miss Ann Clifton.

At Leamington, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late James Galan, esq. of Liverpool.

Mr. Hall, pawnbroker, of the corner of Union-st. and Norfolk-st. Middlesex Hospital. He committed suicide by hanging himself, within his "spout."

Aged 72, Orbell Hustler, esq. solicitor, Halstead.

At West Hall, Dorset, the widow of Lieut.-Col. King, 3rd Buffs.

At Peckham, aged 52, William Lowless, esq. of Hatton-court, Threadneedle-st. solicitor.

At Offley, Herts, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Sir Charles Gillies Payne, Bart. of Blunham House, Beds. She was the eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thelwall Salusbury, and has left issue.

At Bourdon House, Berkeley-sq. Mary, wife of J. Edmond Sheppard Symes, esq. M.D.

Sept. 9. At New Cross, Deptford, aged 66, James Boyfield, esq. son of the late William Boyfield, esq. of Dedham, Essex.

At West-hill, Wandsworth, aged 44, Mr. Robert Breeze, of that place, and of South-sq. Gray's-Inn, solicitor.

At Prestwood, aged 55, Charlotte-Margaret, wife of John H. H. Foley, esq. M.P. for East Worcestershire. Mrs. Foley was a dau. of John Gage, esq. (brother of the third Viscount Gage) by Mary, only dau. and heir of John Milbanke, esq.; was married in 1825, and has left a son, born in 1828.

Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. Richard Morris, Vicar of Eatington, Warw.

Arabella, wife of William Ponsford, esq. of Brentwood, Essex.

At Brighton, aged 83, Thomas Seagram, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 56, J. G. Stokes, esq.

In Half Moon-st. Piccadilly, aged 47, Charles Robert Walsh, esq.

Sept. 10. At Velindra House, Glam. aged 29, Anna, eldest dau. of Thomas W. Booker Blakemore, esq. M.P.

At Brighton, aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of George Child, esq.

At the Convent, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 24, Lucy, only dau. of the late Richard Payne, esq. sister of the Rev. Richard Murrell Payne, of St. Beuno's, N. Wales.

At Hedon, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Alderman Robinson.

Sept. 11. At Gorleston, Martha, wife of Capt. James Alexander Day, 37th Madras Grenadiers.

At Plympton, aged 90, William Evens, esq.

At Shirley, aged 70, Benjamin Ford, esq.

In Great Ormond-st. aged 87, John Hibbert, esq.

At Hastings, aged 84, Ralph Anthony Ironside, esq. late of Tennochside, Lanarkshire.

At Guildford, aged 75, John Mouatt, esq.

At Southwick Park, Tewkesbury, aged 44, Arth. William Shute, esq. eldest son of the late Hardwicke Shute, M.D. by the Hon. Marianne Wolfe, dau. of Arthur Lord Kilwarden.

In Tredegar-sq. Mile-end, aged 77, Mary, widow of Thomas Story, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs.

At Shutterne House, Taunton, aged 69, William Woodland, esq. banker.

Sept. 12. At Thaxted, Essex, aged 67, Surtees William Clarance, esq. late Surgeon to the Forces.

Frances, wife of Jno. Kynaston, esq. of Croom's-hill, Greenwich.

In Aldgate, aged 61, James Lake, esq. Deputy of Aldgate Ward.

In Upper Baker-st. aged 66, Amelia, fourth dau. of the late Charles Pearson, esq. of Tankerton, and Greenwich, Kent.

Aged 76, John Roughton, esq. of Coventry.

At Hastings, aged 20, Frederick P., eldest son of Frederick Ticehurst, esq.

At Rock Park, Cheshire, aged 49, Thomas Webb, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered									Births Registered.
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Aug. 25 .	558	137	113	151	35	16	1010	480	530	1540
Sept. 1 .	559	140	157	156	19	—	1031	520	511	1671
" 8 .	569	126	158	128	34	—	1015	551	464	1577
" 15 .	512	142	169	158	40	10	1031	522	509	1550
" 22 .	485	126	139	143	25	7	925	463	462	1658

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, SEPT. 21.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
76	9	35	3	28	6	45	3	48	0	43	5

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 24.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 24.	
Mutton	3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts	5,008 Calves 209
Veal	3*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	23,330 Pigs 407
Pork	3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*		

COAL MARKET, SEPT. 21.

Walls Ends, &c. 19*s.* 0*d.* to 23*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 16*s.* 9*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 59*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 58*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Aug. 26, to Sept. 25, 1855, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	71	60	30, 6	cloudy, fair	11	58	70	58	30, 6	fair
27	63	73	65	29, 99	do. do.	12	58	67	57	, 15	do. cloudy
28	68	71	57	, 87	fair	13	56	67	56	29, 96	rain, fair
29	63	77	57	30, 1	do.	14	53	57	56	, 96	do. cloudy
30	60	71	57	, 4	do.	15	57	64	56	30, 11	fair
31	60	73	57	, 24	cloudy, fair	16	61	66	61	, 6	cloudy
S 1	59	65	57	, 35	fair, cloudy	17	51	59	55	, 4	rain
2	55	62	56	, 28	cloudy	18	57	69	57	29, 98	cloudy
3	55	62	56	, 15	fair, cldy. rain	19	58	66	58	, 99	do. fair
4	54	64	56	, 1	do. do. do.	20	62	71	61	30, 11	do. do.
5	52	62	47	, 1	cldy. rn. cldy.	21	59	69	60	, 19	do.
6	49	57	51	, 26	do. fair	22	61	71	61	, 27	do.
7	48	57	47	, 28	fair	23	62	74	55	, 26	cloudy
8	47	59	51	, 15	do. cloudy	24	55	65	49	, 45	do.
9	58	65	55	, 17	do.	25	50	59	49	, 40	do.
10	58	64	56	, 10	do. cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. and Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28	215½	92⅛	91¼	92¾	4	—	231	—	17 0 pm.
29	215½	92	91⅜	92⅞	4	—	232¼	—	17 0 pm.
30	215½	92	91¼	92¾	—	—	—	27 30 pm.	—
31	216½	92	91⅛	92⅝	4 1/16	—	—	30 pm.	12 15 pm.
1	216½	91⅞	91⅛	92⅝	4	—	—	30 pm.	15 11 pm.
3	—	91¾	91⅛	92½	4 1/16	—	—	30 pm.	11 0 pm.
4	216½	91¾	90⅞	92⅜	4	—	—	27 pm.	—
5	—	91⅜	90⅝	92⅛	4 1/16	—	—	26 pm.	—
6	217½	91⅜	90¾	92⅛	—	—	—	24 pm.	—
7	—	—	90¾	92¼	—	—	—	—	10 0 pm.
8	—	—	90¾	—	—	—	—	29 pm.	—
10	—	—	91⅛	—	—	—	—	24 28 pm.	10 0 pm.
11	—	—	91⅜	—	—	—	230	27 pm.	10 13 pm.
12	—	—	90⅞	—	—	—	—	23 27 pm.	10 0 pm.
13	—	—	90⅞	—	—	—	230	26 pm.	10 0 pm.
14	—	—	90⅝	—	—	—	230	20 pm.	—
15	—	—	90⅜	—	—	—	230	16 pm.	10 0 pm.
17	—	—	90¼	—	—	—	230	20 pm.	1 7 pm.
18	—	—	90⅛	—	—	—	—	20 pm.	par. 4 pm.
19	—	—	90⅛	—	—	—	—	8 18 pm.	par. 4 pm.
20	—	—	90⅛	—	—	—	228	—	4 0 pm.
21	—	—	90⅛	—	—	—	—	15 pm.	par. 4 pm.
22	—	—	90⅛	—	—	—	228	15 pm.	1 4 pm.
24	—	—	90⅛	—	—	—	230	—	—
25	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	7 pm.	par. 2 pm.
26	—	—	89	—	—	—	228	—	4 dis. par.
27	—	—	88⅞	—	—	—	—	par.	5 1 dis.

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THE

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AND

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NOVEMBER, 1855.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The reading of Dr. Bell's interesting account of the celebration of the eleventh centenary of the martyrdom of St. Boniface, in the Gentleman's Magazine for September, reminded me of a letter lying by me from a friend in Elberfeld, dated in June last, of which the following is a literally translated extract:—

"It is a great satisfaction to me that a memorial, a very small one it is true, has, on an eminence in our town, been dedicated to St. Swithberht (Beda, H. E. v. ii.), the Anglo-Saxon apostle of our neighbourhood. What should we Germans have been without the Anglo-Saxons?"

This is strongly corroborative of what Dr. Bell states regarding the veneration in which the Anglo-Saxon missionaries are still held in Germany, both Catholic and Protestant. B. T.

Mr. Urban,—Dr. Bell (p. 386) seems to understand that my letter was an attempt at an argument against the introduction of a Classified Catalogue for the library at the British Museum. If he had read it without a strong feeling in favour of his plan, he would have perceived that I recommended a classified catalogue *in addition* to that at present in use. In that case the one would be an index to the other, a "guide to the companion, and a companion to the guide." N. R.

Mr. Urban,—My projected Illustrations, historic and genealogical, of King James's Irish Army List, 1680, are just completed; and the work will shortly be ready for delivery, at my house (48 *Summer Hill, Dublin*), to the subscribers, for whom alone it has been printed. It will extend to 1,000 pages, but be priced only ten shillings. The impression has been limited to 500 copies, of which 420 are engaged as per list. John Dalton.

Some curious particulars respecting the Bronte family, of which "Currer Bell" was the literary chief, have been published in "The Belfast Mercury." "They were natives of the county Down. The father of the authoress was Mr. Patrick Prunty, of the parish of Ahaderg, near Loughbrickland. His parents were of humble origin, but their large family were remarkable for physical strength and personal beauty. The natural quickness and intelligence of Patrick Prunty attracted the attention of the Rev. Mr. Tighe, rector of Drumgooland parish, who gave him a good education in England, and finally procured him a curacy in Wales. In his new sphere he was not unmindful of his family claims, for he settled 20*l.* per annum on his mother. Prunty was the name which the family bore in their own neighbourhood of the county Down. The patron of Mr. Patrick Prunty, disliking the name, requested him to take that of Bronte, from the fanciful idea that the Greek word *Bronte* would appositely signify the singular quickness and intelligence of his intellect. After Mr. Bronte had assumed the duties of his clerical office, he married, and the issue of that marriage were the three gifted women who delighted the reading world under the titles of Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell."

Mr. Urban,—Allow a word of observation on the statement in your last month's Magazine respecting the late Mr. Joseph Hume and the Duke of Kent. As is too often the case with injudicious eulogists, if it proves anything it proves too much.

The debts of the late Duke of Kent were not paid in full. Compositions were accepted by most of the creditors; and it was an injustice to them if any balance was left in the hands of Mr. Hume or his co-trustees. At all events, it would be strange if, after the lapse of thirty-five years from the duke's death in 1820, Mr. Hume in his latter days should have had occasion to communicate to the Queen the existence of a considerable balance due to the estate of her honoured father. And it appears still stranger that Mr. Hume, who from the position he had attained should have known better, should have presumed to address a letter direct to Her Majesty. Much less can it be believed that he and some dozen other persons had made themselves personally responsible for the duke's debts; and no credit whatever can be attached to the astounding intimation that Mr. Hume was on *good terms* with the Queen.

The anecdote concludes with a like assertion that Mr. Hume the Radical was on *good terms* also with the Duke of Kent. Now it so happens that he first introduced himself to the duke as an uncompromising Tory, in which character he was brought into Parliament in 1812 for Weymouth, as the purchaser of one of the seats for that borough, on the recommendation of the Duke of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover. Yours, &c. F. R. S.

In J. B.'s paper, "The Growth of London," some corrections were overlooked. In p. 381, second column, inverted commas are omitted after "in Scrowp's place," and before "one fayre house;" so that there seems to be but one quotation, whereas there are two. Also at last line but two, "acted up" should be "acted upon." Also in note on p. 382 "it" should be inserted between "bring" and "within."

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

QUEENS UNQUEENED.

Les reines ont etés vues pleurant comme de simples personnes.

CHATEAUBRIAND.

QUEENS, says Chateaubriand, in the above motto, have been seen weeping like common women. Why not? Happy for them that they have one thing in common with women generally—the privilege of tears. It is a privilege which the sisterhood have often converted into a perilous weapon, and many a king, and many a commoner, have yielded to tears what smiles could never win.

We associate tears with misfortune; but as loss of greatness is not invariably a calamity, so has it often been accepted with no other resistance or reproof than a vain sigh. Such of our queens, and I include good Mrs. Cromwell among them,—such of our queens as have lived to exchange the sceptre for the distaff have been dignifiedly resigned or cheerfully submissive. They appear to have accepted the sentiment in Marlowe's Jew of Malta, and to have been perfectly aware that

> Things past recovery
> Are hardly cur'd by exclamation.

Of the queens-consort of England, always including brave and buxom Mrs. Cromwell, wife of as sovereign a master as ever dated a decree from an English palace, not less than fourteen lived to see themselves unqueened. Of these, five voluntarily descended from the royal estate to re-marry in a degree below them. Two were divorced. Three died in exile. Two voluntarily cloistered themselves up, and one was imprisoned in spite of herself. Mrs. Cromwell was by no means treated like a lady by those at whose mercy she lay; while Caroline of Brunswick, like Sophia Dorothea, never shared the throne of her husband, and therefore neither princess is included in my roll of fourteen unqueened queens. They were simply crownless consorts, and they stand alone, enjoying a sorry distinction.

Our queens who passed from the sides of their deceased lords to wed with men less in degree than the defunct Cæsar, were Adelicia of Louvaine, relict of Henry the First; Isabella of Angouleme, the widow of John; Isabella of Valois, who had been the little sister rather than wife of the luckless Richard the Second; Katharine of Valois, who took as successor to her late lord, Henry the Fifth, honest Owen Tudor; and Katharine Parr, who, having grown sick of administering lotions and applying poultices to the legs of Henry the Eighth, was glad to seek repose, and disappointed not to find it, on the bosom of Sir Thomas Seymour, the great Lord Admiral. The above record may be amended by stating that the second husband of Adelicia of Louvaine was Sir William de Albini, a gentleman who bore the rather impressive surname of "Strong-i'-th'-arm," or *Fortenbras;* Isabella of Angouleme remarried with a gentleman "spacious in the possession of dirt," a Sir Hugh de Lusignan; and her charming namesake of Valois, not stooping quite so low, became Duchess of Orleans, and was as miserable under a coronet as beneath a crown.

Let us glance, briefly, at these royal ladies who voluntarily made sacrifice of their dowager-royalty. It may be said of them that their first matches were matters of constraint, their second were more in consequence of

their own tastes and of the force of honest wooing. They were not so fickle as Lucy Percy, Countess of Carlisle, who was faithless alike in love and loyalty, was with the crown to-day and the commonwealth to-morrow, and slumbered with equal satisfaction in the arms of royalist Strafford, or on the bosom of republican Pym.

As the condition of these ladies regards us only in its uncrowned capacity, we need to touch but lightly upon the earlier portions of their respective histories. ADELICIA, the Fair Maid of Brabant, was as proud as a princess had a right to be in whose veins ran the blood of Charlemagne. She was the second wife of Henry the First, who became so addicted to swearing, after the death of his first consort Matilda, and the destruction of his children at sea, that, to relieve himself and those around him from the peculiar and little agreeable expression of his grief, he was counselled to marry "Alix la belle," as she is called by some of her contemporaries. The king consented, the marriage was celebrated in the year 1120, and luckily, as political matters then stood, it brought no heirs to the inheritance of Henry. During the fifteen years of its continuance, Adelicia enjoyed moderate happiness, and was sufficiently proud of her husband to project a completion of his biography, as the work of her widowhood. But, like some other widows, meeting with more grateful solace, she forgot her old sorrows, and gave up the biographical vocation with an alacrity that was quite remarkable.

Who knows pleasant Wilton knows a more than ordinarily pleasant place. There Adelicia wore her earliest weeds; but she was lady too of Arundel Castle, the possession of which alone, it is popularly said, carries with it an earl's coronet. Castle and *chatelaine* soon attracted the eyes of the strong-headed William de Albini, Lord of Buckenham, and the warmth of his wooing soon dried what tears may be supposed to have lingered on the lids of Adelicia. The lovers were speedily plighted, but not so speedily wed. Three years were allowed to intervene between the demise of the royal husband and the second marriage with the knight. Meanwhile, the latter visited Paris, and was so attractive a gentleman that he won the regards of another Adelicia, the queen dowager of France. That lively lady was bold enough to woo the knight; but the cup-bearer of England excused himself, on the ground that he was engaged to a mistress of equal rank, then awaiting him in her bower at Arundel. Three years after the death of the royal "Beauclerc," Adelicia and William the cup-bearer were espoused, and two persons were made supremely happy. Adelicia became a country lady, and kept such a quiet house that there was little to vary the routine of the course, save the *nearly* annual arrival of the "monthly nurse." Seven times, during the eleven years which this second marriage lasted, did that eminent official render successful service, and gave first welcome into this bustling world to four sons and three daughters.

Adelicia never condescended to visit the court of Stephen; but that prompt-spirited and ill-appreciated monarch once paid a sudden and unwelcome visit to the castle of Adelicia. She was entertaining there her step-daughter Matilda; and Stephen, very naturally concluding that there was peril to his throne when such a claimant as "Maud" was holding intercourse with her father's second wife, demanded the surrender of her person. The demand had weight given to it by the presence of an armed force; but Adelicia, nothing daunted, protested that it was shameful thus for two ladies so related to be annoyed, and declared that the required surrender would never be made but under compulsion. Ultimately there was a compromise, and, the visit over, Matilda was escorted by Stephen's own guard to Bristol.

At the age of forty-eight, Adelicia took a step which astonished the unmarried ladies of England, who longed to have castles of their own, or rather under lords. She had a brother who was a monk in the monastery of Afflingium, in Flanders; and to the nunnery connected with his monastery Adelicia herself retired,—her husband cheerfully consenting. Had a shadow fallen upon the household at Arundel? Was the knight "gay,"

or the lady ill-tempered? Record does not enlighten us. We only know that, quiet as Adelicia was, she would occasionally mix herself up with the political questions of her time; and we suspect that William, her husband, compelled her to observe a silence thereupon, especially in his presence. Did she leave him because she could not speak her mind? Was he content to lose her rather than listen to it? Something of this may be the case, for the Lion of Louvaine, adopted by William, has been a tongueless lion since the period in question, and remains so to this day on the shield of the Howards, lords of Arundel.

The second unqueened queen, ISABELLA of ANGOULEME, was of the class of strong-minded women. John first beheld her in France, when she was betrothed to Hugh de Lusignan, and, as she happened to please that contemptible monarch, he forthwith carried her off, little loath. He was but a scurvy husband, despite his admiration; and ladies will feel nothing but scorn for him when they hear that the beautiful Isabella of Angouleme never asked for a moidore to pay a milliner's bill, without being churlishly refused, or having to endure a "scene." John, indeed, was by no means gentle in any of his ways; but he was jealous, and exceedingly unpleasant in the demonstration of his jealousy. Thus, two gentleman having paid some courteous attention to Isabella (nothing of any moment; perhaps offered her some hypocras, and conversed with her while she sipped it), the king had them both killed the same night; and when Isabella retired to her dormitory she was prepared for pleasant sleep by the sight of the two bodies hanging above her bed. When John himself passed violently away, Isabella only wept for fashion's sake. At that time her old lover Hugh was betrothed to her own little daughter. Isabella was still a fine woman, and a clever one. She posted to France, had an interview with her old adorer, talked to him of old times, convinced him that she was worth a dozen such dolls as her daughter, and forthwith married him, without the privity or consent of the King of England her son. The latter, Henry the Third, a precocious boy, some fourteen years old was delighted at the opportunity this step afforded him to deprive his mother of her dowry. He stripped her of every possession upon which he could lay his hands; and then urgently implored the pope to do him the little favour of excommunicating his mother. The family quarrel was not adjusted without difficulty; but Isabella called Heaven to witness, as married widows are apt to do, that she was induced to accept a second husband, not for her own pleasure, but for the sake of her darling boy. The peace that was within her reach was destroyed by her own ambition. The Countess de la Marche, as she was called, was, like a dowager-duchess who marries a major, for ever descanting on her former greatness: and she was permanently mortified that pert princesses took precedence of *her* who had been a crowned queen. By quarrels with the King of France, her husband lost all his landed property, and Henry the Third suffered ingloriously by intermeddling in the fray. Finally, the saint-king Louis received them into his grace; whereupon the La Marches made an attempt upon his life by poison. The lady, perhaps, alone was implicated, but she put a bold face upon the matter; and, when a sort of trial was proceeding without her presence, she would impudently trot her palfrey up to the court door, and inquire how they were getting on. It was on one of these occasions that she caught sight of a witness whom she thought had been otherwise disposed of. Before he had given *his* evidence, she had pushed her pony safely beneath the portals of the sanctuary of Fontevraud, a refuge from which she never again issued, for she found a grave within its walls.

And now we come to the pretty little ISABELLA of VALOIS, the daughter of Charles the Sixth of France. This princess was married to our Richard the Second, when the bride was scarcely nine years of age, and the bridegroom was about four times as much. Richard espoused her for the sake of the alliance with France; and he treated her paternally, petting her like a lamb, giving her sweetmeats, and telling her fairy-tales. He was fond of the child, and *she* of the

gentle and [illegible] When he [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of Bedford [illegible] a kiss upon her brow that was impressed with the profound [illegible] of a father, separating perhaps for ever, in a beloved daughter. It was with the [illegible] of a child that Isabella expressed his [illegible] and after death [illegible] on him so terribly, and she was taken back to France. It was long before she would lay down the trappings of her woe, or allow her young heart to be consoled for the loss of her old protector. Questions of state, however, again made of her a wife. In 1436, when she was only in her fourteenth year, her hand was given to Charles, the Poet Duke of Orleans, then only eleven years of age. Three years subsequently, she gave birth to a daughter, and at the same time yielded up her own life,—that brief life, the happier for its brevity.

Of Katharine of Valois, if Shakspere has not enlightened us much upon her early calamities, he has been over-liberal in showing how she was, or was not, wooed by the conquering Henry the Fifth. The very honeymoon of this royal pair was obscured by the smoke and affected by the thunders of the battle-field. The married life of Henry and Katharine, its incidents, its glories, and its woes, need not here be recapitulated. Henry had conquered France: its crown was the dower of Katharine; and how strange the result! England was soon after stripped of her possessions in France; the son of Henry lost his life and the crown of England; and the throne was ultimately occupied by a descendant of the French princess Katharine through her marriage with Owen Tudor, a brewer of Beaumaris! Our English line had been unjust to, and triumphant over, France and Wales; but, in the person of Henry the Seventh, the descendant of the Welsh Owen and the Gallic Katharine ascended the English throne, and the sovereignty of England was transferred in this case, indeed, "with a vengeance."

Owen Tudor was a brewer, according to tradition, but, being Welsh, he was in no want of a lineage. He was descended from the mountain-prince Theodore, whose corrupted appellation of Tudor became even a name to the reigning sovereigns. His father, the younger son of a younger son, carried a shield in the service of the Bishop of Bangor,—for even in those days bishops stood in need of some protection. The father of Owen fell into some trouble through the small matter of slaying a man, and being obliged, with his wife, to fly for it, Owen may be said to have been born in a very vagabond condition. However, he had Owen Glendower for a godfather, was, of course, brought up to live by the sword, and he thwacked so lustily with it at Agincourt, that Henry the Fifth made him a "squire;" and, in course of time, Henry's queen first saw him mounting guard at Windsor, over the cradle of a child (Henry VI.), who was cursed that he did not die in it.

When the queen was first sensible of an interest in the handsome guardsman is not known: but she had not long been queen dowager when Owen, who was famous for "making a leg," was summoned to dance before the court at Windsor. In doing so, with more zeal than caution, he slipped, and fell into the queen's lap, and Katharine excused the lapse of manliness with such graceful emphasis, that her ladies, as the favour increased, warned her against such degradation, and qualified poor Owen as an awkward savage, who had no more ancestry than Melchizedek. When the enrapt queen dowager noticed this alleged fault in his pedigree to the Welsh guardsman, the latter not only declared that he was a gentleman by descent, but had no lack of gentle relatives to keep him in countenance. "Up with a brace of them to court, Owen," said the queen; and in a month the descendant of Theodore introduced two of his cousins. They were gigantic young fellows, with long names, about as stout and accomplished as a couple of "navvies," save that they could not speak English. Welsh was their only tongue, and nobody was able to dispute with them upon the question of their genealogy. Katharine was content, and Owen was clearly gentleman enough to be gazetted as "clerk of her wardrobe." Without entering into details as a foundation for such a

course, a law was soon after passed, denouncing terrible penalties against any man who should dare to marry a queen dowager without the consent of the king and council. Owen and Katharine smiled: they were already married; but when, where, how, by whom, or in what company, has never been ascertained. Suspicion seems to have been slowly aroused by the successive birth of three sons; but as the queen dowager chose to observe some measure of concealment, and to make very little remark, whatever was thought, little was said; and the clerk of the wardrobe continued to serve her majesty in all things pertaining to his office. Time went on, and a little princess, Margaret, had just breathed, been baptized, and died, when Katharine was suddenly immured in the convent at Bermondsey, and Owen clapped into Newgate. This blow killed the queen dowager, principally because it was attended by the separation from her of her children. She speedily died, bequeathing a hope to her son that he would act "according to his noble discretion, and her intents." He probably did both, by his subsequent care of her three sons. Meanwhile, Owen broke prison, fled to Wales, was enticed up to London on safe-conduct, very hesitatingly quitted sanctuary at Westminster to hold an interview with the king, and finally effected a reconciliation. He was, however, recaptured without the king's knowledge, and after again and again breaking prison, with the dexterity of Jack Sheppard, and with little respect for the body of his gaoler, king Henry once more became his friend, and appointed him, like a worn-out soldier, park-keeper in the royal demesne at Denbigh. Two of the sons of Katharine and Owen were ennobled. Edmund was named Earl of Richmond, and Henry married him to Margaret Beaufort, the heiress of the house of Somerset. It was their son who picked up and wore the crown which the usurping but able Richard dropped on the field at Bosworth. The second son, Jasper, was created Earl of Pembroke; and Owen, the third, as a sort of scapegoat, was compelled to be a monk. Henry found faithful servants in his "left-handed" relatives. Edmund indeed died early; but Jasper fought nobly on the Lancastrian side in the wars of the Roses: and the elder Owen left his park-keeping to take up arms on the same side. Less fortunate than Jasper, the Yorkists captured the old soldier, and beheaded him in the market-place at Hereford. Awaiting a monument, the loose-covered stone coffin of Katharine remained in Westminster Abbey unburied until the year 1793. The body could be seen by those who would disburse a brace of copper coins for the enjoyment of such a sight. Samuel Pepys, at the cost of twopence, kissed the lips that had been kissed by Henry of Monmouth; and many of our fathers, at as small an outlay, have pinched the cheek that had once been pressed by the conqueror at Agincourt.

Katharine Parr was the wife of many husbands. She was a learned young lady, with some sprinkling of royal blood in her; and was wooed by Lord Scrope, married to Lord Borough, and became a widow before she had completed her fifteenth year. Neville lord Latimer admired her, her understanding, and her needlework, and forthwith espoused her, to speedily leave her again a widow. The handsome Sir Thomas Seymour, most gallant of admirals, next offered himself for the acceptance of this accomplished young lady, but his pretensions were set aside by the irresistible courtship of a king who had divorced two wives, beheaded two more, and killed a fifth by his cruelty. She had no choice, but to take thankfully the terrible gift imposed upon her; and Katharine became the last and the luckiest, and perhaps the wisest, of the wives of Henry. She was a tender mother to his children, an incomparable nurse to himself, and was so esteemed by him that she only *nearly* lost her head. She had touched upon religious questions, and probably, had not the king recollected that it would be difficult for him to find her match at rubbing in a lotion, all her submissiveness would not have saved her from the scaffold. What a happy woman she must have been when she again became a widow, and her old lover, Seymour, once more came with the offer of his hand. Katharine accepted it because she thought that

there was not only a hand but a heart in it. What a jovial wooing must that have been when Seymour hurried down to Katharine's suburban palace on Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, and beneath the trees in the secluded garden there persuaded her that he had remained a bachelor for her sake, and induced her to consent to wed him, before her royal husband was well buried at Windsor! The lovers had to keep the matter secret for a good half-year. At the end of that time, weary, perhaps, of the little restraint which they were compelled to observe, Seymour addressed a note to the Princess Mary, praying for permission to marry with the queen-dowager. Mary replied with a fair admixture of dignity, satire, and good humour. She affected to believe that interference in such matters little became her as a maiden; presumed to imagine that Katharine herself might have too lively a recollection of whose spouse she had been, to care to wed with an inferior mate; and finally left the enamoured pair to follow their own inclinations, as she very well knew they had already done, with her blessing or good wishes upon any conclusion which they might honestly arrive at. The private marriage was soon after made public, and Seymour, with his fine person, heavy embroidery, and light head, had no further occasion to creep to the postern at Chelsea by sunrise, and leave it again, all his day's wooing completed, by seven o'clock P.M.

The marriage was not a happy one; and the first trouble was about money. The Protector Somerset, brother of Seymour, withheld the ex-queen's jewels, and sub-let her lands, to the great disgust of the bridegroom, who, with marital complacency, looked upon these things as his own. Further, Katharine was made to feel her altered condition by the proud Duchess of Somerset, who refused any longer to bear the train of one who was now only her sister-in-law, wife of her husband's younger brother. The haughty duchess talked of teaching "Lady Seymour" better manners, and, in short, the two ladies kept up so unwearied a quarrel that all people prophesied that ill would come of it. The brothers themselves were at as bitter antagonism as their wives.

It was not a very godly house which Katharine kept at Chelsea; but this circumstance was not exactly Katharine's fault. She had resident with her the Princess Elizabeth, then a lively young lady in her sixteenth year. At first, the ex-queen encouraged her husband to rather boisterous play with that by no means reluctant young lady. But she grew jealous as she found the play running to extremities which she had not contemplated. From romping in the garden, the admiral and Elizabeth got to romping and hiding in the house. Thus we hear of tickling-matches, and a world of consequent laughter and screaming. Seymour grew so fond of this sport that he would rush into Elizabeth's sleeping-chamber ere she had risen, tickle her till she was speechless, and then kiss her to keep her from complaining. Occasionally she would conceal herself, or her attendants would remonstrate, whereupon he would revenge himself by chasing, tickling, and embracing the maids. Altogether, such a household was a scandal to Chelsea, and Katharine did well when she got rid of Elizabeth, and, with Lady Jane Grey in her company, went down to Gloucestershire to inhabit Sudeley Castle. Her chief occupations here were in making splendid preparations for the little heir that had been promised her by the star-readers, and in observing a grave demeanour. She had prayers twice a-day, to the great disgust of her husband, whose union with her in this respect was as ill-assorted as would have been a marriage between Lord Chesterfield and Lady Huntingdon. While Parkhurst was reading prayers, Seymour was winking at the dairy-maids, and poor Katharine was sorely vexed at the ungodliness of her mate. At length a girl was born, shaming the soothsayers, and bringing death to her mother. That mother left all she possessed to her very graceless spouse, with some hints, natural to a wife who had been so tried, that such generosity on her part was more than he deserved. And so ended the year-and-a-half's unqueened condition of Katharine Parr. In another half-year the admiral himself had passed under the axe of the executioner, his

brother the Protector having driven him thereto under the double persuasion that Seymour was a very bad man, and that Somerset was virtuous enough to be his heir. Latimer appears to have thought so too, for he said as much, or rather much more, in a sermon before King Edward, for which he has been censured by Milton and Miss Strickland, each of whom seems to have forgotten that Seymour was the greatest libertine in England, and that Latimer had good ground for the hard truths uttered by him.

Let me add a word of little Mary Seymour, the only child of Katharine and the admiral. By her mother's forgetfulness and her father's treason, the poor, tender orphan found herself stripped of her inheritance. Her relatives, however, exhibited a great alacrity, not to serve her, but to cast the little burthen each upon the other. The only reluctance they felt was in extending charity to her. She was grudgingly entertained by a harsh grandmother, and was scurvily treated by a close-fisted uncle. But, amid the trials of a gloomy youth-time, the little bud went on growing into full bloom, till finally attracting the eyes and affections of one who cared for her far more than any kinsman, the daughter of Queen Katharine married a Sir Edward Bushel, and settled quietly down into (we hope) a happy country lady. The grave of her mother at Sudeley has been disturbed more than once; but Death has conferred upon the unconscious queen a crown of his own—and yet, not Death, but Life. The irresistible ivy has penetrated into the royal coffin, and wound a verdant coronet about the brows of her who sleeps therein.

Our *divorced queens* were wives of the same husband, Henry VIII. The two whose divorces were not made complete by the axe were Katharine of Arragon and Anne of Cleves, women as opposite in character as they were in attractions. When, after a union of more than twenty years, Katharine was ordered by her imperious husband one June morning of 1531 to quit Windsor, she obeyed without fear as to worse following. When Anne of Cleves, in 1546, after less than half a year of wedded life, was informed that she had outgrown her consort's liking, she was prostrated with terror. Katharine retired to Ampthill, and concerned herself about the education and welfare of that daughter, Mary, whom she was not permitted to see even when ill. Anne still kept court at Richmond, and there had this same Mary for her little companion. When the divorce of Katharine and Henry was completed in 1533, the former refused to accept the conclusion, scorned to be called Princess Dowager of Wales, and, refusing the title given to her of the king's beloved sister, declared that she was nothing less than his lawful wife, and would receive no service at the hands of her attendants but what were offered to her as queen. Not so the Flemish lady. She returned thanks for every indignity; resigned greatness with alacrity; stripped herself of her titles with eagerness; was extremely grateful for a pension granted to her as the first lady in the land, after the royal family; and sent back her wedding-ring to Henry with such a quick and joyful obedience as to rather nettle the monarch, who thought much of his own merits, and considered himself an Adonis not to be resigned without a sigh.

The Spanish princess, leaving Ampthill, spent some months at insalubrious Buckden, where she led a monastic life, worked like Dorcas, spoke of Anne Boleyn with pity, looked after the poor, and was beloved by the people. When she desired to remove from Buckden, she was peremptorily ordered to reside at Fotheringay. The latter place was less healthy than the former, and she intimated that she would never go thither unless she were dragged there by ropes. Of course Suffolk and the other ministers of Henry's will called her the most pestilently obstinate woman they had ever encountered. But she was too much for them, and they were fain to agree to a compromise, and the unqueened lady, protesting the while that she alone was queen and wife in England, was sent to Kimbolton. Once there, as much of vengeance was inflicted on her as Henry could well fling at the only woman in the world, save his mother, for whom he entertained a grain of esteem. He detained her garments,

diminished her annuity, paid the decreased allowance irregularly, dismissed half her servants, stole her jewels, imprisoned her priests, and burned her confessor. She bore all, not without remonstrance or protest, but still with dignity; and when she died, in 1537, she left behind her a memory which Henry himself could not blacken, but of which he would have despoiled her if he had been able. Failing in this, he defrauded her heirs, by seizing as much of her property as he could lay his lawless hands on.

Matters went quite otherwise with the placid ANNE OF CLEVES. She did all she could to meet the wishes of her ex-husband, renounced family and country, and became an English lady with landed property. Henry was so delighted, that, instead of executing her, he paid her cozy little evening visits, even after he had married her successor, and the divorced pair had merry little suppers together, and abundance of jollity. Still Henry could not entirely give up the indulgence of certain foibles, and, being in too charming a humour to kill his ex-wife, he only beheaded Cromwell and burned Barnes, who had counselled him to marry her. Against this proceeding Anne had nothing to say, but continued to entertain Henry whenever he chose to look in upon her at Richmond, until Henry himself ceased to visit her, owing to the jokes made by the lady's-maids, and the reports that went floating about touching the issue of such pleasant meetings. Anne was still resigned; the same resignation was evinced by her when she heard of Henry's death. She then removed to the old palace at Chelsea, and there and at one or two country residences she spent her time in the exercise of good housewifery, enlivening her dull hours by private cooking. Like the old Duchess of Orleans, she had a delicate stomach, that could only be set right by sausages; and, like Caroline of Brunswick, when in Italy, she could eat with double relish the dish which she had herself cooked. Anne died, as she had lived, placidly, and in a matter-of-fact way, at Chelsea, in 1557. She made no parade of sentiment, and appeared to be desirous of passing away without making or exciting remark. She had appeared occasionally at young Edward's court, but she had not been seen in public since the coronation of Mary, to which ceremony she and the Princess Elizabeth rode in the same coach. The Lady Anne caused more "talk" after death than she had done living, for, by her will, it was found that Cromwell's Protestant princess had become a professed Papist.

The cloistered queens hardly come into the category of unqueened ladies, for honours little short of what was due to royalty, and greater than were usually paid in convents, appear to have been rendered to them. I have said that Mrs. Cromwell was as good a queen and ex-queen as any of them. When she fled, after the downfall of her son Richard, she carried off a few valuables, to which the Crown laid claim, as "his Majesty's goods," and seized without ceremony at a fruiterer's warehouse in Thames-street.

But it is time to end my gossiping record. I will only add, that there have been not only queens unqueened by marriage, but many royal marriages which must have increased the number of heraldic anomalies. Thus Charlemagne had two consorts, but neither of them was raised to the rank of empress; and Mary Stuart, the widow of Francis II. married two gentlemen, neither of whom was king. The mother of Francis I., Louisa of Savoy, in her widowhood, espoused Rabaudange, her own *maitre d'hotel;* and Queen Elizabeth would have been very glad of an excuse to marry *her* own Master of the Horse. But these could not be described as such *mesalliances* as kings have entered into. Thus Christian IV. of Denmark married Christina Monck, and made her Duchess of Holstein; and Frederick IV. made a queen of the "demoiselle" Ravenalm. Denmark affords other examples, and that very recently, of similar connections. Victor Amadeus too espoused a Marchioness of St. Sebastian; and similar instances might be cited from other countries; but this would be commencing a new subject, and going beyond the limits of that connected with unqueened queens.

J. DORAN.

THE DUTCH CRITICS OF THE 16TH, 17TH, AND 18TH CENTURIES.

(*Continued from p.* 356.)

WE have now to review the labours of another family of learned men.

JOHN FREDERIC GRONOVIUS was born at Hamburg in A.D. 1613, and, after travelling in Germany, Italy, and France, was made Professor of Belles-Lettres at the university of Deventer. He was elected to a chair at Leyden in 1658, which he filled with great distinction, and died there in 1671. He has left a considerable number of works, but is best known in the learned world for his annotations on classic authors, and especially for his excellent editions of Seneca, Plautus, Livy, Tacitus, Aulus Gellius, and Phædrus. These literary labours alone are sufficient to entitle him to the grateful remembrance of all modern scholars.

His second son, LAWRENCE THEODORE, died at rather an early age, but not before he had left memorials of his learning, especially some notes and emendations on the Pandects, and a treatise published in the great collection of his brother.

JAMES GRONOVIUS, eldest son of John Frederic, was esteemed one of the most learned men of his age. He was born Oct. 20, 1645, at Deventer, and, after acquiring the rudiments of his education in that town, studied at Leyden, under his father in both places, and made the most extraordinary progress. In 1670 he came to England, and visited the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, making at the same time the acquaintance of Pococke the traveller, Bishop Pearson, and the famous Meric Casaubon, who indeed died in his arms. Gronovius consulted some of the principal MSS. of the English libraries, and afterwards went to Paris, where Thevenot, d'Herbelot the Orientalist, and other *savans*, welcomed his arrival. From hence he accompanied the Dutch ambassador to Madrid, and afterwards visited Italy, where the Grand Duke of Tuscany appointed him to a valuable professorship in the university of Pisa. After staying two years in this place, he went to Venice, and from that city returned home, when he received a professorship at Leyden. On taking possession of his new chair, he made so admirable a discourse in Latin that the curators of the university immediately gave him an addition of 400 florins to his salary. He was afterwards made geographer to the university; and, though repeated offers of chairs at Padua, Venice, &c. were made to him, he refused to accept of any other office, and he ultimately died at Leyden in 1716. The great fault of this eminent man was his want of temper in conducting literary controversy; and in this respect he carried out one of the most striking errors of the literary world of that date to a most unjustifiable extent. Like his father, he was an indefatigable commentator, and we have editions by him of Herodotus, Polybius, Macrobius, Arrian, Tacitus, Pomponius Mela, Suetonius, Quintus Curtius, Ammianus Marcellinus, &c. which, together with his numerous literary treatises, would constitute him a critic and a scholar of the first order; but his great work is his Thesaurus Græcarum Antiquitatum, in 13 vols. folio: an immense compilation, which is the standard book of its kind. It was undertaken in imitation of the similar production of Grævius, and is the chief monument of his literary reputation.

JOHN GEORGE GRÆVIUS was one of the most learned men of the 17th century, and one of the most laborious in an age when men of learning did not spare their time and their labour. He was born on Jan. 29, 1632, at Naumbourg, where his family lived in an independent condition, and in 1650 was sent to the university of Leipsic, where he studied under John Stanchius, his mother's kinsman. For two years he stayed at Deventer, studying under John Frederic Gronovius, who had induced him to abandon the pursuit of jurisprudence for that of polite literature; and from thence he removed to Leyden and Amsterdam, in which capital he became converted from the Lutheran to the Calvinistic religion. In 1656, being then in only the twenty-fourth year of his age, he was appointed professor at Duisburg,

by the Elector of Brandenburg; but two years afterwards he succeeded Gronovius at Deventer, on the removal of the latter to Leyden. In 1661 he was named Professor of Eloquence at Utrecht, and twelve years afterwards filled the chair of history and politics in the same university. Here he remained till his death, on Jan. 11, 1703, notwithstanding that he was often pressed by foreign powers, such as the Elector Palatine and the Republic of Venice, to accept more lucrative posts at Heidelberg or Padua. Out of eighteen children only one son and four daughters survived their father; but his other productions remained and still remain as imperishable memorials of his learning and diligence. The great works by which his name is known to modern scholars are the Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum, in twelve folio volumes, and the Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italiæ, in three folio volumes. The first comprises a collection of the best treatises then extant upon the subject of Roman antiquities, specially so called, or as referring to the Roman empire generally—to its government, its manners, &c.; the other is a similar compilation, referring to certain populations of Italy. These works form the basis of our knowledge upon these subjects, and are the standard books of reference. In addition to these Grævius gave to the learned world numerous good editions of ancient authors, including Sallust, Cicero's Epistles, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Cæsar, &c.; and he assisted Gruter in editing his great collection of inscriptions. He kept up an active correspondence with most of the literary celebrities of his times, and was remarkable for the general kindness and amenity of his character. Among other works he had begun an History of William III. of England, and had brought it down to 1672.

The family that bore the name of Vossius, so distinguished in the republic of letters, was descended from John Vossius, of Ruremond, who was obliged to retire into the palatinate, in order that he might hold his opinions as a Protestant unmolested, and who, after studying theology at Heidelberg, was made pastor of a church in the neighbourhood of that university. From hence, however, he was obliged to remove, on the Elector Louis requiring all the clergymen of his dominions to profess the opinions of Luther, as opposed to those of Calvin, and he therefore came into Holland, where he became a member of the university of Leyden, and ultimately died pastor at Dordrecht, A.D. 1585. He appears to have been a man of respectable acquirements, but not greatly distinguished in the literary world. Probably his ministerial duties left him little time for study; but whatever may have been his own difficulties he had the good sense to remove all in his power from the career of his son, Gerard John, who lived to become one of the most eminent men of his times.

Gerard John Vossius was born at his father's house near Heidelberg in the spring of 1577. He commenced his academical studies at Dordrecht, graduated in 1598 as Master of Arts and Doctor in Philosophy at Leyden: and the year after was appointed Rector of the Classes at his old university, being then only twenty-two years of age. In 1602 he married his first wife, who gave him three sons; on her death he married again, and had a second family of three sons and two daughters. Vossius had now entered into the full career of university studies and theological disputes, which were always virulent in Holland: he took the Arminian side of the question, and was much persecuted and annoyed by his adversaries throughout the remainder of his life. He had been appointed Rector of the States College at Leyden; and in 1618, when religious disputes were at the highest, published his History of Pelagianism. This celebrated work brought on him a storm of persecution, in consequence of which he was deprived of his university appointments; universities in Holland, as well as in other countries, being then, as now, fond of voting themselves infallible in theological matters, and silencing their opponents whom they cannot refute;—and he was not allowed to teach in the university, until in 1622, upon a promise of suspending hostilities on his part, the curators of the university summoned up courage enough to appoint him Professor of Eloquence and History. Two years

after this period, or at all events in 1624, we find the university of Cambridge opened to him through the liberality of Fulke Greville Lord Brooke, who wished to found in it a Professorship of History, and offered the first appointment of the Chair to Gerard John Vossius. The negociation was carried on by the means of Sir Dudley Carleton, then English ambassador to the States General; and it might probably have ended in the acceptance of Vossius, had not Mr. Doublet, a friend of his, who was then travelling in Italy, and knew English society well, dissuaded him from the project. The reasons of dissuasion were that the English, however much they might admire talent in foreigners, were too jealous and too proud of themselves to admit of his being domiciled in England, and that he would ultimately find such a post one of trouble and harassing care. It is curious to remark that the salary then offered was 100*l.* a-year, and a house worth 20*l.* a-year; and it may be observed that no such professorship was founded at Cambridge until the time of George I., a chair that has since been honoured by the talents of such men as the Poet Gray, and its late possessor, Professor Smyth. In 1624 Vossius published his Treatise on the Greek Historians, and three years afterwards that on the Latin Historians, dedicating the latter work to the Duke of Buckingham and the university of Cambridge. In 1629 Vossius came over to England, accompanied by his sons Denys and Matthew; and his reception both by the king and the learned world was worthy of his great reputation. Laud, who had long been his correspondent, welcomed him heartily, and Charles offered him a prebend in Canterbury cathedral, with leave to enjoy it although resident in Holland.

The city of Amsterdam founded a sort of university, and prevailed on Vossius to put himself at the head of this institution in 1631; but from this time he became subject to bad health, and had the misfortune to lose several of his children, especially his eldest daughter in 1638, by which his happiness was nearly destroyed. Numerous works on grammar and theological subjects continued to issue from his pen; but he gradually sank under his infirmities, and expired after a violent attack of erysipelas on March 17, 1649, aged seventy-two. He had applied himself with great diligence to the examination and compilation of ecclesiastical history; he was to have undertaken an enlarged edition of the Annals of Cardinal Baronius: and for one of his works on Gentile Theology and Christian Physiology, dedicated to the Clergy of England, he received the solemn thanks of the university of Oxford; a proof of the wide chasm of doctrine that must then have existed between Oxford and Leyden. His Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ was not published until after his death; and the French critic, Menage, asserts that he was much indebted in its compilation to the unacknowledged labours of other authors, but this accusation appears not to have been substantiated. He was the friend and correspondent of all the most eminent literary men of his own country, especially of Grotius; but he appears to have had warmer friends and admirers in England than in Holland, probably on account of the harmony that subsisted between his theological tenets and those of the Church of England. He was a hard reader, and a quick writer; he used to work late at night, and, on being once requested to write a treatise on Greek grammar, assented, observing that it would be to him a thing of only four days' work.

The sons of Vossius, and they were numerous, were all men who were either distinguished in the learned world, or else who gave great promise of what they would have become had they lived longer. The eldest, John Vossius, after studying at Leyden, went to Cambridge, where, through the influence of Laud, he was admitted at Peterhouse, and afterwards obtained a Fellowship at Jesus College, in the same university. About this time a friend of his father's, Andrew Colvius, who was travelling in England, sent over to Leyden an opinion of the condition of Cambridge, which is curious from its date and its nature. He observes that the colleges of this university, though so celebrated abroad, lose their importance on being closely examined; that advancement in them seems to depend more upon seniority and length of standing than on literary

or scientific merit; and he confirms the opinion of Mr. Doublet, mentioned above, by stating that though a learned foreigner would certainly be welcomed at Cambridge as a visitor, he would be by no means favourably looked upon if he wished to become a resident. It appears, however, that John Vossius had not that energy of character which his father wished, for we find continual remonstrances on his indecision and want of application in his letters to his son, and ultimately, on his father's recommendation, he gave up his post at Cambridge, went into the civil service of the Dutch East India Company, and died in India in 1636.

FRANCIS VOSSIUS, the second son, was a Doctor of Laws of the university of Dordrecht, and held the post of advocate to the city of Amsterdam. Some Latin poetry of his composition is extant; but he died in 1646, without leaving any other claims to the title of an author.

MATTHEW VOSSIUS, the third son, distinguished himself in the historical department, and we have his Annals of Holland and Zeeland, besides some other learned works of the same nature, to testify honourably as to his acquirements. He obtained the posts of Historiographer of the States General and Librarian to the city of Amsterdam; and he died in 1646.

GERARD, the youngest of the sons of John Gerard Vossius, lived only to his twentieth year; but during that short period had done enough to show that he was worthy of his father, both in talent and industry. At eleven years of age he had made great progress in Greek and Latin, in sacred and profane letters. At seventeen he had collected notes and emendations of [illegible] Syrus, and intended to give a new edition of that author's works. [illegible]

[illegible]

celebrated Meursius on the Greek language. After gaining an extensive knowledge of Greek and Roman literature, he made himself a proficient in the Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldaic tongues; and so well skilled was he, at an early period, in Hebrew, that he is said to have read through the Old Testament, in the original dialect, twice before he was fourteen years of age. He studied Arabic with such effect that he was able to increase, with numerous words, the Arabic Dictionary of Raphelingius; and when sixteen years old occupied himself in translating a collection of Arabic proverbs. The Armenian, Æthiopian, and some other eastern dialects, were also acquired by him; and he was complete master of French, Spanish, and Italian: add to which, that he probably knew something of English, since he accompanied his father to England in 1629, and he must have been acquainted with some of his numerous English friends. He does not appear to have held any public post: for although the king of Sweden had offered him a chair at Dorpat, in Livonia, his father would not allow him, from motives of health, to accept it. And when, at a later period, the Swedish government had agreed to make him historiographer to the crown, on condition of his acquiring the Swedish language, and passing some time in that country, death stepped in to mar the brilliant prospect, and this bright light was quenched just as it was beginning to shed lustre on the literary world. An edition of Julius Cæsar, nearly completed by him at the time of his death [illegible] he was then only twenty-two years of age, was afterwards published by [illegible]. The notes of this edition have been [illegible]

[illegible]

acquaintance of all the most celebrated literary characters in those countries, and commencing the voluminous correspondence which he ever after maintained with them. In his letters to his friends, written during the course of these travels, he complains greatly of the extreme jealousy with which the Italians kept their libraries; observing, that they guarded them more strictly than they did their wives: that even if one could enter them with the hands bound they would be afraid of something being stolen and carried off by the eyes: and that after a library had been once seen by any visitor, that same visitor could never obtain a second entrance. Isaac Vossius fell ill at Venice, during his Italian tour, which he attributes to over-indulgence in the pleasures of the table; for, as he remarks in one of his letters, he found himself one day in a tavern, between some German and some English friends,—that is to say, he adds, between the personifications of hunger and thirst. The consequence was his malady. He returned to Paris in 1643, and passed a winter there with Hugo Grotius, enjoying the facilities for study, and the charms of literary society, for which that capital was then, as now, so justly celebrated. On returning home to Holland he succeeded his deceased brother Matthew in the posts of historiographer and librarian: but in 1649 accepted some pressing offers made him by Christina Queen of Sweden, and went to Stockholm. Isaac Vossius had brought home with him from his travels some valuable MSS. which he liberally communicated to all his friends who were engaged in editing learned works: but on his removal to the Swedish capital he took thither his own and his father's library, the latter of which, a valuable collection, he sold to the queen for 20,000 florins, keeping to himself the privilege of being its inspector. The queen, who had brought to her court Salmasius, Treinsheimius, and other French and German *savans*, employed Isaac Vossius to purchase for her books and MSS. in Paris: this he did to a large amount, and, it is hinted, to his own no small profit. From this time he began to quarrel with Salmasius, and ultimately lost the queen's favour: so that he returned to Holland in 1654, shortly before the abdication of his royal patroness. It appears, unfortunately for the reputation of Vossius, that he abstracted some of the treasures of the queen's library before he left her capital; and afterwards, when that princess was in France, and in altered circumstances, pressed on her the payment of some portion of his salary, still due, in a most indelicate and ungrateful manner. In 1658 he published an edition of Pomponius Mela, the geographer; and soon after various other works: at the same time he continued to collect rare MSS. and scarce books, and to keep up his almost universal literary correspondence. In 1670, having taken offence at the States General of Holland for presuming to remind him that his office of historiographer had hitherto proved a sinecure, he left Holland for England, and in 1673 was appointed a canon of Windsor by Charles II. though we do not find mention made of the time when he took orders. An edition of Catullus was published by him in 1683, and next year a volume of various learned observations. His pen, indeed, was never still; and he continued writing up to the time of his death, which occurred at London, Feb. 21, 1689. It is related of him that his deathbed was anything but an edifying sight; and indeed it is asserted (what is very probable) that his opinions by no means coincided with the doctrines of the church to which he nominally belonged.

Vossius was exceedingly fond of shewing his knowledge of Asiatic antiquities and Eastern geography: it being his principal pleasure to relate the marvels that were to be met with in China. Charles II. hearing him one day assert a great number of improbable things concerning that country, turned to some of the lords in attendance, and observed, "This learned divine is an odd man: he believes everything except the Bible." This anecdote seems to shew the opinion currently entertained of his orthodoxy. He understood most of the modern languages of Europe, and had studied Arabic, but is said not to have been a good scholar in them: his strength lay in the ancient classic tongues. At his death his extensive and valuable library, which he had with him in England, was purchased by the university

of Leyden for 36,000 florins: but, had not the books been transferred immediately after the bargain to the house of M. Van Citters, the Dutch ambassador, means would have been found by the university of Oxford to set aside the sale, and to secure these treasures for the Bodleian library.

Upon what has now been related we wish to add only the following brief remarks:—

1. The circumstance of so many eminent literary families occurring in Holland is one of the greatest rarity. Our own country affords few parallels; France and Italy few also: but, wherever such a circumstance can occur, it speaks strongly to the moral integrity and the sound national spirit of the people. Let us picture to ourselves these grave and laborious professors of Leyden;—let us look at a Vossius or a Gronovius training up their children by their fire-sides, and at an early period, in those ways in which they were destined to tread so honourably when old: how sober, how regular, how constant must have been family discipline, when results such as these could have been attained! It shews that the children understood their parents' pursuits: that they took a pride in them: and that they were inclined to form themselves on the same honourable models. No wonder that great things are done by a small nation, when such a stern and energetic purpose animates even the children of the state.

2. Next it should be remarked, that the path of literary distinction led frequently in Holland to public employment:—that when a man, such as Grotius or Heinsius, shewed great abilities in the abstractions, the dry, and, what are called by modern political economists, the useless niceties of literature, he was sometimes thought worthy of being entrusted with diplomatic or other public duties. He was not rewarded, as in other nations has been the case, by being forced to adopt some particular profession foreign to his pursuits as an indirect mode of obtaining a reward. The Dutch had no rich episcopal sees, no canonries and large livings to bestow on their great literary men:—if they wanted these they had, like Vossius, father and son, to apply to the king of England:—but in Holland they had to live, and they did live, by their profession as men of letters only; and the public institutions of the country were sufficiently ample, sufficiently open, to afford them suitable encouragement. The States General of Holland and the city of Amsterdam, we have seen, applied to the family of Vossius for historiographers and librarians:—to what great lights of learning have the House of Lords and Commons in England, or the corporation of London, addressed themselves for the same purpose? Is there any commercial city of England, approaching Amsterdam in riches and population, or endowed with a wealthy corporation, that ever thought of creating offices like these? In our own country the calling of a mere man of letters is looked down upon; we are either too aristocratic or too commercial to admit of such an ill-defined, such a problematical vocation; but we are almost the only people in Europe upon whom the charge of such pride or such obtuseness can now be fixed: and yet in Holland literature did not seem to offer any great impediment to the progress of the nation in wealth or power.

3. Few people now, except the most indefatigable students, or the most confirmed bookworms, ever look into the ponderous folios or the minute duodecimos,—alike dark and dusty,—which bear the names of the great authors and commentators who have been above noticed. And yet there is a certain kind of pleasure in thus holding converse with the learned dead, which those who have once tasted of it are generally fond of again enjoying. But who shall describe the delight of the old-book hunter,—of him who values an "Aldus," a "Stephanus," or an "Elzevir," as he does a lump of gold,—when he finds on some obscure stall a ponderous and gloomy volume superscribed with the name of one of these venerable Dutchmen? when he lights upon a Grævius's Suetonius,—or a Variorum Seneca,—or a genuine Lipsius's Inscriptions,—any of them for a few shillings? He throws down the vile cash, catches up his dear volume, hurries home with it under his arm, mounts to his garret four steps at a time, and passes a night in its company worthy of the gods!

H. Longueville Jones.

PETER D'AUBUSSON.

THE Knights of Saint John still we believe exist,—the shame, because the shadow of a great memory. Since their expulsion from Malta, at the beginning of the century, they have struggled on in mendicant, shrunken, and questionable shape in Italy. Their last notable Grand Master was strangely enough the insane Emperor Paul of Russia. The head of the Greek Church lending the decoration of an idiotic name to what had once been a noble Catholic order, was a spectacle as melancholy as it was absurd. The constitution of the order, however, is so changed, that even Protestant princes can accept if they choose the empty honour of its chief offices. If the Knights of Saint John could recover their pristine strength and splendour, they would be found no doubt, in our singularly transformed world, fighting as valiantly for the Turk as their predecessors once fought against him, and the cross on the red garments of the warriors would flash encouragement where of old it scattered terror. And mighty would their renown be if led to the onslaught by one as brave and chivalrous as he of whose deeds we wish we could present a fuller and worthier record than the meagre materials before us permit. It is something, however, to snatch, even through an imperfect chronicle, a hero from oblivion: and here we have an antique French hero of the true Bayard stamp.

Peter d'Aubusson, Grand Master of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem and Cardinal Legate, was born in 1423. He was of ancient and illustrious ancestry. His father was Renaud d'Aubusson, one of the Viscounts de La Marche, his mother Margaret de Comborn. Little is known of his early career, and the traditions regarding it are considered fabulous. It was said that he had performed his first feats of arms in Hungary against the Turks under the orders of Albert of Austria, son-in-law of the emperor Sigismund, and that he had contributed to a victory of the Christians, in which the Turks left eighteen thousand dead on the field of battle. He is reported to have then been received with much favour at the imperial court, to have made rapid progress in study under the eye of Sigismund, who was the patron of letters, and to have been present at the last moments of the emperor and at the advent to the throne of his successor. He is further supposed to have returned to France, to have been introduced to the Dauphin, afterwards Louis the Eleventh, to have been present with him as a valiant and famous soldier at the siege of Montereau, to have received the king's fullest confidence, to have been entrusted by him with some most delicate missions, and to have been potently instrumental in reconciling Charles the Seventh with the Dauphin. Against these statements dates rebel. The emperor Sigismund died on the 9th December, 1437, when d'Aubusson could not have been more than fourteen. The siege of Montereau, whose successful issue robbed the English of a famous stronghold, was contemporaneous with d'Aubusson's miracles of imaginary prowess in Germany: and in 1440, when romance entrusts him with the work of a veteran negociator, he was merely a youth of seventeen.

In 1444 all fable ceases. He was one of the young lords who fought in that year under the Dauphin in the expedition against the Swiss, and who took part in their defeat. Discovering on his return the improbability of an active and energetic war between the English and the French, he resolved to enrol himself among the Knights of Saint John, and set out for Rhodes with this design. A simple knight he could not long remain: he was speedily promoted to the commandery of Salins. While not sparing the foes of the Christian faith, he found objects more deserving his vengeance in the pirates who infested the Archipelago. Whether warring with the green flag of the Prophet or the black flag of the corsair, he showed himself so good a soldier as to win the esteem and friendship of the successive grand masters, and especially of Jean de Lastic and Jacques de Milly. The latter in 1458 despatched him as ambassador to king Charles the Seventh, whose zeal he was to stimulate against the Mahometans. Poor Charles, who perhaps

had never felt or shown zeal in any affair, except in his love for Agnes Sorel, yet so far gave heed to the urgent utterances of the ambassador as to empower the cardinal d'Avignon to raise tenths on the French clergy. He also entered into a league against Mahomet the Second, the conqueror of Constantinople, with Ladislaus, the youthful king of Hungary; and confirmed the alliance by according him one of his daughters in marriage. He further ordered sixteen thousand gold crowns to be given to d'Aubusson, which, with various debts due on the continent to the knights, and which the energetic ambassador collected, were forthwith converted into munitions of war. Such services could not fail to endear him as much to his brethren as his military prowess, and a warm welcome awaited his return. As help against the Turks was at that time the usual pretence for papal extortion, and as nepotism at the papal court was growing more and more to that hideous height on which an Alexander the Sixth, the reproach of the Christian name, unblushingly enthroned himself, and as the popes at last grudged whatever professedly offered for the church did not flow directly into their own treasury, we cannot marvel if on the one hand even devout Catholic princes were slow in bestowing, and if on the other the popes viewed as rivals those who, upholding the glory of the church against the infidels, hindered the popes from clutching the uttermost mite of royal bounty. In being the bearer, therefore, of good hard coin for the use of the order, d'Aubusson was probably thought to have accomplished as much as if he had been victorious in a battle.

In 1461, when Zacosta succeeded to Jacques de Milly, d'Aubusson was chatelain of Rhodes, procurator of the grand master, and fulfilled in the absence of the marshal of the religious brotherhood the functions of captain-general, or commandant of the military forces. A chapter of the order was held in 1467 in the presence of Paul the Second, at which some calumnious charges were made against the Grand Master. These d'Aubusson refuted with the warmth of a friend and the skill of an advocate, besides in other fashions manifesting at the assembly his eminent talents. New honours were now conferred on him—he was appointed administrator of the finances, and one of the sixteen knights who constituted the executive council of the Order. Shortly after the Grand Master died at Rome, and was succeeded by Jean Baptiste des Ursins.

It must have been a relief to the brave d'Aubusson to escape from dull debates, and an atmosphere of petty intrigues, to God's sunlight and God's world. The Venetians were hard pressed by the troops of the Sultan in Negropont. D'Aubusson flew to the succour of his fellow believers, prolonging the defence, but not finally preventing the surrender of the island. Advancing from dignity to dignity on his return to Rhodes after this unfortunate but not inglorious expedition, he pleaded in the senate of his order the cause of Charlotte de Lusignan, queen of Cyprus, who, expelled from her states, sought at Rhodes refuge and protection. Besides these his eloquence obtained for her pecuniary assistance. The dominion of the Lusignans at Cyprus soon after terminated, having existed about three hundred years.

Among the Knights of St. John the offices next in honour and authority to that of the grand master of the Order were the priorships. Of these there were eight, called tongues, or nations, and named from Provençe, Auvergne, France, Italy, Arragon, Germany, Castile, and England. Appointed to the priorship of Auvergne, d'Aubusson shewed that he was not unworthy of the elevation which he had attained, by strengthening to the utmost the fortifications of the island, by all the appliances then known to military science. Whilst he was busy with this work the grand master died. By the unanimous suffrages of the knights d'Aubusson was chosen his successor. This was in 1476. By his merit alone he had passed through all the previous degrees of the hierarchy; and now by his merit alone having reached the supreme degree he threw round it a lustre which was never so brightly, so beautifully to shine on the order again.

Recent memorable events in the Crimea have given renewed interest to all remarkable sieges; and it is from

a siege that Pierre d'Aubusson derives his most lasting fame—a siege which, as ending in Mahometan defeat, had as profound an effect on the fate of Christendom as the baffled beleaguerment of Acre on the destinies of Napoleon. The dream of Napoleon was to be in the East the conqueror that Alexander the Great had been. The triumphs of our western world never satisfied his daring imagination. Egypt led to Syria—Syria to Persia—Persia to India; and from the throne of the Moguls he would have sent his mandates across the Himalayas to submissive Europe. An obstinate Englishman mocked the dream, and rendered for a season its realisation impossible. And then, when myriads of men had been gathered into the dreamer's colossal grasp, and when the East was about to open its golden gates to his insatiate vision, forth flashed the flames of Moscow and the snows of heaven; and the waters of the Beresina completed a tragedy in awful contrast with those oriental enchantments which the mightiest of magicians was about to perform. Thus also, when Mahomet the Second, impelled by phantasies as audacious as Napoleon's, was rushing in fury to the subjugation of the trembling West, did a valiant soul on a little island, and with a handful of the valiant, arrest his desolating progress, making unhealable the wounds inflicted by the Persians, and by John Hunyad, at the head of his Hungarians. Nearly thirty years had elapsed since the fall of Constantinople. Mahomet, called Bujuk, or the Great, could boast that during that interval he had taken twelve kingdoms and more than two hundred cities. How this vanquisher of cities and of kingdoms must have smiled in contempt at the idea of opposition from so insignificant a quarter as Rhodes! As soon as d'Aubusson saw that Mahomet, gorged with spoil and flushed with conquest, was preparing earnestly for the attack of Rhodes, he prepared as earnestly for the defence. He perfected the discipline of his troops; he poured his own fire into their hearts; he strove to render an admirable civil administration the adjunct of an impetuous military ardour—he addressed an urgent appeal to the priors of the Order, to princes, and to its friends in general. He formed an alliance with the King of Tunis and the Soudan of Egypt; and his genius was as fertile as his energy was indefatigable in strengthening the fortifications. A proposition of the Turkish monarch that Rhodes should be tributary to the Turks having been haughtily rejected by the grand master, a hundred thousand combatants were sent to punish the insolence or to cure the insanity, as it might be. The Turkish fleet appeared before the island on the 4th December, 1479. The winter wasted away in resultless skirmishes. It was not till the 23rd May, 1480, that the Mahometans began really to invest the place. Assault followed assault, each hotter and more determined than the last. But if the wave rolled on terribly, more terribly did the rock dash it back. D'Aubusson, however, was not to be left to his own limited resources. His appeal to Christian princes had met with generous response: numerous and important succours had kept crowding to him, more than filling up the gaps made in the ranks of the defenders; and his brother, Antony d'Aubusson, had come with the flower of the French chivalry. It was an age when, just before the dawn of the Reformation, religion had little spiritualism, and was more than half entrancing spectacle. D'Aubusson, therefore, was not satisfied merely with sending the fittest man to every post, and with distributing munitions to every point where they were needed; he flew from rank to rank with a miraculous image of the Virgin in his hands; he ordered the solemn ascent of public prayers to the Deity; and the Franciscan Fradin kindled each breast with glowing pictures of duty and glory in this holy war. For two months did the long battle rage with varying fortune to Catholic sword and to Ottoman scimitar. The Turks, after assailing every side of the town successively, yet finding ever their prowess and pertinacity in vain, emboldened rather than discouraged by defeat, sharpened their weapons for one final attack; pressing desperately on, they reached what was called the *Jewish wall*, which faced the sea. D'Aubusson at once saw the danger, and hastened to encounter it, the most devoted of the knights eagerly following. The hair, which nearly

sixty winters had whitened, streamed in the wind—a meteor of destruction. The breach which the onset of the Turks had made they left their piled-up corpses to fill, for behind that wall of stone was a wall of human bosoms, alike mighty in conscious courage and in religious enthusiasm. The attack was triumphantly resisted; but dearly had d'Aubusson paid for the victory and the renown. Covered with the blood of five gashes, pronounced deadly by the physicians, he was carried almost insensible to his palace. When the things of this world were once more stealing on eye and ear, he learned the great work which his valour, his high capacity, and his devotedness had achieved. Decimated by the falchion and the battle-axe of d'Aubusson and his knights, and utterly dismayed, the Turks, at the sight of some fresh reinforcements which the king of Spain had sent to the Grand Master, commenced to retreat. After enormous losses they, landing in Asia Minor, took their way slowly with the torn and bloody but not dishonoured banner of the prophet to Constantinople.

The wounds of Peter d'Aubusson did not prove mortal, as the physicians had too confidently predicted. He seized the first moments of recovered health to write a narrative of the memorable siege, which has come unharmed down to our own day, and which produced at the time of its publication a profound impression in Europe.

Mahomet the Second burned to avenge the insult which his arms had received. A little island had hurled confusion and shame on his immense empire; a small but intrepid band of Christian knights had swept his swarming hosts like the whirlwind before them. At the head of vast legions, he determined in person to accomplish what his lieutenants had failed in; but, on his march through Asia, death, in 1481, put an end to all his ambitious designs, to all his plans of revenge. Colossal in his vices as in his virtues, he left children as heirs to his throne who were no heirs to his grandeur of nature. The two sons of Mahomet became implacable rivals, both trying to seize the sceptre which had fallen from so vigorous a hand. One of the sons, however, was acknowledged emperor as Bajazet the Second. The other son, Zizime, is a familiar name to all who are acquainted with the infamous history of Pope Alexander the Sixth. Notwithstanding his character, which must instinctively have revolted against any but the most loyal proceedings, d'Aubusson nourished the discord between the two brothers. After some futile attempts to supplant Bajazet, Zizime came a fugitive and a suppliant to Rhodes, when the grand master received him with the distinction and the magnificence due to his rank and his misfortunes. Zizime entered Rhodes on the 20th July, 1482, more like a conqueror than an exile. But this pomp could not conceal from him that he was thenceforth to view himself as a slave. All political action in those days was influenced by, modelled on, that of the popes, which was substantially Jesuitism, long before this word had become the synonym of clever lying, accomplished trickery, imperturbable dissimulation, and unscrupulous intrigue. It was thought right then, even by a brave d'Aubusson, to ensnare this man, Zizime, into the hands of the Christians, that, wheedled into the belief that he was a dangerous competitor for his brother's throne, because he helped to trouble and weaken his brother's government, he might really be nothing but a miserable puppet, a pining prisoner, with the empty privilege of golden bars to his cell—a valuable hostage to restrain the Turk from the extremes of daring or of cruelty—the assured pledge of a power to paralyse and to confound whenever the Turk was gathering himself into organic shape and stalwart attitude for some gigantic enterprise.

On this part of d'Aubusson's career we dwell with little of sympathy or delight. His persistency of onslaught on Islam was what he was bound to as chief of an order to which the crusades had given, if not absolutely birth, at least commanding empire. Zizime lived for twelve years after d'Aubusson had welcomed him, as astute politician rather than as generous friend, to Rhodes. During the incessant negociations and agitations so disastrous to Turkish peace and prosperity, of which poor Zizime's cause was the convenient pretence, d'Aubusson was the conspiring genius and the inspiring soul, displaying Metternich gifts

as a diplomatist, quite marvellous to those, with whom we do not class ourselves, who care to admire the Metternich kind of talent. After Zizime had passed two months at Rhodes in the midst of incessant festivities, he was transferred to the protection, or rather the custody, of the king of France. At Bourgneuf, the habitual residence of the grand priors of Auvergne, he found an opulent and honourable retreat and a pleasant prison. But pope Innocent the Eighth, who arrogantly called himself father of his country, for the somewhat illogical reason that he passed severe laws against witches and witchcraft in the remote parts of Europe, hungered exceedingly for the possession of Zizime: not in order to convert him, but to have him always ready when there was any machination more cunning or cruel than another to be carried out. He tormented d'Aubusson therefore with his importunities in this matter till the grand master, contrary to his own chivalrous scruples, and rather at the expense of his good fame, yielded. The exiled prince landed on the 6th March, 1489, at Civita-Vecchia. The pope, grateful for this and other services to himself and the church, conferred on d'Aubusson, two days after the arrival of Zizime, the title of cardinal, and appointed him legate-general of the holy see in Asia. Pelf followed praise. By a solemn bull the orders of the Holy Sepulchre and of Saint Lazarus were suppressed, and the whole of their wealth was given to the order of Saint John. The pope further granted that the appointment to all benefices appertaining to the religion of Saint John should be thenceforth in the hands of the order itself, instead of, as previously, in those of the sovereign pontiff. On the 25th July, 1492, Innocent VIII. died. His successor, Alexander VI. resolved to turn Zizime to still more profitable use than a lingering throb of conscience and feeling in Innocent had permitted. When Charles the Eighth of France marched an army into Italy in 1494 the pope entered into an alliance with him. One of the conditions was that Zizime should again be placed under the king's guardianship. At this very moment the pope was engaged through his nuncio at Constantinople, George Bozard, in secret negociations with Bajazet, whom he persuaded that the French, once masters of Naples, would turn their arms against Turkey. Bajazet therefore offered Alexander and his son Cæsar Borgia three hundred thousand ducats to murder Zizime. Eight days after Zizime was again under French protection: he died, slowly poisoned, it is confidently averred, by that powerful agent and chief friend of the Borgias,—arsenic, yet which was at last strangely destined to rid the world of the monster Alexander himself. D'Aubusson must have felt that for Zizime's death he was indirectly accountable, and that the crooked deeds of the naturally noble and upright often cause and countenance the worst deeds of the wicked.

The grand master did enough to atone for this one grand departure from the integrity and generosity which so eminently characterised him. His successful defence of Rhodes urged him to attack Metelino, which, however, defied his utmost efforts. He had better fortune against his old foes the pirates. A Castilian nobleman, Ordonna, who had turned corsair, and scattered terror all over the Mediterranean sea, was taken, and then tried and executed at Rhodes. As legislator, d'Aubusson enriched the code of his order with new statutes and wise rules, and improved the financial, the judicial, and the general administration. As a strenuous and intelligent sanitary reformer he drained marshes, banished mephitic exhalations, and, according to the ancient pagan idea, made health as sacred as law. While continuing unremittingly to strengthen the fortifications of Rhodes, he was equally busy and bountiful in restoring its churches and other monuments and in constructing and decorating fresh ones. Turning from the pinnacle of his renown and empire a tender and pious glance to the home of his childhood, he founded in the church of Monteil-au-Viconte a chaplainship in honour of his father, his mother, and the benefactors of his order, under the invocation of the Virgin.

The universal admiration and esteem in which Peter d'Aubusson was held throughout Europe, was testified by a circumstance striking in itself and painting well the deep believing heart of those times, in spite of corruption in

high places. A young and lovely lady, Donna Isabella de Leon, belonging to the foremost Andalusian aristocracy, resolved to found a monastery for women of noble blood, similar in constitution, form, and discipline to the order of Saint John. She applied in consequence to the grand master for information and confirmation. He authorised the scheme by letters given at Rhodes on the 27th May, 1489. Shortly afterwards a similar foundation took birth and shape in the town of Evora in Portugal, under the care and zeal of Donna Isabella Fernandez.

The last years of d'Aubusson's life were exceedingly embittered by the scandalous conduct of pope Alexander and his family, and by the corruption and anarchy that thence spread through the church, to the disgrace of the Christian name, at a moment when there were such loud and repeated calls to fierce battle with the Turk. Violating the arrangement which Innocent VIII. had voluntarily made, the pope squandered on his favorites or relations some of the benefices which were lawfully in the gift of the grand master. This the latter warmly, energetically, and not without effect, resented. The quarrel did not hinder the pope from joining the Christian sovereigns in urging d'Aubusson to assume supreme command of the armies destined to operate against the Mahometans. The grand master had no sooner entered on his duties as generalissimo than he discovered how little could be accomplished when perfidy, defection, insubordination, lethargy, were everywhere. He returned thoroughly disgusted and discouraged to Rhodes. The disgust and the discouragement expressed themselves in forms which it is painful to read about. He hurled sumptuary laws against the knights, and proscription against the Jews, whom he wished to exterminate from the island by banishing the fathers, and by forcing the children to be baptized. In the midst of these austere doings, and surrounded by the gloom that hung over the Church, the grand master died, at the age of eighty, in July, 1503, and just a month before the death of pope Alexander.

His successor, Emery D'Amboise, honoured him by a magnificent funeral, and raised to him a noble monument. In this monument he awaited in majestic attitude, though his marble eye could not see the regenerating storm which a youth then twenty years old, Martin Luther, was to evoke.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

MAPS AND VIEWS OF LONDON IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

THE maps and views of London are among the most interesting memorials of the vast increase of that huge collection of habitations, which constitutes the metropolis of the British empire. We have none extant previous to the reign of Elizabeth, but from that period a succession of plans and views have frequently been published; and beginning at this point of time, I shall pass in review the epochs of London's extension within the last three centuries—eras big with grave events, important in the history of Europe, the world, and civilization.

The choice of the site by the first settlers, or founders of the city, was ably dictated; and from the mouth of the Thames upwards there is no one spot that could have been selected in so favourable a position. If we examine its geographical features, and make ourselves acquainted with the natural marks long since effaced, I think one could speculate with tolerable success as to the position first occupied. The highest part of the city is the neighbourhood and site of St. Paul's Cathedral, and thence it slopes downwards to the Thames. At a short distance on the west was a deep ravine, having at the bottom a rapid stream, which, as it was navigable almost up to the last century as far as Holborn, it is easy to imagine, in its wild and uncontrolled state, to have been still more considerable and important. That it was an imposing barrier, is evident by the traces which its course still presents. On the east was another, formed by a watercourse of much less power and importance than that of the Fleet River, just alluded to, but sufficient, near its influx into the Thames to create a

natural barrier of considerable width and depth. This was Wall-brook, taking the course of the street called after it, and entering the Thames at Dowgate. At this point there is, even now, a considerable dip in the level, although the stream has been covered in as far back as from the fourteenth century. Considering these natural barriers in the light of a military protection, we will see how far they were assisted by other local causes. Nearly all the northern part of the city was a marsh; the prebends of Mora and Finsbury indicate in their names the primitive condition of the soil. On the east were a number of small brooks or rillets, which have given names to a large portion of the city, as Sherbourn, Langbourn, which, with Fen-church, anciently Fenny-about, shew that this site was an undrained soil intersected by streams of water. As far then as one can judge, this portion of the city recommended itself by many advantages to the early settlers, and probably might have been occupied by natives previous to the invasion of the Romans. But, as regards the site of the early Roman city, an able paper in the Archæologia, vol. xxxiii. p. 101, by Mr. A. Taylor, F.S.A. has demonstrated, by a series of well selected facts, that the boundaries of the first Roman town were probably not extended beyond Wall-brook on the west, Billingsgate on the east, and the line of Fen-church and Lombard Street on the north. This subject, however, does not belong to the present discussion, and must therefore be left with this brief notice.

We want much more information than we have at present before we could speculate with success on the changes and extensions of London as a Roman colony; but I think it is tolerably clear, that, with a trifling variation, the walls still to be traced at several points were of Roman origin, and shew the size of Roman London in the last days of the empire in this island. I do not, however, think it probable that within that inclosure there was a compact mass of dwellings, for it was not so up to a late period in mediæval history; but it doubtless comprised within its boundaries spacious gardens, perhaps public walks. The system of driving houses into every hole and corner, wedging up, as it were, the intervals, belongs nearer to our time, when our first exemplars of London maps were laid down and published.

Bagford is said to have found a note of a plan of London, painted on a board, in the inventory of Henry the Eighth's furniture; this is the earliest map of which we have any record: but there can scarcely be a doubt but that some attempt to plot out a plan or view of the metropolis was, either in part or as a whole, attempted before, though the effort might be rude and scarcely deserving the name of a survey. However, in the sixteenth century several attempts were made of one kind or another, of which that by Aggas is probably the most complete; but there is another by Braun and Hogenberg, published a little earlier, in a work entitled "Theatrum Civitatum Mundi." It is smaller in size, but nevertheless very neatly executed, and apparently faithful. These two maps will form the groundwork for our idea of London at the close of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

The date (1563) given to Aggas's map by Vertue, who executed a facsimile for the Society of Antiquaries, is probably too early by ten years; but by reference to John Stowe we may find some proof that it was at least earlier than his history. It shews within the walls a tolerably compact mass of dwellings; but on the north part, between Lothbury and Moorgate, are still many large areas behind the houses disposed as gardens, and within this site was erected Winchester House, now pulled down. A few gardens in the rear of houses also appear on the east side, particularly in the vicinity of Fenchurch Street. These were, doubtless, belonging to houses of rich merchants, who, even to the beginning of the present century, did not disdain to live where they accumulated their wealth. The greater part of London within the walls fell a prey to the Fire of 1666: a small portion, however, escaped in the east and north-east, so that about Bishopsgate Street, and between that and Aldgate, Leadenhall Street, and thence, included in an angle drawn to the Tower, may yet be found some few remains of Elizabethan London, though much has passed away in

the present century by the hand of improvement.

Without the walls our maps exhibit no very compact masses of dwellings. Many of our distant suburbs at the present moment have much closer populated districts. The increase of dwellings ran most in the direction of Westminster, as if London, the city of the merchant, was seeking to unite itself with the city of the court,—the mercantile with the aristocratic interests. The houses therefore extend in an unbroken line of streets as far as Charing Cross. Fleet Street was probably a compact line of houses, for the most part those of traders, and at the west end, near Temple Bar, still remain some interesting specimens of old London architecture. But many have been removed in the last century; one, at the corner of Chancery Lane, Isaac Walton is said to have lived in, whose overhanging gables, and rich grotesque ornamentation, made it an interesting memorial of the past. Opposite Chancery Lane there are still some curious examples; one, in the occupation of a hairdresser, yet possesses a highly-ornamented exterior, and some of its rooms have panelled ceilings richly decorated. The Prince of Wales's plumes upon it, apparently point to the reign of James I., though the aforesaid hairdresser has chosen to dub it "the palace of Henry VIII." The space lying between Fleet Street and Holborn consisted chiefly of gardens adjoined to dwellings, and in some parts of this now intricate locality are to be found some feeble attempts to keep up the tradition. The oldest houses in this space do not seem earlier than the middle of the seventeenth century. In Fetter Lane there are still some dwellings that may belong to the date of our map; in Chancery Lane, called in Stowe's time New Street, most of the old houses have been taken down; it formerly contained residences for many of the nobility, and their names are still preserved in several places. Between Fleet Street and the Thames our maps give remains of old residences which occupied a considerable space; Bridewell Palace ran quite to the water side; there was the palace of the Bishops of Salisbury, whose site is yet indicated in Salisbury Square, and part of this fell under the power of the Great Fire. We will pursue the route to Westminster by the Strand. Immediately through the Temple Bar were close and narrow streets, forming a middle row, in the midst of which stood the church of St. Clement's Danes; on the right a crazy remnant of old over-hanging dwellings, called Butcher Row, which was removed when the street was widened at the instance of Alderman Pickett in 1798. Holywell Street and Wych Street yet contain many houses of the same character, and no streets now remaining convey a better notion of what London was. The old houses that are still standing in the Strand, are not of earlier date than the latter part of the seventeenth century, and these are chiefly on the south side, the north having been all pulled down at different times, but mostly in the present century, and on this side were many houses previous in date to the era of Aggas's map. On the south side at this time (1570) were large houses belonging to the nobility, with spacious gardens reaching to the water side, continuing one after the other to Westminster. If we would comprehend its true condition by analogy with the present time, we must compare it to the Thames side at Hammersmith and Richmond. But one residence of nobility, Northumberland House, now remains, and that is subsequent to the map; all the others are swept away, and have left their names only to the streets which have occupied their sites. The houses on the north side were furnished with gardens reaching up to the wall of the Convent Gardens, and were possibly suburban residences of a similar relation to those which now stretch forth far away on all sides to Clapham, Brixton, Shepherd's Bush, &c. At St. Martin's Church, yet called St. Martin's in the Fields, the houses are clustered together rather closer. We then come to the Mews, a large area walled in, in front of which are a row of houses. Comparing it with the present state, these houses, which scarcely projected beyond the south walls of the Mews, would embrace the site of Trafalgar Square up to Princes Street, then called Hedge Lane. Beyond this we are absolutely in the country; and the Haymarket, parallel to Hedge Lane, like it, is fenced with trees up to the

Reading Road, now Piccadilly. At present we must go a long way from London to get so perfectly free from houses, as appears by the map, for our suburban villas stretch themselves over an enormous space, and in their sight one can scarcely say "we are in the country."

Let us suppose ourselves in what is now Coventry Street, and, instead of pursuing our way up the Reading Road or Piccadilly, turn up a lane leading to the north-east. The ground rises; we leave the north wall of the Mews behind us, and at a little distance in front a church tower, peeping above some trees, and a few houses clustered about it, appear in view. This is the church of the lazar house of "St. Giles' in the Fields," then truly so called. Most of the dwellings doubtless pertained to the hospital, and there is a walled precinct of a semicircular shape on the south side. It is curious to perceive that even now the streets about the church take this shape; consequently they embrace the very ground indicated on Aggas's map.

If we turn to the south, we look down across a wide expanse of fields, intersected by foot-paths between St. Martin's Lane, with its elms and hedgerows, to what is now Drury Lane, then bounded by a wall or fence, as far as the long wall of the Convent garden. Instead of returning southwards, we will proceed back towards the city by Holborn; but, before we do so, we observe that Broad Street, St. Giles's, has its north side built on as far as Drury Lane, having fields inclosed by hedges in the rear; and near the site of the present British Museum is a large house standing within an inclosure. On the south side there are no dwellings, except just at the corner of Drury Lane.

The improvements that have recently taken place here have removed many old houses, particularly the Middle Row, near Endell Street, but I do not think that any buildings of the sixteenth century remained on this spot unto our time; but there are yet a few houses which seem to belong to the close of the seventeenth century.

We might now (1570) luxuriate in a walk by a foot-path across fields to the Strand, passing by Drury House at the end of the lane named from it, and return again until we issue into Holborn by Turnstile, a name sufficiently suggestive. On our right are a few houses facing the street, with gardens at the back, and a similar arrangement opposite; between the end of these houses and the corner of Drury Lane, Holborn, was a country road lined with hedges, and which formed the extremity of London, as indicated by a continuous line of street, and this termination must have been near what is now Queen Street. Proceeding eastward, we come to Gray's-inn Lane, now a narrow, close, and densely populated district. The gardens of the inn form the extremity on one side, and on the other or east side is a row of houses nearly parallel. Stowe says, "This lane is furnished with fair buildings, and many tenements on both the sides, leading to the fields towards Highgate and Hamstead." And speaking of Holborn, "On the high street have ye many fair houses built, and lodgings for gentlemen, inns for travellers and such like, up almost (for it lacketh but little) to St. Giles' in the Fields:" thus Stowe and the map are mutually illustrative.

Between Gray's-inn Lane and the precincts of Ely Palace, or Hatton House, in the rear of the houses on the north side of Holborn, are nothing but fields and gardens. Further north are a few houses detached; some may be farms; others, from their position, seem to indicate St. Chad's Well at the bottom of Gray's-inn Road, near to Battlebridge, and the Cold-bath, near the prison so called, which gave name to fields that have only quite disappeared in our time. Field Lane, that notorious alley which improvement has nearly destroyed, was in Stowe's time called Gold Lane, "sometime a filthy passage into the fields, now both sides built with small tenements." This must have been subsequent to the map of Aggas, as there it appears still without any houses; and this tends to fix the date of the plan, as of course it must have been previous to Stowe's Survay, first published in 1589. Leather Lane had also, according to the same authority, some houses recently erected; they are not, however, marked in the map, and were consequently not then built.

The thick neighbourhood which grew up close to the course of the Fleet

River, and which has been removed in the last few years to make way for the new street through Clerkenwell to Islington, was all subsequent to the map, which leaves it entirely a vacant space through fields, not being perhaps a very desirable locality for dwellings, except of the lowest kind. Cow Lane, which leads from Holborn Bridge up to Smithfield, has the back of its houses looking upon fields with hedge-rows down to the stream of the Fleet. Chick Lane is between two walls, and has dwellings only on the edge of Smithfield, and so on all the way to Turnmill Street, at the upper end of which the houses are clustered together rather thicker: this, with Clerkenwell Church, forms the extreme north-west point of London.

The buildings of the dissolved monastery of the Knights of St. John, with extensive gardens and closes, whose walls reach to Turnmill Street, and the Carthusian monastery, with equally large precincts adjoining on the south-east, mainly bounded this portion of the metropolis. John Street Road had not advanced much beyond Clerkenwell Green, where a long wall or fence, inclosing large meadows full of trees, runs in a direct line to Goswell Street Road; but the latter was not built on beyond the way leading to the Charter House. The backs of the houses on the north side of Barbican looked direct into fields and inclosures, and had no impediment from thence to Islington. Golden Lane was built on, but all the streets quite up to Cripplegate possessed gardens in the rear of the dwellings: in fact, Cripplegate itself was a pleasant suburb, not more closely built than St. John's Wood is now.

Our old friend John Stowe says of Red Cross Street, "On the west side from St. Giles churchyard up to the said cross be many fair houses built outward, with divers alleys turning into a large plot of ground called the Jews' garden, as being the only place appointed them in England wherein to bury their dead, till the year 1177, the 24th of Hen. II., that it was permitted to them (after long suit to the king and parliament at Oxford) to have a special place assigned them in every quarter where they dwelt. This plot of ground remained to the said Jews till the time of their final banishment out of England, and is now turned into fair garden plots and summer-houses for pleasure." In Beech Lane also he speaks of "beautiful houses of stone, brick, and timber," one of which was formerly the lodging of the abbat of Ramsey. It would seem, then, that this quarter of the town resembled some suburbs at the present day, in which the cockneys indulge in a rural retreat, though, unfortunately, "gardens with summer-houses" are daily being ousted by the rage for building.

Stowe records the same character of Goswell Street, which he says is "replenished with small tenements, cottages, and alleys, gardens, banqueting houses, and bowling places." By banqueting houses we may probably see something of the origin of places of entertainment like what White Conduit House or the Mother Red Cap and others were within the memory of many yet living.

The space from Cripplegate to Moorgate had no continuous line of buildings, but consisted of a number of inclosures, with here and there a house; the furthest of these north being the manor house called Finsbury Court, which seems to have stood a little beyond Bunhill Fields burial-ground. The map here distinguishes four windmills; one is immediately north of Finsbury Court, but the others are a little further east, and close together. They are evidently those which Stowe speaks of as being erected on the ground "overheightened with laystalls of dung." Windmill Street, formerly called Windmill Hill, and Windmill Row, just beyond Finsbury Square, preserve this memory. The whole space south of these constitutes Finsbury Fields, and what we have in later times called Moorfields, and it had been for ages the resort of citizens for recreation.

The old historian Fitzstephen gives a full and curious account of the sports of the Londoners in the reign of Henry II. on this spot, and one of the city gates—Moorgate—was avowedly made for the use of citizens who would choose to take recreation in the fields towards Islington. Much jealousy was evinced at any incroachment on what was considered a valuable common

right, and it was not until the present century that the last remaining portion of these fields shared the fate of the rest, and became covered with buildings. It would have been good policy had all this land been retained as a park for the citizens; it would have been far more valuable than creating a Finsbury Park, some four miles off, as recently contemplated, but with small chance of success. Our map shows us the "Finsbury archers" disporting themselves with the bow; and the Artillery Company, who originated from them, yet retain a large piece of ground, the only relic of Finsbury fields, for their exercise. In the immediate vicinity of the walls, laundresses are laying out linen on the grass to dry or bleach, as we may see at this day on a portion of Hampstead Heath. In one part is the "Dogg house," where the Lord Mayors kept their hounds. Dog-house bar still preserves the memory of the establishment, which was subsequently moved nearer Old Street Road.

From Bishopsgate a street built on both sides extends up to Shoreditch church, the houses on the west having gardens and inclosed grounds extending to Finsbury fields, adjoining to which are a number of garden-plots, or small paddocks, divided from each other by hedges. These are, perhaps, those spoken of by Stowe as encumbering Holywell "with filthiness purposely laid there for the heightening the ground for garden plots." And again the same author says, "From Holywell in the High Street is a continual building of tenements to Sewer's ditch, having one small side of a field already made a garden plot." The site of Holywell nunnery became occupied by houses for nobility; and Stowe, in his first edition of the Survay, informs us that "neere thereunto are builded two publique houses for the acting and shewe of comedies, tragedies, and histories, for recreation. Whereof one is called the Curtein, the other the Theatre, both standing on the southwest side towards the field." The memory of one of these is retained in the name of "Curtain Road." Southwards, in Bishopsgate Street, we have still the remains of the house of Sir Paul Pindar, one of the most picturesque in its externals of any remaining in London. The old hospital of Bethlehem stood near Liverpool Street, and the grounds belonging to it nearly abutted upon Moorfields. Our old chronicler will help us to illustrate the map by what he says of the opposite side of this thoroughfare. "On the other side of the highway from Bishopsgate and Hounsditch is the Dolphin, a common inn for receipt of travellers; then Fisher's Folly; and so up to the west end of Berwardes' Lane, is a continual building of small cottages, then the hospital called St. Mary Spittle, hard within the bars." Also, "From which bars towards Soers ditch on that side is all along a continual building of small or base tenements, for the most part lately erected." These passages are curious, as throwing a light upon the extension of London in Stowe's time, and which he looks upon much about in the same manner as we might now at beholding acre after acre of green fields converted into bricks and mortar. Some small and old houses of only one story high, and with carved weather-boarding, I remember to have seen near upon the site of the Eastern Counties Railway station. They were of the latter part of the 15th century. A few old houses are to be seen at Norton Folgate, but none, I think, so old as our map, or even worthy John Stowe's Survay.

The hospital called St. Mary Spital has given name to a neighbourhood famous for its silk manufactures, infamous for the squalid misery that has so frequently visited it, and as the abode of disease, ever the faithful attendant upon want and neglect. At this period (1570) all were fields, and, after the dissolution of the priory, the site was covered with fine houses, but the church remained unto a later time. No one could imagine now, that the large and densely populated district lying between the angle formed by Shoreditch church, Aldgate, and Whitechapel, could have been pleasant fields. The very idea of a green blade on such a soil seems impossible; but in our map it is a fine open space between the two highways, and we will now suppose ourselves crossing it to Whitechapel church. Houndsditch is on our right, consisting only of a row of houses on its east side, having on its opposite side a wall or fence dividing it from

the city ditch. All have gardens at the back, and near St. Botolph's church, Aldgate, is a field which in Braun and Hogenberg's map is appropriated to the gun-founders. We enter the High Street by what is now Petticoat Lane, then having but a very few houses at its corner; but it was the commencement of the street, and in a few years was built all along as we now see it. The High Street from Aldgate to Whitechapel church was a continuous row of houses with gardens at the back of them on the north side, and both looking into fields. If we would find a parallel condition at this day on this same line of road, we must go nearly five miles from Whitechapel church, as London in its enormous extension has embraced in this direction the villages of Bow and Stratford.

Stowe again becomes useful as a commentary to the map, though it must ever be borne in mind that he is a few years later in point of date, but by that he assists us in discovering the gradual increase then taking place, so as to alarm the Government, and to cause proclamations to be issued to restrain it. After telling us of the building on both sides up to the Bars, he says, "Also without the Bars both sides of the street be pestered with cottages and alleys, even up to Whitechapel church, and almost half a mile beyond it, into the common field; all which ought to be open and free for all men. But this common field, I say, being sometime the beauty of this city on that part, is so encroached upon by building of filthy cottages, and with other purprestures, inclosures, and laystalls, [illegible] Acts of Parliament [illegible] the contrary, that in some places it scarce remaineth a sufficient highway for the meeting of carriages and droves [illegible] wholesome way [illegible] to walk on foot, which is no small blemish to so famous a city to have so unsavoury and unseemly an entrance or passage thereunto."

[illegible] what we have at [illegible] the same [illegible] about [illegible] has been [illegible] sacrificed, without any regard to the health of the inhabitants or the necessity for places of recreation. Even now, with such an enormous population, Acts of Parliament have been passed, empowering the inclosure of Epping Forest, without any reservation, as there certainly ought to be, knowing the hundreds that flock weekly thither to seek recreation in pure air, which wiser legislation ought to have secured nearer home.

Among the houses in Aldgate High Street inhabited by the butchers are several of an early date, and highly enriched in external decoration. They are certainly antecedent to our map; several have been removed of late years, both here and in the adjoining street of the Minories, of which I will now speak. This street, as is well known, takes its name from the convent of the nuns of St. Clare, or Minoresses, which stood close to Haydon Square: a part of the ruins were disclosed by a fire in 1796. The eastern side only is built on (1770), and that irregularly. The inclosed fields behind the houses belonged chiefly to the convent just named, and were afterwards tenanted, with the old farm buildings, by one Goodman, and thus the name of Goodman's fields has been handed down till the present time.

Stowe tells us that, "Near adjoining to this abbey, on the south side thereof, was sometime a farm belonging to the said nunnery; at the which farm I [illegible]

[illegible] in the same state in which he describes it as in his younger days, and the subdivision into garden-plots

was a transition to further vicissitudes. His account of the state of the opposite side of the street abutting on the city wall and ditch is nearly the same in the maps: he says, "the same ditch is inclosed, and the banks thereof let out for garden plots, carpenters' yards, bowling alleys," &c.

The street of the Minories terminated at what is now called Rosemary Lane, of old-rag celebrity, then a row of houses facing East Smithfield, with gardens abutting on Goodman's farm, and ending in Hog Street or Hog Lane. East Smithfield, or Tower Hill, was a spacious plot, open down to the Tower ditch and the monastic precincts of St. Katharine's, and far away eastward, embracing a considerable space, nearly up to the site of Wellclose Square. It was a grassy plot of ground, with footpaths across it, and at the corner nearest the street of the Minories stood a cross. The map tells us that London laundresses made use of it for drying their linen. Further eastward the metropolis had not advanced beyond Wapping, though at the water-side a tendency to extend has always been shown, and Stowe records a very great increase in his time on the river-side; but I will not dwell at present upon this part of our survey, but return to Charing Cross, and briefly show the condition of Westminster.

From Charing Cross towards the Abbey the map scarcely indicates anything but buildings connected with the royal palace of Whitehall: in fact, nearly all the space between the river-side and St. James's Park was covered with buildings, loosely scattered about, connected with or forming part of the palace just named, and the precincts were inclosed with gates bestriding the thoroughfare we now call Whitehall. A few old buildings were in close proximity to the Abbey, and extended a little way beyond on the river-side, and a few streets were between King Street and the Park.

The other side of the river now demands our attention: its greatest importance was by the river-side, the buildings extending from Paris Gardens, opposite to Blackfriars, as far as Rotherhithe Church. A long street continued from the bridge as far as St. George's Church; Tooley Street ran eastward over two water-courses, and Bermondsey Street branched from it, ending in the buildings of the dissolved abbey. All this side was built upon in very loose array, and was intersected by a profusion of gardens and meadows; a character which it has not entirely lost even now, for the richness of the garden mould has made it particularly celebrated for the production of fruit and vegetables for the markets. In many a court and alley in Bermondsey, particularly around the abbey precincts, are found old mulberry trees, long past, however, yielding fruit; besides other memorials of decayed orchards.

Bankside was but a loosely connected range of dwellings beyond the palace of the Bishops of Winchester. Among the most conspicuous objects are the two amphitheatres respectively marked "the Bull-bayting" and "the Beare-bayting," one of which afterwards yielded place to the "Globe" theatre, of Shakspere renown. Nearer west, that is to say, the angle formed by the bend of the river between the site of Blackfriars Bridge and Lambeth Palace, was entirely fields, intersected in every direction by ditches and channels of water; in fact, presenting to the eye a marshy meadow-land, precisely similar to what may be now seen in Essex, opposite to Woolwich. Lambeth Marsh, a portion of this district, retained these features until the last century, and but a few dwellings existed beside the palace, which, with its grounds, was entirely surrounded by water.

I have thus minutely examined the interesting maps of Braun and Aggas. They exhibit to us London as handed down to us through the middle ages, but as commencing its career of gigantic progression. Within the walls was a closely-packed mass of dwellings, for the most part built of timber, overhanging at each story; a few still retained gardens. The old conduits for a supply of water are in the principal thoroughfares, and the two beautiful and interesting monuments of the affection of Edward I. for his queen Eleanor, still remained, though not quite in their pristine purity of condition. The Fleet River flows at the

west, and without the walls Wallbrook is yet an open stream. In Smithfield rows of elms are still growing, marking the ancient place of public execution, but which, when Stowe wrote, were all gone; and the same tree flourished in hedge-rows on spots where dense populations have rendered it impossible to rear a green leaf. In Moorfields, East Smithfield, or Tower Hill, and in the fields near the Haymarket, on the site of the Opera House, laundresses dried and bleached their linen; and in Finsbury and Spitalfields the Finsbury archers exercised their manly sport, although the selfish spirit of inclosure had already shewn itself, but was strenuously resisted. The walk across the common fields to Islington was an evening recreation to the ancient citizens; and that village was famous for its quiet seclusion, its dairies, and syllabubs. Beyond the walls on all sides were suburban retreats with gardens, and the cockney indulgences of summer-houses; much to the wrath of worthy John Stowe, who considered the fantastic freaks sometimes observed in those structures to be unworthy of the gravity of a citizen, and that the cost would be better employed in alms-giving. St. Giles' in the Fields was really a remote suburb, quite consistent with its name, and thereby suggesting a most painful contrast with its latter history and condition. As to St. Pancras, its seclusion and distance from the metropolis, as well as its ill name, made it safer for a visit in the daytime. What a contrast to its present state, when it contains a far larger population than many large cities, and the most numerous even of all parishes in the metropolis itself!

A few remarks may be necessary on the two maps of Aggas and Braun. The first is the most important, being of large size, which enables it to give the details with much distinctness; and it must be borne in mind that both maps are, to a certain extent, views in miniature, and attempts to delineate the houses and public buildings. Braun's map is small, but so neatly executed as to give almost as much detail as that of Aggas; in artistic merit it is superior, and there is a general air of correctness about all the maps or views published in his work that must speak greatly in favour of that of London. By comparing the two we find so much similarity, that it seems as if a similar idea must have possessed both authors, and similar sources resorted to. In Braun's map St. Paul's has its spire. Now, as this was struck by lightning in 1561, I think it tends to shew that the survey for his map was taken before that event. Aggas does not give the spire, and, although Vertue has dated it 1563, yet there are reasons for fixing it somewhat later, as the original map contains the Royal Exchange, which was founded in 1566: it was omitted by Vertue in his copy. We cannot be far wrong in giving to Braun's map the earlier date of 1560, and assigning to that of Aggas a date about 1570. The publication of each was doubtless some considerable time after the survey,—a matter then of not such great importance as now, when every year produces so extensive a change in the addition of streets and houses.

There is a view of London, said to have been taken in 1543 by Anthony Van der Wyngrerde, in the Sutherland Collection, Bodleian Library, and it has been published in lithography by N. Whittock. It is an interesting document, but full of inaccuracies, not claiming the respect that the views of Hollar demand, nor is it of the value to be attached to the maps spoken of here. Being a few years earlier than the maps, it exhibits some portions of London even less extended. St. Martin's in the Fields is only just reached by a few houses on the north side of the Strand, and without the walls generally the suburbs are less compact. Views of a large town, by which the whole is attempted to be shown, must be at all times a good deal hypothetical and made up. The foreground details are generally those only which necessarily demand more truthfulness, and here we find most to be depended on. The addition in this view of the monastery of Bermondsey, from another source, added by the publishers, has been done with a false judgment and little knowledge of the locality. In fact the monastic buildings differ so much from remains which have only passed away in the last gene-

ration, and are well remembered by many, that no dependence can be placed on the authority of this portion of the view. There are also many other parts decidedly drawn from *imagination;* such as the Barbican, which did not exist in the 16th century, and therefore could not appear in a view professed to be taken in 1543.

J. G. WALLER.

AN IRISH WRITER OF FRENCH COMEDY.

THE domestic history of Ireland during the first three quarters of the eighteenth century, is a complete blank. From the capitulation of Limerick till the Declaration of Independence, there is hardly an event which rises beyond the dignity of a party intrigue, or deserves a record more permanent than that of the Castle Gazette, which, in the order of official routine, communicated it to the little public whom it concerned.

From this dreary blank in their domestic annals, our friends beyond the Channel love to turn to the history of their countrymen abroad. The exploits of the Irish Brigades—the fame of the O'Reillys and O'Donnells in Spain, the glories of the Nugents in Austria, the dashing career of the O'Briens, the O'Lallys, or the O'Dillons, in France, have furnished a fertile subject in which the national pride may find consolation for the picture of inglorious indolence or dishonouring recreancy which awaits it at home.

The majority of these brilliant adventurers, however, were indebted for the distinction which they attained to the keenness of their swords or the readiness and energy of their character. Examples of literary eminence are rare among them. Bold and sagacious in council, ready in debate, brilliant in society, they rarely entered the lists, notwithstanding, as professional authors. Still, although the idea of drawing out a systematic memoir of an Irish *literary* brigade may appear chimerical, there are some of these expatriated Irish whom it might be worth while to trace through the literary phase of their history. As a first instalment of a task which is not unworthy the notice of Irish antiquaries, we propose to devote a few pages to the life and writings of an Irishman, who, although he enjoyed no slight popularity in his day, and may still claim the honour of furnishing more than one among its "stock-pieces" to the French theatre, is yet, we venture to say, almost entirely unknown, even by name, in the land of his forefathers. The writer to whom we allude was not born in Ireland: he was not even of unmixed Irish blood, his mother having been of French origin. But his family formed part of that politico-religious Irish emigration which figured so conspicuously in continental history during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and he is himself, upon every ground, fully entitled to a place in the "Gallery of Illustrious Irishmen Abroad."

We refer to BARTHOLOMEW CHRISTOPHER FAGAN, author of the *Theatre*, in four volumes, still known under his name.

It is not easy to determine the precise date at which the family of this writer took up its abode in France; nor, although the memoir prefixed to his *Theatre* avers that the family "se pretendoit même illustre, tant en Angleterre quant en Irlande," have we even been able to ascertain, by any explicit record, from what part of Ireland they emigrated. There can hardly be a doubt, however, that they were a branch of the O'Fagans of Feltrim, in the county of Dublin,* who were all deeply engaged in the wars of the Revolution, and one of whom distinguished himself at the siege of Derry, and is commemorated in a ballad still popular in the north of Ireland.

Bellew left Duleek and his ancient hall,
To see his monarch righted;
Fagan of Feltrim with Fingal
His cavalry united.

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* For a full account of this family see O'Connellan's Annals of the Four Masters, p. 316; also D'Alton's History of the County of Dublin, pp. 217—19.

'Twas part of the plan that Lord Strabane
Should give his neighbours warning,
But they packed him off, with a shot and a scoff,
His hollow counsel scorning.

The hero of this ballad fought also at the battle of Aughrim, and, in consequence, forfeited his estates. Other members of the family were involved in the same disasters; one of them, James, passed into the Spanish service, where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. It is highly probable that William Fagan, the father of the subject of the present memoir, fled at the same period to France, where, seemingly at the recommendation of the exiled monarch, he rose to considerable distinction, and obtained the posts of Controller of Chancery and of War, and married a lady of some rank, Catherine, daughter of M. Loistrou de Barlon.

Of this marriage was born, March 31, 1702, Bartholomew Christopher, the future dramatist. He was educated with considerable care, but unfortunately without any specific destination; and, his father having been utterly ruined by the well-known financial bubble of Law, the youth had no resource except in a small post in the Bureau des Consignations, which he obtained through the interest of a friend. To add to the difficulties of his position, he was imprudent enough, before he had attained his twentieth year, to marry a widow, considerably his senior, and burdened with three children whose maintenance devolved entirely upon him. As his office was little more than a sinecure, however, it afforded him an opportunity of availing himself of the precarious profession of authorship as a means of eking out his scanty income.

Fagan's first experiment as a dramatist was undertaken in conjunction with the well-known vaudeville writer, Christopher Francis Panard, whose eccentric and irregular habits appear to have exercised, through this association, a very pernicious influence upon the character of his literary ally. Panard's merit in his own particular department is unquestionable. Marmontel calls him the "La Fontaine of the vaudeville;" but his profligacy was even more remarkable than his genius. He was a devoted follower of Anacreon in his manners, as well as in his poetry: his life was literally spent in the cabaret. It is told of him that, when he learned that one of his boon-companions, Gallet, was buried directly under a spout which projected from the cemetery wall, he deplored this as a real calamity for one "qui, depuis l'age de raison, n'avait jamais bu un verre d'eau." He used to sit for hours, his eyes suffused with maudlin tears, and tenderly fixed upon his darling glass; and the copies of his verses were invariably almost illegible, from the wine-stains which covered them, and which he fondly styled "le cachet de genie." Panard, nevertheless, was one of the most popular and successful vaudeville writers of the French theatre. While Marmontel was editor of the *Mercure*, Panard was his unfailing resource whenever he stood in need of verses for the forthcoming number. "Fouillez dans la boite-a-perruque," would be the unvarying reply to each application; and Marmontel declares that from the confused and liquor-stained mass of manuscripts in this strange repository, were drawn some of the most brilliant and happiest ballads which formed the peculiar reputation of the *Mercure*.

With this eccentric partner Fagan commenced his career as manufacturer of *libretti* for the Opera Comique, about the year 1730. Their first joint production appears to have been the comic opera of *Le Sylphe Supposé*, of which Fagan supplied the dialogue, and Panard the vaudeville. It was represented for the first time at the Theatre de la Foire Saint Laurent, in 1730. This amusing trifle is, of course, founded on that familiar fiction of the loves of the sylphs for mortal lovers, which the younger Crebillon has made popular in French literature; but the chief interest of the subject, as elaborated by Fagan and Panard, lay in the humorous and witty parody which it presented of the same subject, as it had been seriously produced, a few weeks before, at the Theatre Italien. It would be out of place here to subject this, or any of the similar works in which Fagan was employed, to a regular criticism. They had no higher end than to improve the passing incident on which their interest was founded; and it was rather

to the piquancy of their humour, the felicity of their allusions, the liveliness of their dialogue, the brilliancy or ludicrousness of their versification, and the fancifulness or picturesqueness of the ballet which they introduced, than to any high literary excellence, that their ephemeral success was attributable.

The same partnership produced in 1731, and the following years, a series of similar comic operas: the *Temple du Sommeil*, the *Fausse Ridicule*, the *Foire de Cythere*, the *Esclavage de Psyche*, and several others. It is difficult to distinguish in these the exact share of each of the joint authors; but the general division of labour described in the *Sylphe Supposé* appears to pervade them all, the dialogue being Fagan's, and the lyrical portion from the pen of Panard.

While Fagan, however, was engaged in this joint literary speculation, he had also tried his hand, with still more distinguished success, as an independent writer of French comedy. His first effort in this line, the *Rendezvous*, was represented at the Theatre Français May 27th, 1733. It had the effect of at once establishing his reputation as a comic writer; and was followed at intervals by no less than twelve other pieces represented at the same theatre, and five produced at the Theatre Italien.

It will easily be anticipated, however, that, with habits such as his, Fagan's literary celebrity was by no means a passport to pecuniary independence. Distinguished patronage he certainly was favoured with. Charles prince de Lorraine, the duke of Orleans, and other eminent members of the nobility, were among his patrons; and he enjoyed the free entrée of all the literary salons of Paris during the reign of Louis XV. But his careless and improvident habits, the precariousness of his literary income, and the barrenness of the favours of his fashionable patrons, kept him a poor man during his entire life. Like most literary men, too, in a similar state of dependence, he was sensitively alive to the painfulness of his position. Proud without self-reliance, ambitious without courage, shrinking back with conscious shyness from the very patronage which he courted, his life is another example of the wretchedness which invariably accompanies dependence upon literary patronage. The duke of Orleans, it is true, appears to have continued his favour, such as it was, through all the vicissitudes of Fagan's fortune. But it was a poor substitute

> For the glorious privilege
> Of being independent!

His later life was a succession of shifts and difficulties. Disgusted at what he believed to be the hollowness of his patrons, dispirited by the embarrassments in which he was perpetually entangled, he became in the end a confirmed misanthropist. His health, long tried by his irregular habits, gave way. The emoluments of the office which he had so long held were continued to him during his illness, and some effort appears to have been made to provide for his comfort. But his last hours, nevertheless, were miserable. He died of dropsy in the year 1755, just as he had attained his fifty-third year, adding one more name to the long list of evidences that

> Thus sooner or later shall all have to grieve
> Who waste their morn's dew on the smiles of the great,
> And expect 'twill return to refresh them at eve!

Fagan was buried in the church of St. Nicholas des Champs. He left behind him a wife and daughter, of whose after-history we are unable to trace any particulars.

Of the long series of pieces composed by this prolific author, four still maintain a place in the French theatre: the *Rendezvous*, the *Originaux*, the *Pupille*, and the *Etourderie*. All these, and indeed the whole of the pieces which Fagan has left behind, belong to that class of dramatic literature in which M. Scribe has been so successful in our day. They do not aspire to the higher rank of comedy; but, for the most part, consist of a single act, and embrace but a small circle of characters, and a very limited sphere of incident. Like the pieces which may still be enjoyed on any evening at the Porte Saint Martin, many of them were founded upon actual occurrences of the day: as for example, the *Mussulman*, the *Almanacs*, or the *Supposed Sylph*, to which we have already alluded. Many of them, too, it cannot be denied, owed

much of their attraction to the talents and grace of particular actors, or borrowed a large share of their effect from the striking and judicious decorations by which they were assisted, or the brilliant spectacle of which they were the exponent.

La Harpe, indeed, goes so far as to declare that the extraordinary popularity, which he admits *La Pupille* to have enjoyed, only proves to what a degree the pretty face and charming voice of an actress can succeed in turning the heads of the playgoing public.* But we hope to show, by a short account of Fagan's most remarkable pieces, that this estimate falls far below their real merit. Lest we should be suspected of any partiality, we may add that the *Biographie Universelle* dissents in a very marked manner from La Harpe's criticism, and that Feller even places some of Fagan's plays above the minor pieces of Molière.

The first of the four pieces named above, *Le Rendezvous*, is an amusing single-act comedy, founded upon a clever stratagem practised by a lady's maid and a valet-de-chambre upon their master and mistress. Crispin and Lisette, the servants, are in love with each other; and, in order to secure their own happiness by promoting the union of their respective master and mistress, they agree to make them believe that they have mutually made a conquest of each other. Crispin's master, Valere, has come down to one of the provincial capitals, for the purpose of bringing to a close a suit in which he has been engaged, and in which his adversary is Lucile, Lisette's mistress. The suit has just been compromised; and Valere, thoroughly bored by the dulness of a provincial town, has lost no time in giving orders to his valet to prepare for their immediate return to the world of fashion at Paris. It is at this point the action begins, each of the conspirators undertaking to create in their several quarters such impressions as may lead to the suspension of this order, and eventually, as they hope, to a marriage which would so materially facilitate their own. Crispin boldly assures his master that Lucile is literally dying for him, and that the bare mention of his intended departure had thrown her into a succession of fainting-fits, from which she had hardly yet recovered. Lisette's proceeding is more delicate. Not content with an assurance similar to that which Crispin had volunteered, she undertakes to prove to her mistress that a letter which Valere had addressed to her in the course of the legal proceedings which had just terminated was in reality a disguised declaration of his love. The scene in which this letter is produced, read, and commented upon, is extremely well managed.

Lucile. I am astounded! But how can I possibly believe that Valere loves me? He always appeared so cold?

Lisette. He cold! He was the very reverse. I have seen the clearest evidences of it. Calm as he appeared, he loves you; and his conduct, his looks, his words, had all convinced me of it, even before I heard a syllable of it from his valet. I tell you he is deeply hurt not to find it returned.

Lucile. But surely these symptoms of love should have struck myself! How is it possible that I should not have observed them as well as another?

Lisette. How can I venture to say? The fact is, Madame, when we won't see, we can't see; and that is an end of it. For instance, no later than the day before yesterday, I found on your toilet a note, in which his passion is expressed with all the force of nature, although, at the same time, with consummate art. It might seem to be a mere letter of course—all about business, and interest, and law affairs. But what a mine of love is hidden under these common-place words! No: never were the pangs of love expressed with more tenderness or skill! For my part, though I am but an ignorant servant maid, I could not but see it; I was able to solve the riddle, though it is full of refinement and gallantry, and most delicately turned.

Lucile. Can it be possible? I think I have the letter here; stay, yes, here it is. I must read it over again along with you.

Lisette. Let us see it, then.

Lucile. Ah, I fear you are losing your senses, Lisette!

Lisette. We shall see. Do you only read the letter.

Lucile. Well, here it is; I will gratify you. (*Reads.*) "Be so kind, Madame, as to send your man of business to the house of the person whom we have chosen

* Cours de la Literature, ii. p. 303.

as our arbitrator. I even think it might be necessary that you should come there yourself—"

Lisette. Very good. I should like to know what that beginning is to lead to.

Lucile. Undoubtedly to nothing at all!

Lisette. Don't tell *me* so! It is true he says nothing very positive: the expressions are all ordinary and simple ones. But if you will only attend a little—There, tell me candidly, don't you observe a certain embarrassment in his manner? Isn't there a tone of chagrin in it—a suppressed sadness, which in the first place denotes a great fund of tenderness?

Lucile (*reading*). "Your presence would remove difficulties."

Lisette. Hah! do you hear that? "would remove difficulties!"

Lucile. What do you mean? Why, that is a perfectly natural thing to say; I see nothing in that!

Lisette. "A perfectly natural thing to say!" Natural! "Would remove difficulties." I confess, for my part, I like to see a passion delicately conveyed—hinted at by the turn of phrase—left to be guessed at, rather than openly avowed! But, indeed, in this case, it is more than that; the explanation is not a very difficult one. "Adorable Lucile," it seeks to convey; "adorable Lucile, I would fain read my fate in thine eyes! Fearful, loving, hesitating, I would fain study in those eyes what is to be my destiny; I would see whether I am to hide from thee the pains which I endure, or whether I may, without offending thee, confess them to thyself!" Ah, "would remove—*would remove* difficulties!" Who could be so dull as not to understand that!

Lucile (*continuing*). "A most important decision is at issue; and as it interests you especially"——

Lisette. Ah! is not that at least clear, eh? What do you think of that?

Lucile. Oh, but——

Lisette. Can you doubt it? This phrase comprises all the hidden distresses of a discontented lover! You cannot help feeling the reproach. It is point blank!

Lucile (*resuming*). "And as this is what especially interests you." It is true that these words——

Lisette. These words!—why, they proclaim it to the whole world! Ah, believe me, it is not upon nothing my suspicion is founded!

Lucile (*concluding*). "We should endeavour to come to an accommodation, and all should be brought to an amicable conclusion."

Lisette. "An amicable conclusion!" Aye, that's what the rogue means, is it? "An amicable conclusion!" "Amicable!" We all know what that means. And so, he aspires to bring matters "to an amicable conclusion" with you! Upon my word, there is no going beyond that stroke! Well, I hope your eyes are opened at last. Only let me ask, Madame, what interest have I in deceiving you? No, no, there is no disguising the fact, that this cold phlegmatic man speaks out his passion with but too little obscurity. And after all, is it a conquest that you ought to be dissatisfied with?

Lucile. Assuredly not. But still, if I have touched his heart, I cannot comprehend how he has been silent so long. It seldom happens that a man possessing birth and genius, chooses to sigh in secret. How could he ever think of concealing a preference, which he could not but know would be flattering?

Lisette. How? Why, I can see a thousand reasons for it, I assure you!

There is nothing better than this in M. Scribe, or any of his witty collaborateurs. The cool assurance and ingenuity by which this common-place note is tortured into a concealed declaration is extremely well conceived; and, if we imagine the part in the hands of a clever and *spirituelle* actress, like La Gaussin or Mademoiselle Dangeville, the stars of the Theatre Français from 1730 onwards, we may conceive how effective it must have been rendered. It reminds us of the inimitable dexterity with which, in the memorable case of Bardell and Pickwick, Serjeant Buzfuz discovers in the "chops and tomata sauce," and the "Don't trouble yourself about the warming-pan!" in the unhappy defendant's letters to Mrs. Bardell, an indisputable evidence of a declaration, "the warming-pan being but a cover for hidden fire!"

The scene in which the fraud thus attempted to be practised is discovered by the parties is extremely amusing. Under the influence of these representations upon both sides, the lady consents to a supposed proposal for an interview which is communicated to her by Lisette; and, on the other hand, Valere is induced to meet Lucile by the belief that the desire originated with herself. The intriguing soubrette and her accomplice are witnesses of the interview. Unhappily for them, each of the parties at once alludes to the supposed evidence of the favourable dispositions of the other,

upon which their respective advisers had built the entire case. We must translate the opening of this curious scene:—

Valere. I trust you have quite recovered, Madam, from the distressing accident which, as I have been told, befel you yesterday.

Lucile. I, Sir? what distressing accident?

Crispin (*aside*). I feel my heart all in a flutter!

Valere. What? were you not indisposed yesterday?

Lucile. Not in the least. I was perfectly well the entire day.

Valere (*to Crispin*). What is the meaning of this, you scoundrel! Did you not just now assure me——

Crispin. Well, Sir, perhaps I exaggerated a little. Every one has his faults, and that has always been one of mine.

Valere. Ah, you are given to exaggerate, are you?

Next comes Lisette's turn.

Lucile. Do you remember, Valere, the terms of a note which I received from you?

Valere. You!—receive a note from me!

Lisette (*aside*). We are undone!

Valere. I don't think I ever had the honour to write to you, except four or five words on the occasion of your proposal for the arrangement of our suit. My Proctor dictated them, and I merely put my name to the paper.

Lucile. Just Heaven! Have I allowed myself to be thus blinded?

Valere. May I ask you to explain what note you allude to?

Crispin. I am trembling like an aspen!

Lisette. All is over with me!

Lucile. Have you dared to trifle with me, and torment me in this manner?

Valere. What! could it be possible?——

It is hardly necessary to add that, after an outburst of indignation, in which the delinquent conspirators are ignominiously dismissed from their respective employments, the principals come to discover that, after all, they might do worse than fall in love with each other. They fall in love accordingly. Lisette and her lover are recalled, and the piece ends in a double marriage.

There is not a great deal in this, it is true; but it is cleverly and pleasingly managed, and the stage-effect is admirable. One or two minor characters are introduced: the whole interest, however, rests with those to whom we have hitherto been alluding. They are judiciously left to work out all that is amusing in the plot, slight as it is; and as there is no attempt, by complicating its machinery, to heighten its effectiveness, the *dénouement* is brought about so easily, and with so little effort, that it carries with it that lively air of reality, which is the best guarantee of success with a French auditory.

La Pupille is a piece of higher pretensions, and with more of moral sentiment in its structure. The plot, however, is in some respects unnatural and improbable; and the criticism of La Harpe in this regard is by no means unfair. The heroine, Julie, is the ward of Ariste, who, though many years her senior (having reached the sober age of forty-five), is nevertheless by no means insensible to the charms of his fair protogée. So carefully, however, has he suppressed his feelings, and so modest is his estimate of his own merit and pretensions, that, although Julie is herself devotedly attached to him, he has never ventured to entertain the hope of aspiring to her love, much less the suspicion of his actually possessing it. The interest of the piece therefore lies in the struggle between, upon the one hand, his diffidence in his own merits, and utter unconsciousness of her real dispositions in his regard, and, on the other, the modesty which withholds her from too explicit a declaration. The interest is heightened, and a certain amount of comic character is imparted to it, by the suit of a silly Marquis, to which, from the circumstance of his being the son of his oldest friend, as well as from a false impression that Julie's affections are engaged in it, Ariste is obliged to give his reluctant support. Julie's chagrin at the embarrassing position in which she is placed, the half-angry, half-admiring pettishness in which she chafes against the blindness with which her guardian persists in shutting his eyes to all her efforts to make herself understood,—the laughable *contretemps* by which all these efforts are defeated, just as they are on the point of proving successful,—all combine to make *La Pupille* a most effective and interesting piece, and to carry off whatever of unnatural or improbable incident

may be involved in its details. We can easily understand its success at its first representation, in 1734. There is a philosophic tone in the sentiments which are placed in the mouth of Ariste, that harmonises well with the spirit which had just begun to be popular on the French stage; while the liveliness and rapid movement of the plot fully realises what has always been, and still continues, the great requirement of minor French comedy. Assisted as it was on its first production by Mouret's exquisite music, we can well believe it to have been irresistible.

Here is one of the scenes between Julie and her guardian. It is on occasion of the proposal for her hand by the Marquis already referred to. Ariste, we should premise, disapproves on every ground of this suit, but is under the impression that it meets the wishes of his ward herself. Lisette is Julie's maid:—

Ariste. Lisette, you may retire. (*Aside.*) Julie has sometimes heard the Marquis spoken of as deformed. She is afraid, no doubt, that I do not approve the match.

Julie (*aside*). How am I to deal with a man who is too modest to understand me?

Ariste. Perhaps, Julie, I ought not to appear to know more of this affair than you choose to tell me. But the tender interest which I have felt for you from your infancy, and the friendship which I have always entertained for you, forbid me to appear ignorant of anything that can concern you. Some of our friends have spoken privately to me; and not only this, but I myself have observed you for some time dreamy, uneasy, embarrassed. You cannot disguise from me, dear Julie, that your heart is no longer your own.

Julie. I must confess it, Sir. My heart is no longer free. But do not mind what has been told you; and do not press me to say who it is that has made this impression on my heart, for I cannot bring myself to avow it.

Ariste. Have you then made your choice?

Julie. Oh, yes. Nor is it possible to make a better choice. Reason, honour, and every other motive, are in accordance with love.

Ariste. And when did this love first originate?

Julie. At the time of my leaving the convent—when I began to reside in your house.

Ariste. My suspicions have but a small circle of persons among whom to range. Once more, Julie, I know what is going on, and I can assure you beforehand, that your love is met by a most tender return, and that your hand is an object of the most ardent and lasting desire.

Julie. If your conjecture be true, my lot cannot but be a happy one.

Ariste. I don't think I can be mistaken. But after the assurance which I give you, what reason can you now have to conceal his name from me? Is it not a thing which I must know, sooner or later, as my cousent is indispensable?

Julie. It is you rather who should name the person. I see plainly you do not understand me.

Ariste. Oh, I am quite sure I understand you; and I would mention the name, were it not that I feel I deserve more of your confidence.

Julie. I would give it willingly to you, were I not afraid that you would oppose my wishes.

Ariste. I oppose them! Am I then so inexorable? Can you doubt my heart? Can you imagine that I have any will but yours? If you doubt it, I shall even swear to you!

Julie. As you insist, then, I will try to explain more clearly.

Ariste. Speak out, I entreat you!

Julie. But I foresee that if I do, I shall never afterwards be able to look you in the face.

Ariste. Have no fear of this, for I shall be entirely of your own views.

Julie. Ah, no! After such an avowal, permit me to retire.

Ariste. With pleasure. But I pray you not to be afraid. Once more, I beg you to tell me the name. You shall see me proceed without a moment's delay to assure the object of your choice that my consent accompanies it.

Julie. You will have no trouble in finding him. *I leave you with him.* Explain to him that it is not becoming in a girl to be the first to declare herself. Prevail on him to spare me this shame. I leave you with him. I don't think you will any longer find it difficult to discover who he is.

This would appear to be decisive enough, and Ariste himself, with all his modest distrust of his own pretensions, seems disposed to understand the hint, when the most mal-apropos appearance of the Marquis not only overthrows all the foundation of this pleasing anticipation, but confirms more fixedly than ever the previous impression under which he had been acting.

Another of Julie's devices, which consists in dictating to her guardian a letter addressed to the object of her choice, and couched in such terms as to point him out to himself almost beyond the possibility of mistake, is defeated by a new contretemps; and, to complete the chagrin of the fair languisher, even when she has succeeded, by an unmistakeable hint about age, in making it plain that the young Marquis is out of the question, her guardian is so provokingly blind, and so absurdly self-distrusting, as to transfer his suspicions to the Marquis' uncle, an old beau of seventy-five!

There is, no doubt, as La Harpe observes, some improbability in this; but it is so amusingly conducted, and the piece winds up so happily in the end, that one easily forgets it all;—perhaps even regarding the tinge of caricature which this picture of French life wears as an additional source of interest, or at least of enjoyment.

There is, it may be, the same objection, on the score of probability, to the plot of the *Etourderie*. A young nobleman, Mondor, meets two ladies, Madame Cleonte, a beautiful young woman just married, and her sister-in-law, Mademoiselle Cleonte, an ancient spinster whose sentimentality has outlived her charms. Mondor falls in love at first sight with Madame Cleonte, whom, however, he imagines to be Mademoiselle Cleonte. The comedy turns upon this amusing blunder, and a succession of most ludicrous scenes ensues. Under the false belief thus created, Mondor proposes to Monsieur Cleonte, the husband of his flame, for the hand of his supposed sister. Mademoiselle, flattered by the proposals of so charming a young man, dismisses an ancient suitor whom she had hitherto encouraged. Madame Cleonte is indignant to find herself addressed in terms of love by, as she supposes, the declared suitor of her sister-in-law. In a word, it is impossible to conceive a more amusing mass of confusion than is thus created. Now it may be perfectly true that a mistake such as this is far from probable; but it is certainly hypercritical to tie down to the same strict laws by which the higher drama is regulated trifles such as these, the main object of which is to amuse, and in which, at best, the plot is merely intended as a thread on which to hang together a series of pleasant or striking *scènes de théâtre*.

It was in these, as the French call them, *situations*, that Fagan's forte lay. Perhaps it would be too fanciful to trace in the character of his plays *primâ facie* evidences of that love of broad humour and fun which is the characteristic of the nation from which he sprung. The usages of the society in which he lived, and of the country in which he was born, of course had their effect; but we cannot hesitate to say, that if Fagan had been writing comedies for Crowe-street or Fishamble-street, instead of the Theatre Français, and had had Dr. O'Toole or Teddy the Tiler, instead of Crispin or Carlin, for his heroes, his pieces would have proved among the best specimens of Irish humour which we possess. There is a scene in one of these plays of his which irresistibly calls to mind an Irishman with a shillelagh in his hand, prepared to enforce his pretensions by the *argumentum baculinum*. It is in the *Fermière*, a comedy in three acts, written for the Theatre Italien, and represented for the first time in 1748.

Madame Roger, the *Fermière*, is a buxom widow with two daughters, Toinon and Agathe, who are engaged in marriage to two village swains, Colin and Scapin. Madame Roger, however, a genuine Widow Barnaby, having cast a loving eye on Colin, resolves to have him for herself, and lays her plans accordingly. She begins by compelling her daughter Toinon to give him up, on pretence of an engagement which she had made that, in order to disarm the rigour of a creditor, Toinon should marry Arlequin, the nephew of a rich neighbour who held a mortgage on the family farm. She next manages to make Agathe pretend to transfer her affections from Scapin to Colin; but, as soon as she has in this way succeeded in breaking off Colin's first engagement, and in transferring his intended bride Toinou to Arlequin, she sets Scapin upon Colin, to compel him to give up Agathe, and thus leave him free for herself. This is the "shillelagh scene" to which we have been alluding:—

Scapin (with a huge cudgel in his hand). **Speak, I tell you! I have heard a rumour**

which is going about the village. There is talk of a marriage. Who is it? Agathe and you?

Colin. You are quite right.

Scapin. Agathe and you?

Colin. Undoubtedly. It is a fact, Mons. Scapin, I assure you; we are just going to be married. But hold (*looking suspiciously at the stick*), what is the meaning of this cudgel?

Scapin. Just to break your head!

Colin. The deuce it is!

Scapin. Must you not be a stupid fellow to imagine that, while Agathe and I love each other as we do, I am going to give her up to you?

Colin. You are quite mistaken. It is with me she is in love *now!*

Scapin. You poor fool! Hold! just take a good look at this stick. Go into the wood yonder, and choose a fellow for it. If you insist on claiming Agathe as yours, one or other of us must fall! One or other of us must win her by the strength of his right arm!

Colin. You are quite too obliging. Thank you, I will not be at the trouble!

Scapin (raising the stick). Hah! you want to make a joke of it!

Colin. Hallo, hold off! I tell you Agathe is entirely changed towards you. It is I that she wishes to marry now.

Scapin. You are a shameless liar!

Colin. No, I assure you I state a positive fact. Besides, is not Madame Roger mistress to do as she pleases?

Scapin. Mistress!

Colin. Yes; to choose what son-in-law she pleases.

Scapin. Do you hear the fool? Not another word, the very proposal puts me in a rage!

Colin. One word more. I was going to say that it is she who has to decide, and that this is her pleasure.

Scapin. What do I care for her pleasure? My pleasure is to knock your brains out!

Colin. But won't you let me explain?

Scapin. I won't hear a word more.

Colin. Every one will tell you that it is I whom she has chosen for her son-in-law.

Scapin (breaking loose from him). Ah, I can't stand this any longer. It is too bad!

Colin. But won't you?—

Scapin. Be silent!

Colin. What? I have given up Toinon!

Scapin. And what is that to me? Do you think to pacify me by that? Why did you give her up?

Colin. Ah! that is the devil of it.

Scapin (in a fury). Neither Agathe nor Toinon, nor Madame Roger, nor anything else, can make me forget my promise—(*Falling upon him*).

Colin. Ah, thou maddest of mad dogs! Murder! help! save me! justice—justice!

The only drawback on the merit of this witty play (which is, in some respects, an imitation of the well-known piece, *Les Trois Cousines*) is that (perhaps in order to avoid too close an identity), unlike its model, it terminates in the success of the intriguing widow. This is contrary to all the rules of poetical and dramatical justice.

Besides the class of pieces which we have been describing, Fagan composed a number of short burlesque pieces, several of which are printed in the collected edition of his works. They resemble the extravaganzas from the pen of Mr. Planché and others, which are still successfully produced in our theatres; and many of them are very amusing as parodies of the serious literature of the time. One of these, *Les Almanachs*, which heretofore would hardly have been intelligible to an English reader, has been made very interesting from M. Charles Nisard's recent work on the *Littérature du Colportage*. The opening chapter of that very curious book contains an amusing account of the numberless almanacs, ancient and modern, which circulate among the rural population of France. Fagan's *burletta* is a good-humoured satire upon the principal publications of that class, such as they were in his day. A simple old bourgeois, M. Oronte, who, having made a large fortune, has retired from business, and fancies himself a *litterateur*, is represented as labouring under the strange delusion that these almanacs are real personages, endowed with life and reason. All the great almanacs of the day accordingly figure as the personages of this amusing piece, each attired in a characteristic costume, and expressing himself in language and sentiment appropriate to the character of the publication which he personates. The story of the piece is a very slight and simple one. Alcidor, the lover of Oronte's niece, Frosine, whose suit, in his own proper person, is most unpalatable to Oronte, appears before him in the person of the *Almanach de la Cour;* and, both by his own native graces, and still more by the contrast which he presents to the

"Matthew Laensberg," the "Almanach Suisse," the "Almanach des Dames," and, above all, the "Almanach du Diable," completely wins the old man's heart, and secures the hand of Frosine. Grotesque as is the conception, the piece is full of wit and beauty, and would well repay the trouble of translation. Some of the recitations put into the mouths of these imaginary personages are not unworthy, in point of piquancy, delicate satire and gracefulness of versification, to take a place in the happiest pages of Boileau or La Fontaine.

Although it is impossible to claim for the works of Fagan any very high degree of merit, whether moral or intellectual, in the general field of literature, yet it must be admitted that, among the French dramatists of the eighteenth century, he is entitled upon both grounds to a very respectable position. His pieces, it is true, seldom looking beyond the amusement of the hour, cannot be said to bespeak any high moral purpose; but it is no trifling, though it be a negative, praise to have avoided, in an age so licentious, the corrupting influences to which so many of his literary contemporaries yielded in their writings. Neither in the subjects of Fagan's plays, nor in the manner in which he has treated them, is there anything against which the most fastidious moralist could take exception. As a writer, he need not fear comparison with the very best of the minor dramatists of the century. His plays have borne the test of time better than those of any of his contemporaries, Le Grand, La Motte, Barthe, Saurin, or even Pont de Veyle.

The well-known French comic actor, Dugazon (who afterwards obtained a hateful notoriety as the aide-de-camp of Santerre in the worst horrors of the Revolution), reproduced one of Fagan's plays, the *Originaux*, with some new scenes of his own. But he is admitted to have spoiled it in the alteration; and this piece, together with the others from Fagan's pen which have survived, are best known in the form in which he himself left them, and in which they are still occasionally performed.

THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND.

(*Continued from p.* 363.)

WE now proceed to consider the extent to which the Crown has hitherto used its privilege of creating new Peers for Ireland in pursuance of the powers established by the Act of Union. The "new creations" which have been conferred since that period are in number eighteen, including the barony of Fermoy, the legality of which is now in question. They have consisted—and still consist, for none hitherto have become extinct,—of one earldom, Norbury; one viscounty, Guillamore; and sixteen baronies,—Rendlesham, Kiltarton (afterwards "promoted" to the viscounty of Gort), Castlemaine, Decies, Garvagh, Howden, Downes, Bloomfield, FitzGerald and Vesey, Talbot de Malahide, Carew, Oranmore and Browne, Dunsandle and Clanconnell, Bellew, Clermont and Dromiskin, and Fermoy.

We here append a table shewing upon what extinctions the right of the Crown has in each case been founded. These are given from the official returns of Ulster King of Arms, made to the House of Lords, except for the peerages of Dunsandle, Bellew, and Clermont, for which no return has hitherto been made:—

Thellusson, Baron Rendlesham, created 1806.	Bateman, Viscount Bateman, extinct 1802. Gore, Earl of Ross, ext. 1802. Holmes, Baron Holmes, ext. 1804.
Smith,* Baron Kiltarton, created 1810.	Macartney, Earl Macartney, ext. 1804. Payne, Baron Lavington, ext. 1807. Pennant, Baron Penrhyn, ext. 1808.

* With remainder to Vereker.

Handcock, Baron Castlemaine, created 1812.	FitzGerald, Baron Lecale, ext. 1810. Verney, Baroness Fermanagh, ext. 1812. Longfield, Baron Longueville, ext. 1811.
Beresford, Baron Decies, created 1812.	Pery, Viscount Pery, ext. 1806. Delaval, Baron Delaval, ext. 1809. Damer, Baron Milton, ext. 1808.
Canning, Baron Garvagh, created 1818.	Rochfort, Earl of Belvedere, ext. 1814. Howe, Viscount Howe, ext. 1814. Agar, Baron Callan, ext. 1815.
Cradock, Baron Howden, created 1819.	Cockayne, Viscount Cullen,* ext. 1810. FitzPatrick, Earl of Upper Ossory, ext. 1818. Malone, Baron Sunderlin, ext. 1816.
de Burgh, Baron Downes, created 1822.	H. R. H. Edward, Earl of Dublin, ext. 1820. Preston, Baron Tara, ext. 1821. Cuffe, Baron Tyrawly, ext. 1821.
Bloomfield, Baron Bloomfield, created 1825.	Dillon, Earl of Roscommon.† Bulkeley, Viscount Bulkeley, ext. 1822. Douglas, Baron Glenbervie, ext. 1823.
FitzGerald, Baron FitzGerald and Vesey, created 1826.	Philipps, Baron Milford, ext. 1823. Hanger, Baron Coleraine, ext. 1824. Eardley, Baron Eardley, ext. 1824.
Toler, Earl of Norbury, created 1827.	Newcomen, Viscount Newcomen, ext. 1825. Whitworth, Baron Whitworth, ext. 1825. Carlton, Viscount Carlton, ext. 1826.
O'Grady, Viscount Guillamore, created 1831.	H. R. H. Frederick, Earl of Ulster, ext. 1827. Coote, Baron Castlecoote, ext. 1827. Barry, Earl of Barrymore, ext. 1823. Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton, ext. 1829.‡
Talbot, Baroness Talbot de Malahide, created 1831.	Gardiner, Earl of Blesinton, ext. 1829. Fortescue, Viscount Clermont, ext. 1829. Wolfe, Viscount Kilwarden, ext. 1830.
Carew, Baron Carew, created 1834.	Crosbie, Baron Brandon, ext. 1832. FitzWilliam, Viscount FitzWilliam, ext. 1833. Mathew, Earl of Llandaff, ext. 1833.
Browne, Baron Oranmore and Browne, created 1836.	Earldom of Munster, by the Accession of King William IV., 1830.§ Barnewall, Viscount Kingsland, ext. 1833. H.R.H. Wm.-Frederick Earl of Connaught, ext. 1834.
Daly, Baron Dunsandle and Clanconnell, created 1845.	Pennington, Baron Muncaster, ext. 1838. Alleyne, Baron St. Helen's, ext. 1839. Ludlow, Earl Ludlow, ext. 1842.
Bellew, Baron Bellew, created 1848.	de Ginkle, Earl of Athlone, ext. 1844. Mahon, Baron Hartland, ext. 1845. Allen, Viscount Allen, ext. 1846.
Fortescue, Baron Clermont and Dromiskin, created 1852.	Sandford, Baron Mount-Sandford, ext. 1846. Parkyns, Baron Rancliffe, ext. 1850. Grenville, Baron Nugent, ext. 1850.

* The extinction of the Viscounty of Cullen has never been questioned: but the fact appears to be that, though it has not been claimed, it is not actually extinct. The family of Cockayne has indeed expired in the male line, but it appears that the peerage was conferred by Charles I. on Charles Cockayne, with remainder, failing the heirs male of his body, to his nephews Peregrine, Richard, Vere, and Charles Bertie, the four younger sons of Montague lord Willoughby of Eresby, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively. There is, therefore, no question that the Viscounty of Cullen is now vested in the present Earl of Lindsey, who is the lineal male heir of Charles Bertie, the youngest brother: though, if the Earl and his brother should die without male issue, it will become extinct in the present generation. (See the 17th Part of The Topographer and Genealogist, p. 461, in which a very complete account of the Cockayne family has been recently published.)

† Supposed to have become extinct in 1816, but afterwards claimed, and allowed in 1828.

‡ Four extinctions were cited on this occasion in consequence of the earldom of Roscommon being established in the House of Lords, after it had been regarded as extinct on the creation of Lord Bloomfield.

§ See remark in our last Magazine, p. 361.

Roche, Baron Fermoy, created 1855. { Carpenter, Earl of Tyrconnell, ext. 1853.
Lamb, Viscount Melbourne, ext. 1853.
Coote, Earl of Mountrath, ext. 1802.

Of these eighteen new Peers of Ireland, four were subsequently advanced to peerages of the United Kingdom, viz. Howden, FitzGerald, Talbot, and Carew: but in two of the latter cases, FitzGerald, and Furnival (Talbot), the peerage of the United Kingdom became extinct on the death of the grantee, whilst the peerages of Ireland continued.

In 1827 an addition was made to the Peers of Ireland in another way, —by the reversal of the outlawries which affected the barony of Dunboyne, created in 1541. There is no specific provision in the Articles of Union in contemplation of such a revival; but it may be presumed that the clause which enacts "That, if any Peerage should at any time be in abeyance, it shall be deemed and taken as an existing Peerage," was interpreted in its favour.

The next list that in our last number we engaged ourselves to present is one of the peerages of Ireland conferred by way of "promotion,"—in which the prerogative of the Crown was unlimited by the Act of Union, because the number of actual Peers was not thereby increased; but which, we are inclined to conclude, are not the less distinct peerages. They amount to twenty-six, of which three have become extinct.

"*Promotions.*"

1802 Newcomen, Viscount Newcomen, *ext.* 1825.
1803 Pery, Earl of Limerick.
—— Trench, Earl of Clancarty.
1806 Acheson, Earl of Gosford.
—— Gardiner, Earl of Blesinton, *ext.* 1829.
1806 Parsons, Earl of Rosse.
—— Agar, Earl of Normanton.
—— Bury, Earl of Charleville.
—— Upton, Viscount Templetown.
—— O'Callaghan, Viscount Lismore.
—— King, Viscount Lorton.
1816 Butler, Marquess of Ormonde, *ext.* 1820.
—— Stewart, Marquess of Londonderry.
—— Conyngham, Marquess Conyngham.
—— White, Earl of Bantry.
—— Butler, Earl of Glengall.
—— Holroyd, Earl of Sheffield.
—— de Montmorency, Visc. Frankfort.
—— Vereker, Viscount Gort.
1822 Nugent, Marquess of Westmeath.
—— Needham, Earl of Kilmorey.
—— Hare, Earl of Listowel.
—— Quin, Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl.
1825 Butler, Marquess of Ormonde.
—— de Burgh, Marquess of Clanricarde.
1831 Knox, Earl of Ranfurly.

It is remarkable that these "promotions" have ceased during the last twenty-four years, as if the advisers of the Crown were apprehensive that, notwithstanding the use of that term in the Act of Union, they were really *creating* instead of "promoting."

Whilst the number of those who are merely Peers of Ireland has since the Union been reduced by at least fifty-seven (family) extinctions, as shown in our last Magazine at p. 361, it has also been relieved * of candidates for the function of Representative Peer by the advance of forty-seven Peers of Ireland to peerages of the United Kingdom (including the late Marquess of Londonderry, whose creation was anterior to his succession to the family titles). We have prepared another list of these Creations.

Created Peers of the United Kingdom,—after the Union.

1801 Moore, Marquess of Drogheda—Baron Moore.
—— Loftus, Marquess of Ely—Baron Loftus.
—— Butler, Earl of Ormonde,—Baron Butler of Lanthony.
—— Proby, Earl of Carysfort—Baron Carysfort.
—— FitzHerbert, Lord St. Helen's—Baron St. Helen's.
—— O'Bryen, Marquess of Thomond—Baron Taplow, *extinct* 1808.
—— Keith, Lord Keith,—Baron Keith, (this barony extinct 1823, but another conferred in 1803 continued.)

* In those cases, which have been numerous (as shewn in our last table,) where the grantee was already a Representative Peer, such relief has not taken place until his death,—the Representative Peers being elected for life. There is now, however, only one survivor, the Earl of Charlemont, of those Peers who have sat in the House of Lords by the double right of representative election and their own personal peerage.

1802 Hill, Marchioness of Downshire,—Baroness Sandys.
—— Perceval, Lord Arden,—Baron Arden.
—— Holroyd, Lord Sheffield,—Baron Sheffield.
1806 Browne, Marquess of Sligo,—Baron Monteagle.
—— Forbes, Earl of Granard,—Baron Granard.
—— Gardner, Lord Gardner,—Baron Gardner.
1815 Trench, Earl of Clancarty,—Baron Clancarty,—afterwards in 1823, Viscount Clancarty.
—— Cole, Earl of Enniskillen,—Baron Grinstead.
—— Lamb, Viscount Melbourne,—Baron Melbourne, *extinct* 1853.
1816 Pery, Earl of Limerick—Baron Foxford.
1821 Hutchinson, Earl of Donoughmore,—Viscount Hutchinson.
—— Conyngham, Marquess Conyngham,—Baron Minster.
—— Butler, Marquess of Ormonde,—Baron Ormonde.
—— Jocelyn, Earl of Roden,—Baron Clanbrassill.
—— King, Earl of Kingston,—Baron Kingston.
—— Pakenham, Earl of Longford,—Baron Silchester.
—— Foster, Viscount Ferrard,—Baron Oriel.
1822 Stewart, Marquess of Londonderry,—in this year this Irish peerage devolved on Charles-William, Baron Stewart of the United Kingdom, previously so created in 1814.
1824 Smythe, Viscount Strangford,—Baron Penshurst.
1826 O'Bryen, Marquess of Thomond,—Baron Tadcaster, *extinct* 1855.
—— de Burgh, Marquess of Clanricarde,—Baron Somerhill.
—— Knox, Earl of Ranfurly,—Baron Ranfurly.
1828 Meade, Earl of Clanwilliam,—Baron Clanwilliam.
1831 Plunkett, Earl of Fingall,—Baron Fingall.
—— Clements, Earl of Leitrim,—Baron Clements.
—— Taylor, Marquess of Headfort,—Baron Kenlis.
—— Brabazon, Earl of Meath,—Baron Chaworth.
1831 Ludlow, Earl Ludlow,—Baron Ludlow, *extinct* 1842.
—— Caradoc, Lord Howden,—Baron Howden.
—— Lawless, Earl of Cloncurry,—Baron Cloncurry.
1835 FitzGerald, Lord FitzGerald and Vesey,—Baron Fitzgerald, *extinct* 1843.
—— Acheson, Earl of Gosford,—Baron Worlingham.
1837 Caulfeild, Earl of Charlemont,—Baron Charlemont.
1838 O'Callaghan, Viscount Lismore,—Baron Lismore.
—— Westenra, Lord Rossmore,—Baron Rossmore.
—— Carew, Lord Carew,—Baron Carew.
1839 Talbot, Lord Talbot of Malahide,—Baron Furnival, *extinct* 1849.
1841 Browne, Earl of Kenmare,—Baron Kenmare, *extinct* 1853.
1847 Dawson, Lord Cremorne,—Baron Dartrey.
1850 Blackwood, Lord Dufferin and Claneboye,—Baron Clandeboye.

Out of the seven extinctions, in all cases except two, Melbourne and Ludlow, Irish peerages were continued in junior branches of the respective families.

On reviewing, numerically, the personnel of the Irish Peerage, as constituted at the period of the Union, and as it stands at the present time, the following comparative statement will be found nearly (though probably not perfectly) correct:—

Number of the Peers of Ireland at the Union * (including 12 Peeresses in their own right †)		239
Whereof, Peers of England also	50	
Peeresses in their own right	12	
Minors (not Peers of England)	3	
Roman Catholics (not Peers of England)	5	
Deduct	70	70
Eligible as Representative Peers		169

* Our authority for this number is the (London) Royal Kalendar, corrected to the 25th of April, 1801. Whether the numbers are absolutely correct, we have not had time to investigate. They consist of Dukes of the Blood Royal 5, Duke 1, Marquesses 9, Earls 73, Viscounts 60, Barons 79, Peeresses 12;—in all 239.

† The Peeresses were, the Countesses of Antrim and Wicklow, Viscountess Ferrard,

Brought forward . . .		169
Since reduced by fifty-seven extinctions, *minus* seven who were Peers of England before the Union . . .	50	
By forty-seven creations to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, *minus* seven extinctions thereof	40	
By the merging or coalescing of five peerages * into others .	5	
	95	95
		74
Increased by eighteen creations (including Fermoy), *minus* the earldom of Norbury, which has coalesced with the former baronies	17	
By one revival (Dunboyne)	1	
Add for the peerages held in 1801 by Peeresses, Minors, and Roman Catholics (deducted above) . . .	20	
	38	38
		112
Whereof, Minors (not Peers of the United Kingdom) in 1855 .		6
Leaving now eligible for Representative Peers . . .		†106

	At the Union.	*In the year* 1855.
Eligible for Representative Peers . .	169 . .	106
The Representative Peers . . .	28 . .	27‡
Without seats in the House of Lords .	141 . .	79

State of the Peerage of Ireland in October, 1855.

	Total Number.	English Peers.	Representatives.	Not in the House.
Blood Royal§ .	1	1	0	0
Duke . .	1	1	0	0
Marquesses .	12	11	1	0
Earls . .	67	34	13	21
[The Earl of Charlemont being both a Peer of the U. K. and a Representative.]				
Viscounts .	44	11	5	28
Barons . .	70	16	9	45
	195	74	28	94

The number 79 above ought, of course, to tally with the last figures, 94. But we are unable at present to discover why they do not agree.

THE FIRST REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF IRELAND,

Elected at the Union in 1801.

(Those marked (E) were created Peers of the United Kingdom.)

1 Thomas Taylour, 1st Marquess of Headfort; died 1829.
2 (E) John Denis Browne, 1st Marquess of Sligo; died 1809.
3 John Thomas de Burgh, 13th Earl of Clanricarde; died 1808.
4 George Frederick Nugent, 7th Earl of Westmeath; died 1814.
5 Robert Jocelyn, 2d Earl of Roden; died 1820.
6 John Crosbie, 2d Earl of Glandore; died 1816.
7 (E) Thomas Pakenham, 1st Earl of Longford; died 1835.

Baronesses *Fermanagh, Waterpark, *Kilwarden, Norwood, Crofton, Ffrench, Dufferin, *Newcomen, and *Nugent. Of these the four dignities marked * have become extinct; Wicklow, Ferrard, and Norwood have coalesced with other peerages; and the other five are existing titles. At present there is only one Peeress of Ireland in her own right, the Baroness Keith, and she is a Peeress of the United Kingdom also.

* Viz. Wicklow, Oriel, Ferrard, Norwood, and Arden.

† From this number are still to be deducted some few, who may not have proved their succession to the peerage before the House of Lords.

‡ The Earl of Charlemont being also a Peer of the United Kingdom.

§ The King of Hanover (Earl of Armagh).

8 John Creighton, 1st Earl of Erne; died 1828.
9 Otway Cuffe, 1st Earl of Desart; died 1804.
10 Robert Clements, 1st Earl of Leitrim; died 1804.
11 Richard Bingham, 2d Earl of Lucan; died 1839.
12 (E) Robert Stewart, 1st Earl of Londonderry; created Marquess 1816, died 1821.
13 (E) Henry Conyngham, 1st Earl of Conyngham; created Marquess 1816, died 1832.
14 Francis Mathew, 1st Earl of Llandaff; died 1806.
15 Charles Henry O'Neill, 1st Earl O'Neill; died 1841.
16 Francis Bernard, 1st Earl of Bandon; died 1830.
17 (E) Richard Hely Hutchinson, 1st Earl of Donoughmore; died 1825.
18 Robert Howard, 2d Viscount Wicklow; succeeded his mother as Earl of Wicklow 1807, died 1815.
19 Thomas Knox, 1st Viscount Northland; died 1818.
20 Laurence Parsons, 1st Viscount Oxmantown; created Earl of Rosse 1806, d. 1807.
21 Hugh Carlton, 1st Viscount Carlton; died 1826.
22 (E) Edmund Henry Pery, 1st Viscount Limerick; created Earl 1803, died 1844.
23 Charles Agar, 1st Viscount Somerton (Archbishop of Dublin); created Earl of Normanton 1806, died 1809.
24 Richard Longfield, 1st Viscount Longueville; died 1811.
25 Richard Butler, 13th Baron Caher; created Earl of Glengall 1816, died 1819.
26 George Agar, 1st Baron Callan; died 1815.
27 (E) Warner William Westenra, 2d Baron Rossmore; died 1842.
28 James Cuffe, 1st Baron Tyrawly; died 1821.

Elected since the Union.

(The names in Italics are the Present Representative Peers. Those marked E were created Peers of the United Kingdom.)

1801 29 Charles William Bury, 1st Viscount Charleville; created Earl 1806, died 1835.
1805 30 (E) John Willougby Cole, 2d Earl of Enniskillen; died 1840.
—— 31 Dupré Alexander, 2d Earl of Caledon; died 1839.
1807 32 (E) *Francis William Caulfeild, 2d Earl of Charlemont.*
—— 33 (E) George King, 3d Earl of Kingston; died 1839.
1809 34 (E) Richard le Poer Trench, 2d Earl of Clancarty; died 1837.
—— 35 Charles John Gardiner, 2d Viscount Mountjoy; created Earl of Blesinton 1816, died 1829.
—— 36 Laurence Parsons, 2d Earl of Rosse; died 1841.
1812 37 (E) Archibald Acheson, 2d Earl of Gosford; died 1849.
1815 38 Stephen Moore, 2d Earl of Mountcashel; died 1822.
1816 39 (E) William O'Bryen, 2d Marquess of Thomond; died 1846.
—— 40 John James Maxwell, 2d Earl of Farnham; died 1823.
—— 41 John Bourke, 4th Earl of Mayo; died 1849.
1819 42 Somerset Richard Butler, 3d Earl of Carrick; died 1838.
—— 43 Somerset Lowry-Corry, 2d Earl of Belmore; died 1841.
1820 44 James Stevenson Blackwood, 2d Baron Dufferin and Claneboye; d. 1836.
1822 45 Richard Wingfield, 5th Viscount Powerscourt; died 1823.
—— 46 *William Howard, 4th Earl of Wicklow.*
1823 47 Robert Edward King, 1st Viscount Lorton; died 1854.
1824 48 Charles Vereker, 2d Viscount Gort; died 1842.
—— 49 John Evans Freke, 6th Baron Carbery; died 1845.
1825 50 John Maxwell, 5th Baron Farnham; died 1838.
1826 51 *Stephen Moore, 3d Earl of Mountcashell.*
1828 52 Henry Prittie, 2d Baron Dunally; died 1854.
1829 53 *Richard Butler, 2d Earl of Glengall.*
1830 54 Hayes St.Leger, 2d Viscount Doneraile; died 1854.
1831 55 Somerset Lowry-Corry, 2d Earl of Belmore; died 1841.
—— 56 *George Thomas John Nugent, 1st Marquess of Westmeath.*
1833 57 *Ulysses de Burgh, 2d Baron Downes.*
1835 58 *James Bernard, 2d Earl of Bandon.*
—— 59 Charles William Bury, 2d Earl of Charleville; died 1851.
1836 60 *Cornwallis Maude, 3d Viscount Hawarden.*
1838 61 *Robert Dillon, 3d Baron Clonbrock.*
1839 61 John Vesey, 2d Viscount de Vesci; died 1855.
—— 62 Wyndham Henry Quin, 2d Earl of Dunraven; died 1850.
—— 63 *Henry Maxwell, 7th Baron Farnham.*

1840	64	*Edward Crofton, 1st Baron Crofton.*
——	65	*George Charles Bingham, 3d Earl of Lucan.*
1841	66	James Dupré Alexander, 3d Earl of Caledon; died 1855.
——	67	*Cadwallader Davis Blayney, 12th Baron Blayney.*
——	68	*Richard Handcock, 3d Baron Castlemaine.*
1842	69	John Bruce Richard O'Neill, 3d Viscount O'Neill; died 1855.
1845	70	*John Crichton, 3d Earl of Erne.*
——	71	*William Parsons, 3d Earl of Rosse.*
1847	72	*John Otway Cuffe, 2d Earl of Desart.*
1849	73	*George John Danvers Butler-Danvers, 5th Earl of Lanesborough.*
——	74	*John Cavendish Browne, 3d Baron Kilmaine.*
——	75	*Eyre Massey, 3d Baron Clarina.*
1850	76	Randal Edward Plunkett, 15th Baron Dunsany; died 1852.
1851	77	*Denis St. George Daly, 1st Baron Dunsandle and Clanconnell.*
1852	78	*Robert Bourke, 5th Earl of Mayo.*
1854	79	*Richard White, 2d Earl of Bantry.*
1855	80	*Henry John Reuben Dawson-Damer, 3d Earl of Portarlington.*
——	81	*Edward Ward, 4th Viscount Bangor.*
——	82	*Hayes St. Leger, 3d Viscount Doneraile.*
——	83	*Arthur Hill-Trevor, 3d Viscount Dungannon.*
——	84	*One vacant by death of Viscount de Vesci.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

A Plea for an old Cause—Our Free Grammar Schools. Boarders, Expenses, and Studies in them. The Cases of Birmingham; St. Olave's, Southwark; Shrewsbury; and Dulwich—Charms, Omens, and Cautionary Denouncements—The Pharos and Church in Dover Castle.

A Plea for an Old Cause.

Mr. Urban,—Will you allow me to make a few remarks on the paper entitled, "The Descendants of Mary Stuart, by a Modern Jacobite," which appeared in your number for August. I am a simple student. Books and manuscripts, and old dusty records, are more familiar to me than the pages of journal controversy. I am not suited for a controversy, and I do not wish to enter into one now. Even if I wished to do so, I feel that I could not cope with that writer who I am about, not to attack or attempt to correct with the pen of a critic, but to ask simply to listen to me.

So strong was the current of party feeling a century ago, that its effects may be felt even to this day. Although there is no longer danger, people have yet great reluctance in avowing their conscientious opinions on the conduct and character of the Stuarts. I therefore respect this gentleman for expressing his views openly and fearlessly. I am sure his opinions are conscientious. I am equally sure that in one or two cases they are erroneous. I refer especially to his reflections upon James II. and his son. Of these princes he says,—"Two of the Stuarts that will always wear a dismal aspect among earth's memories, are, James the Second, and he who assumed the name of James the Third. Both these princes were born to be priests. The first would have made an excellent inquisitor, the other an excellent village curate. James II. was a commonplace reproduction of Spain's Philip II. * * * * James the Third, so called, draws us near to him by nothing either manly or kingly. He is a pure insignificance, an absolute coward, yearning for a crown, and yet afraid to venture his skin for it. A hero, a true hero, would have dashed the coarse and unpopular George I. from the throne the first year of his reign. This paltry, pusillanimous creature madly, wantonly inflamed strong, valiant bosoms to rebellion, and then, without effort, without emotion, left the rebels to their fate."

In attempting to form any opinion on the conduct of James II. and his son, it is necessary to bear in mind the manner in which that conduct has been treated by one set of writers, and the circumstances which influenced them in so treating it. From the moment the king was forced to leave England in 1688, until the last hopes of his descendants had expired, one unwavering line of policy was maintained by the ministers of this country. Every story that could blacken the character of the Stuarts, no matter how or by whom invented, was not only sanctioned and patronised, but even published by authority. Secret service money and government offices were the rewards of those who would

"write down the Stuarts." No fable was too absurd, no anecdote too false or too gross. The sagacity of the Prince of Orange, and of his successor Walpole, knew well the value of such services. Although aware that there was a class in the country who could only be treated by the block and the sword, they also knew that there was a large class who did not reason deeply or think very much on political subjects, a class, however, of great weight, and one that was rather inclined than otherwise to uphold the lawful claimants to the throne. It was at this class that the pen of the hireling writer was directed. A falsehood boldly stated, and frequently repeated, will, in the end, come to be believed by those who are not inclined to take the trouble, or have not the opportunity, of investigating its accuracy. And thus it was that the fable of the warming-pan, and the duplicity, tyranny, and bigotry of the Stuarts, became to some extent household words. No man would dare to call that a falsehood which it was treason to deny. No pen could strike a blow for that truth which it was treason to assert. There was no antidote for the flood of calumny which spread across the land, and which poisoned and corrupted all that was not above its level. Except by the few who were aware of all the facts, or by those whose instinctive loyalty pointed to the truth, the Stuarts were condemned.

An instructive item may be seen (for within the last few years the document, the existence of which was at one time denied, has been brought to light, and published) in a list of William's secret service money. Titus Oates, one of the foulest names in English history, and the most virulent of all James's slanderers, has his services rewarded at the rate of 10*l.* per week, or 520*l.* a-year. When we remember that Oates was a convicted perjurer, a felon, and, at the very time he was receiving the rewards of his zeal, that he was deprived of all civil rights, we can fancy to what extent his patron must have gone to stain the character of King James. Under Walpole this patronage of crime was, if possible, carried on more openly. It appears, from the "Report of the Secret Committee for inquiring into the Conduct of Robert Earl of Orford," that no less than "fifty thousand and seventy-seven pounds eighteen shillings, were paid to authors and printers of newspapers,—such as Free Britons, Daily Courants, Corn Cutters' Journals, Gazetteers, and other political papers, between Feb. 10, 1731, and Feb. 10, 1741." "Into these gazetteers," remarks Warburton in his Notes to the Dunciad, B. ii. "as into a common sink, was received all the trash which had been before dispersed in several journals, and circulated at the public expense of the nation. The authors were the same obscure men, though sometimes relieved by occasional essays from statesmen, courtiers, &c. The meaner sort were rewarded with money; others with places or benefices, from a hundred to a thousand a year. The *benevolence* of one minister [Walpole] expended for the current dulness of ten years in Britain, double the sum which gained Louis XIV. so much honour, in annual pensions to learned men all over Europe. In which, and in a much longer time, not a pension at court, nor preferment in the Church or universities, of any consideration, was bestowed on any man distinguished for learning, separately from *party* merit or *pamphlet* writing." Any one who looks into the catalogues of the British Museum under the heading "Stuart, James Francis Edward, calling himself King of Great Britain," will see some nice specimens of this pamphlet writing to which Warburton alludes. There may be seen the calumnies of Arnall, of whom he tells us:—"He was bred as an attorney, and was a perfect genius in this sort of work. He writ for hire, and valued himself upon it; not indeed without cause, as he received for his writing in four years no less than ten thousand nine hundred pounds out of the Treasury." In his savage attacks on the Stuarts and their adherents, it appears he went sometimes further than the cautious Walpole thought safe; for, continues Warburton,—"Frequently thro' his fury or folly he exceeded all the bounds of his commission, and obliged his *honourable* patron to disavow his scurrilities." Such is a specimen of the warfare waged against the Stuarts. Historians censure the Prince of Orange for the massacre of Glencoe; but those who are acquainted with his staff of hireling writers, and with the political corruption of his successors, know that loyalty was often massacred where no blood was shed. Very little quarter, indeed, was given in those days to gallantry and truth. Can we wonder then at all the stories that we hear about the Stuarts? Is it astonishing that some of those calumnies should have forced their way into the current of conscientious belief? But though the new dynasty employed such weapons to keep itself upon the throne, surely the time has come when they may safely be laid down. It can injure no one to lift off the veil of falsehood which was flung across the fair fame of James II. The august lady who wears his crown has knelt beside his tomb. His descendants like himself have passed away; and history, who has been cheated so long,

may now at all events receive her tribute of truth and justice.

Foremost amongst those who come to pay that tribute is Miss Strickland. Although not directly concerned with the history of King James, she has nevertheless vindicated him wherever an opportunity offered. In preparing materials for her Lives of the Queens, she was fortunate enough to obtain access to the secret archives of France, and to inedited Stuart papers. A single instance will suffice to show how important these documents are, and how absurd it is to attempt to pronounce a final opinion on the character of James without having made a full examination of them. After the battle of the Boyne, the Orange party circulated the story that James had acted in the most cowardly manner, and fled from the field before the issue was decided. Not only was this in a very short time believed, but even sensible historians adopted it, and it came down to us as a historical fact. Now in the secret archives of France there are several letters which passed between Queen Mary and the Earl of Tyrconnel, and these, together with some of the Stuart papers, dispose at once of the whole story. It has now been placed beyond a doubt that the king was *forced* from the field. Even when the day was lost, and the Dutch veterans had routed the half-armed and undisciplined Irish, James rallied a part of the French troops, and was leading them on, when Tyrconnel and Lausun interposed, pointed out the madness of the attempt, and seizing the reins of his horse, compelled him to retreat. The value of original documents is here shown in a particular case. But even where no matters of fact are discussed, and where private opinions are merely expressed, such documents are often of interest. For instance, in the MSS. of George IV. 140, 272, A. page 26, (Brit. Mus.) may be seen a letter from Madame de Brinon, an intimate friend of the Electress Sophia of Hanover, to that princess. The letter, though written under such circumstances, is frank and impartial. It is in consequence of such confidential sources of information that Sophia formed her good opinion of King James; a good opinion which, as Miss Strickland remarks, she always had the magnanimity to acknowledge. After giving a candid view of the position and merits of the king, the correspondent of the Electress exclaims:—"Est-il possible, chere Electrice, que les princes confederés n'ouvriront point les yeux au merite et à l'innocence de ces majestés opprimées?" How little Madame de Brinon knew of political movements, or of the confederate princes, when she thought that merit or innocence could have influenced them!

Dr. King, who would not go out of his way to praise James, says in the Anecdotes of his Own Times: "If James had been indifferent in matters of religion, *or had professed the same faith with the emperor of China*, he would have proved one of the best princes who have governed the British islands." This shows, what any one well acquainted with the history of that period must know, that it was a blind hatred of popery, and not a love of religion, that influenced the Whigs of that day. I have carefully examined all the facts that bear upon the religious aspect of the question. I have compared what James did, and intended to do, with what enlightened legislation has since done, and I have arrived at the conclusion that he was one of the most tolerant monarchs who ever sat upon the English throne. When the Edict of Nantes was revoked, when five hundred thousand people preferred their liberty of conscience to their homes, who was it that assisted the persecuted Protestants with money, and gave them the shelter of a country in which they could exercise their religion with freedom? Not only did James aid and protect these refugees, but he openly censured Louis XIV. for his intolerant conduct. Some of James's calumniators maintain that this was merely a pretence of toleration, a sort of a mask under which he could more effectually stab the English Church. What can be more absurd! As if a prince, who intended to destroy the Church would have invited thousands of Protestants into the country, men whose conduct had shown that they were firmly attached to their religion, and that they were zealous and determined in its defence. If the restrictions which James wished to have removed from Roman Catholics and Dissenters indicated his intolerance and bigotry, then we must believe that Mr. Pitt and Lord Castlereagh were bigoted and intolerant. He never intended that a Catholic should sit in either House*; altogether his views as to the position the Catholics should occupy were very mild indeed, compared with theirs. The Relief Bills of 1791, 1793, and the Act of 1829 went much further than he ever intended his parliaments should go. James is accused of intolerance, because he wished that clergymen of his own religion might be permitted to exercise the rites of that religion. What would his accusers say to Lord Francis Egerton and the Tories, who car-

* See Ralph, vol. i. p. 963.

ried, on the 29th of April, 1825, a series of resolutions in favour of a State provision for the Roman Catholic clergy? or what would they say to the Tory writer in the Quarterly Review for 1845, who proposed to settle three hundred thousand pounds per annum on the Irish priests? Those who are blind to all the facts of history, or who cannot rely upon the honour of a prince who never broke his word, assert that James intended to force popery on the people. The Original Papers of the House of Stuart and the House of Brunswick-Lunenburgh throw some light on this subject. We there find the significant fact that the pope devoted all the power of his jesuitical intrigues to the support of William of Orange;* and that the Spanish ambassador at the Hague ordered masses to be said publicly for the success of the usurper's expedition. On the other hand, we find,† in a letter from Schutz to Robethon, the statement that "all the members of the Church of England in Scotland were Jacobites, *without exception.*" Every one knows the feeling of the High Church party in this country at the time, and surely there can be no better indication, in addition to the king's own statement, of what his intentions must have been. Those who fancy the Church would be in danger under the Stuarts should read the speech made upon the scaffold by that heroic Protestant clergyman the Rev. Mr. Paul, who died for his devotion to King James III. But even some of those who are full of the common errors and prejudices on this point give James II. a character as a statesman which the author of "The Descendants of Mary Stuart" ought to read. Mr. Jesse‡ says, "he loved and was proud of his country, and *probably no one of our monarchs ever had its honour and glory more deeply and even enthusiastically at heart.* He was extremely frugal of the public money. He not only gloried in the magnificent naval power of England, but he watched personally and vigilantly over the interests of the naval service, and, *more than any other prince*, gave encouragement to trade and improved the commercial interests of the empire.

Macpherson says:—"He applied himself with unremitting attention to his business. He managed his revenue. He retrenched superfluous expenses. He was zealous for the glory of the nation. He endeavoured to expel vice from the court, and to restore decency and morality. He was himself at the head of all his affairs. He presided daily at the Council, at the Board of Admiralty, and at the Treasury. He even entered into the whole details of the concerns of all the great departments of the state."

James maintained his spirit of toleration to the last. How characteristic of the dignified and gallant bearing of his family is his speech to the officers when the rebellion had commenced. "If any of you is not satisfied, let him freely declare himself. I am willing to grant passes to such as chose to join the Prince of Orange, and to spare them the shame of deserting their lawful sovereign."

The calumnies which have been heaped upon him are almost trifling compared with those which have been heaped upon his son. With literal truth it might be said of this unfortunate prince, that from his cradle to his grave he was pursued by slander. He has been called a coward, though his bitterest enemies cannot point to a single instance of his flinching from danger. "At Malplaquet," says Miss Strickland, vol. x. p. 199, "after Villars was carried wounded from the field, Boufflers sustained the conflict, and when the cavalry of the allies broke into his lines, he ordered the Chevalier St. George to advance at the head of 1,200 of the horse guards. The princely volunteer performed this duty so gallantly, that in one desperate charge the German horse were broken and repulsed, and nothing but the steady valour of the English troops, and the consummate skill of their commander, prevented the rout from becoming general. The rejected claimant of the British crown did not disgrace his lineage on that occasion, though unhappily serving beneath the banner of the *fleur de lys*, and opposed to his own countrymen. He charged twelve times at the head of the household troops of France, and, though wounded in the right arm by a sabre cut, he kept the ground manfully under a continuous fire of six hours from the British infantry. Boufflers, in his despatch to his sovereign, detailing the loss of the battle, renders the following brief testimony to the gallantry of the royal volunteer. 'The Chevalier St. George behaved himself during the whole action with the utmost valour and vivacity.'" St. Simon also notices, in the strongest terms, his great bravery during all these campaigns. In the previous expedition of Dunkirk his gallantry almost bordered on rashness. He was then only in his twentieth year, but the moment he heard of the intended sailing of the French fleet he set off for the coast, leaving all his baggage behind

* Pp. 301, 302. † Hanover Papers, f. 8, p. 156.
‡ Memoirs of the Stuarts, vol. iii. p. 466.

him. He had hardly arrived within sight of the sea when he was attacked with measles. In spite of the advice and warnings of his physicians, he had himself carried from his room, whilst still sick, and borne on board the admiral's vessel. His forebodings as to the effect of delay were fulfilled. When the fleet approached the shores of Scotland, it was met by the far larger squadron of Sir George Byng. De Forbin, the French admiral, at once gave orders to retreat. James at first urged him to give battle, but when he found the admiral determined not to risk the fleet, he commanded him to place his attendants in a small vessel, and expressed his determination to land on the coast of Fifeshire, and raise his standard on the ancient castle of Wemyss. "Sire," replied De Forbin, "by the orders of my royal master I am directed to take the same precautions for the safety of your august person as for his majesty's own. This must be my chief care. You are at present in safety, and I will never consent to your being exposed in a ruinous chateau, in an open country, where a few hours may put you in the hands of your enemies. I am entrusted with your person, and am answerable for your safety with my head." In vain James protested, and the ships returned to France.*

Seven years after, when a reward of 100,000*l.* was offered for him dead or alive, and when his cause was really desperate, the English Jacobites having been just crushed, he landed at Peterhead with half a dozen followers. He came to shew that he was ready to share the dangers of his loyal adherents. To his Council he said, "If we do not succeed, it is no new thing for me to be unfortunate, since my whole life from my cradle has been a constant series of misfortunes, and I am prepared, if it so pleases God, to suffer the extent of the threats which my enemies throw out against me." Horace Walpole, the son of the great enemy of his race, saw James III. on the continent, and thus describes him: "He seems the phantom which good-nature divested of reflection conjures up when we think of the misfortunes without the demerits of Charles I. [Could a greater compliment be paid to any king?] Without the particular feature of any Stuart, he has the strong lines and fatality of air peculiar to them all."

There is a far more complete account of James in a letter which was formerly in the possession of Walpole, but which is now in the British Museum, MS. Eg. 921, CLXIX. F. It is from Dr. Lesley, the Protestant Dean of Connaught, to his friend Dr. G. Burnett, the Bishop of Sarum. Whoever wishes to know the honest opinions entertained by the High Church party should study such documents. "He is always cheerful," says this letter, "but seldom merry; thoughtful, but not dejected, and bears his misfortunes with a visible magnanimity of spirit. He frequents the public devotions; but there is no sort of bigotry about him. He has a great application to business, spends much time in closet, and writes much, which no man does better or more succinctly. He is very affable, and has something strangely engaging in his voice and deportment, that none who ever conversed with him but are charmed with his good sense and sweetness of temper."

Again, we find other testimonies in his favour in the most secret of the Hanover Papers. For instance, in the volume marked Bothmar 10, No. 70, there is a letter to Robethon, the private secretary of the Elector, from an envoy in Paris, written in cypher, and which states, as a painful fact, that "all the spies speak most favourably of the Chevalier." The hypocrisy of the Hanoverians on the subject of the Church of England is apparent from several of those letters, vol. x. No. 8, &c.

On the other hand, although sincerely attached to the religion in which he was born, James the Third was determined to maintain and uphold in the strongest manner the Church of England. He knew that his best friends, his most devoted and gallant adherents, were members of that Church; and he knew that the stability of a government and the happiness of a nation can never be effectually secured unless there is a firm union between Church and State. "We cannot," he says, in his Declaration of the 25th Oct. 1715, "but think ourself in a particular manner obliged to be solicitous to this Church, because we are acquainted with her principles, to which we acknowledge that the preservation of great and useful remains of loyalty in the hearts of our people is to be ascribed, and because we are sensible that her past and present sufferings are owing in a great measure to these principles, and are therefore endured by her on our account." In another part of the same Declaration he says:—"To a free parliament shall we entirely refer both our and their interests [the Church and people]; being sensible that these interests rightly understood are always the same, and that the peers of the realm and the repre-

* M. d'Andrezel's account to the French ministry, Ap. 7, 1708. Original Papers, p. 389. Jesse's Memoirs, vol. i. p. 25. Miss Strickland's History of the Queens, vol. x. p. 51.

sentatives of the people are the best counsellors by whose advice an English prince can govern. To such a parliament let it belong to make effectual provision, not only for the security and re-establishment of all those rights, privileges, immunities and possessions which belong to the Church of England, and wherein we have already provided by our late Declaration of the 20th July, but also for the better maintenance of those who serve at her altars."

We can estimate the value of this important Declaration when we remember that there is not a single instance on record where this prince violated his word, or committed the smallest act of duplicity. His honour was dearer to him than his throne. When some of the English ministers informed him that he would be declared King on the death of his sister if he *pretended* to conform to the Protestant faith, he replied that he would not become a hypocrite to gain the whole world. The example of Charles II. who appeared to be a Protestant until he was on his deathbed was held out to him, but all in vain. His greatest enemies now allow that his love of truth lost him his crown. This delicate position of affairs was well known to the Hanoverian party. In the original Hanover Papers, vol. x. No. 5, Robethon, writing to de Grote, says "The Pretender, on the *slightest appearance* of a pretended conversion, would ruin all."

I have thrown these few facts about James the Second and his son together for the purpose of shewing the value of original documents and of impartial inquiry.

There are certain branches of science which we cannot hope to learn without performing practical experiments. So too in history there are passages which the student must not take on the evidence of others, but which it is his duty to investigate for himself. One of these debated passages is the character of the Stuarts; and if I have induced any of your readers to examine it as it should be examined, or if I have shown that your correspondent's opinion ought not be hastily accepted, I have done all that I wished to do. I need hardly say that the historical quotations in this paper are not intended as a general defence of all or of any one of the Stuarts. They are merely put forward to meet the particular misconceptions into which, most unintentionally I am sure, your correspondent has fallen.

Yours, &c. H.

Our Free Grammar Schools. Boarders, Expenses, and Studies in them. The Cases of Birmingham; St. Olave's, Southwark; Shrewsbury; and Dulwich.

Mr. Urban,—After a 100 years complaining, since Lord Chancellor Hardwicke decreed that the *people* have no "call" for our Free Grammar Schools, and after forty years active controversy against that false doctrine, we have formed at last thoroughly new opinions upon the subject of what ought to be taught in them, and how they ought to be managed, and at what expense. The Court of Chancery has adopted the new opinions; and, in the case of Manchester, that Court has filled the old school with free boys by expelling boarders from it. This has occurred by a judgment of Lord Cranworth. The matter is well worth probing to the bottom, seeing that the funds of these schools at present amount to more than 400,000*l.* a-year; and that in many cases their annual income is rapidly and enormously increasing. For instance, at Birmingham, the original little farm of 20*l.* a-year in the sixteenth century, is now covered with the centre of that great town, bringing more than 12,000*l.* a-year, and which it is believed will be 50,000*l.* a-year by the end of this century. So the Dulwich estate of 800*l.* a-year, as left by Edward Alleyne, is now 12,000*l.* a-year, and before 1860 it will be doubled.

A few weeks ago Sir John Pakington produced a strong impression upon the House of Commons, by stating the success of the *Birmingham* School, crowded with boys, under a reform. Its annual income of about 12,000*l.* is wisely expended in a good mixed plan of study at the chief seminary, with branches over the town; and Sir John Pakington should have added, that in this ancient grammar school twenty-seven shades of religious faith are blended harmoniously together. This is the triumph of a tolerant spirit now prevalent in a place not very long ago the scene of ferocious intolerance.

The Birmingham School is an important example of the good administration of an old foundation under timely change, which has raised it from insignificance to splendour, instead of the revenues being sacrificed to a job. It has now more than 900 boys.

The metropolis offers a still better example of the value of a good system of managing a Free Grammar School, in the case of the old foundation in *St. Olave's, Southwark*. That school has never ceased to prosper for three hundred years; and its uniform success has arisen from its plan of administration. Its history should

be made a manual for universal use, so as to stay the misappropriation of five-sixths of these school revenues, and speedily increase the resort of Free Grammar School boys forty fold. It educates more than 600 children in every field of literature and science, to the very highest point in its university scholars, for less than 3,500*l.* a-year. Its system is this—1st. The foundation pays every expence, with liberal salaries to the masters, who take no boarders, and including the cost of books and school necessaries, without any fees. 2nd. Then the choice of studies rests with the parents; and so the classics, with scientific elements, are taught to above 70 of the 700, and the common elements alone are taught to all the rest. 3rd. Boarders are prohibited; and 4th. Branch schools, as in Birmingham, supply remote districts. The new school-house is a model of taste and arrangement.

On the other hand, at *Shrewsbury*, a Free Grammar School, founded at the same period as St. Olave's, namely, in the reign of Elizabeth, was conducted during its first forty years much on the same plan; and during that time it was attended by several hundred boys of all conditions,—from young Sidney, the hero of Zutphen, and the flower of chivalry and science, to the Salop peasant's son. After a while the original plan was departed from, and at length this school fell into absolute decay, about fifty years ago. It had, however, in former years, from its peasants and poor town's boys, produced such men as Demosthenes Taylor, a barber's son, the first scholar of his day; and Waring, pre-eminent in science and a distinguished physician—both of Cambridge, with which university the school is specially connected. All is now changed by great abuses. It has been a boarding school for about 100 years; and managed so as to drive away the town boys, and poorer country boys. The fees are high, and the bills for books, &c. heavy. The studies are excellent for the rich, but not adapted for the middle and humbler classes, who originally thronged its benches along with the rich. During the late master's time the Free Grammar School of Shrewsbury flourished as a boarding school. Circumstances favoured it; and that master, afterwards a bishop, Dr. Butler, had extraordinary aptitude for his post. He raised his school from ruin to hundreds of scholars, and even to within fifty of the original numbers, although of very different classes; and he made a large fortune. Since his quitting the school, a reverse has befallen it. With about 2,000*l.* a-year of funds, noble buildings, and an admirable locality, it is already reduced to one-fourth of Dr. Butler's number of boarders; and it has perhaps fifteen Shrewsbury boys—*Facilis descensus Averni*—at this rate of sinking, it must soon be again a shameful sinecure. For this the only thing wanted is, that an indolent, unscrupulous master should succeed its present very distinguished head. In fact, this school is going through the old process of destruction under the system of preference to boarders, high charges, and an improper plan of studies.

Dulwich School.—The founder, Edward Alleyne, born in 1556, was the author of his own large fortune. His talents as a player, his skill in managing theatrical speculations, and his great prudence, enriched him. He lived in a glorious age, and was the highly respected contemporary of one of the most brilliant groups of men who have adorned this country. Among the chief of them were Shakspere, Ben Jonson, Inigo Jones, Lord Strange his patron, the Earl of Stirling, and the Earl of Arundel. Of some of these he is known to have been the familiar associate. Shakspere's name occurs in his Family Correspondence, with an amusing trait of sagacity on the part of the great poet, in detecting an impostor. That Shakspere approved of his friend Alleyne's design, may be inferred from the passage in the Taming of the Shrew, "Here let us happily institute a course of learning and ingenuous studies." Lord Arundel styles him "loving friend" when kindly recommending a distressed orphan to his bounty, and his Lordship adds that he will assuredly return the service, when Mr. Alleyne may need an ally. Lord Stirling addresses him in terms of honourable eulogy, and in refined verse. In old Fuller's "Worthies" he is called the Roscius of the time. He was famous for his personations of the most dignified characters on the stage. Being himself childless, he dedicated his estate of 1,200 acres at Dulwich, with his property in Lambeth, and in the city of London, to his college. The income at his decease in 1626, was 800*l.* a-year. His plan combined the means of mixed education for numerous youth of all conditions, and of maintenance for as many poor old people of both sexes as the funds would then pay for, with support for a few boys in the house and at the universities. The objects of his chief bounty were to be selected from three parishes to which he was peculiarly attached, viz. St. Botolph Bishopsgate, where his father had property and where he was born; St. Luke's Finsbury, and St. Saviour's Southwark, where he had so successfully exercised his profession as a player; whilst both advantages were to be shared by Camberwell, where he

ended his days in honour. From these four parishes "orphan" boys were to be chosen to be the inmates of the college, or "those whose parents receive the weekly alms of the parish, and for want of such, any other poor children of the said parishes who are most in need." A provision is added to bring boys from any other parish, if not found in the four.

The will says, that "all the boys at their admission are to be orphans, without father and mother, or at least such as their parents receive the weekly alms of the parish, and, for want of such, any other poor children of the parishes as the assistants think in most need."

The destination of these boys was to be settled by their merit. If after trial their abilities should seem to fit them for trade, and the humbler walks of life, they were to be placed out suitably for such conditions, with well-chosen masters, and some substantial pecuniary help. If their talents promised to repay superior cultivation, they were to be instructed in the higher branches of knowledge; and sent, properly supported, to the universities. Edward Alleyne had a fine taste in music at a period when its cultivation was popular; and he made liberal provision for that object in his college. Along with these 12 boys, others to the number of 68 were to be taught, paying moderate fees.

The government of the college, the management of the estate, the instruction of the boys, and all religious services were left to a small body of competent single men, two of whom were to be of the founder's family, or at least name. This small body of six persons, together with the other objects of the founder's munificence, formed a corporation under the visitorship of the archbishop of Canterbury; and the corporation was to be aided by the churchwardens of the parishes in London.

The founder's plan for the government of his college is excellent. The statutes rest on broad principles of justice and wise benevolence; and to this day those principles are in most points safe guides—more especially for the disposal of the increased funds, as to which he gave no special directions. Indeed, as the only serious omission in the statutes is the absence of rules respecting such funds, the great rise of which he did not anticipate, when guarding against their fall, recourse must be had to his principles, and to the rules of law in like cases, in order to meet difficulties arising out of conflicting claims and selfish pretensions. In case the income fell, there was to be a general reduction of the appointed allowances; a surplus contemplated by the founder being really insignificant in amount. In 1664, only 28 years after the founding of the college, a larger surplus was judicially given to the objects, not to the six officers. Thus the funds legally belong, on the one hand, to the objects of the charity, viz. the boys, not to exceed 80, besides 12 poor old men and women; and on the other, for the salaries and support of a few managers and teachers of the whole. But the estate was not given, in any legal sense whatever, as a possession for the personal benefit of those managers and teachers who were merely liberally paid trustees. At length, as the income increased, these administrators extended their originally limited trust to every enjoyment of ownership short of the alienation of the property. So, in the last century, the modest accommodations of the master were turned into a mansion; and he became, as described by a popular writer of the time, "the luxurious lord of the manor"—an abuse standing out in glaring relief in the fact, that whilst the administrators of the charity prospered the school decayed.

When the funds increased, so as for many years past to reach from 7,000*l.* to 9,000*l.* a-year, this illegal appropriation of the revenue continued unchecked by the visitor, the archbishop of Canterbury, whose duty is precise. Thus the increase, out of all proportion to the original wants of the college, has been shared among the administrators, as if that increase was their own. This has been accompanied by a wasteful distribution of lesser amounts of the funds among a few poor men and women; the education of the boys, and their advancement in life, having been grossly neglected.

Last year the new Charity Commissioners inquired into the case, which they found to be so bad, that they have formally advised the suppression of the corporation, and framed a new scheme, which is now the occasion of much opposition. It has been proposed most rashly to establish great *boarding* schools with the estate, to the extreme danger of the founder's benevolent intentions.

So long ago as 1832, the matter was stated in the Westminster Review, in the following passage, drawn up from the old Charity Commissioners' Reports. The writer of the present letter is responsible for the correctness of that statement:—

"The darkest circumstance, however, in the management of the schools is the studious anxiety of masters and trustees to supplant the poorer boys in favour of the more 'respectable classes.' The general means for effecting this have been, confining free tuition to the learned languages, which neither the poor nor anybody else

want alone; and in aid of this most unconscionable sums of money are required for the addition of other elements of knowledge to the classics, and extravagant bills made out for unnecessary books. At Bristol (the scene of so much hard dealing with the poor, and its natural result a furious and ignorant populace,) the object was put forth without disguise by the corporation, and the means contrived for attaining it would have proved effectual but for the interposition of the Charity Commissioners. The entrance fee of 5*s.* was raised, say they, to 4*l.* 'because if the school could be placed on a respectable footing, and young men of respectable families educated there, it would be much more likely to be beneficial to the city; and the intention, not only of the founder, but also of the several persons who have established exhibitions and scholarships, would be more usefully carried into effect, by not allowing children of the very poorest class, who could not advance 4*l.* to be admitted, since the increased payment could only operate to the exclusion of children of the last-mentioned description.' In the perfect spirit of these reasons, the master charges his foundation boys 16*l.* 16*s.* a-year to be on a par with his boarders; and justly indeed do the Commissioners declare these and other reasons of the corporation to be unsatisfactory. (Twentieth Report, House of Commons' Papers of 1829, No. 19, page 5.) The truth is, that these establishments, which ought to be scenes for the early encouragement of every virtue, are too often made subservient to avarice in masters, and to vulgar pride in a portion of the people. In order that the 'respectable classes' may enjoy grammar schools without a degrading commixture, the most solemn injunctions of the founders are perpetually disregarded, and systems introduced in defiance of them which effectually bar out the poor man's child. At Bruton in Somersetshire, a school with an income of 500*l.* a-year, the usual number on the foundation is six; but in 1824 there were eight, and one day-boy; yet here the master has the effrontery to 'complain that from the open state of the school, he is liable occasionally to have boys sent to him who are not proper to mix with those who resort there for learning, as the foundation deed expresses it.' And means are accordingly in progress to correct the prodigious evil. (Second Report, p. 390.) At Lewisham the master has been more successful. 'The boarders,' says he, 'are kept quite separate from the foundationers, as they are a different class of boys.' (First Report, p. 121.) At Aldenham, 'the indiscriminate admission of boys of all ranks has in several instances,' it seems, 'prevented persons from sending their children.' (Ib. p. 78.) At Wotton-under-Edge, 'it has been remarked by several of the respectable inhabitants, that some of the boys in the school are sons of very low parents,' and here too means are to be taken to correct that abuse.

"This endeavour of the selfish rich to exclude the poor from grammar schools, is of old standing. When Cranmer with other Commissioners visited Canterbury, to settle such a school there, some of them wished to admit none into it but 'sons, or younger brethren of gentlemen; as for husbandmen's children, they were more meet, they said, for the plough, and to be artificers, than to occupy the place of the learned sort. It was meet for the ploughman's son to go to the plough, and the artificer's son to apply to the trade of his parent, and the gentlemen's children are meet to have the knowledge of government, and rule in the commonwealth.' Cranmer successfully urged many reasons for another course, which was determined upon; 'such a seasonable patron of poor men,' says the historian, 'was the archbishop,' who was shrewd enough to apply the following personal argument to the Commissioners of his day,—'And to say the truth, none of us all here were gentlemen born, but we had our beginning from a low and base parentage; and through the benefit of learning, and other civil knowledge, all gentlemen for the most part ascend to their estate.' (Johnston's Memoirs of Dr. Parr, vol. i. p. 128.)

"When it is considered that such a man as Sir Philip Sydney was brought up at one of these grammar schools, at a time when more than half his fellows were 'sons of very low parents,' it will be difficult to restrain indignation at the meanness and cruelty which have led to so many perversions of them.

"The foregoing proofs of the difficulty experienced in chasing the children of the poor from the forms of 'the respectable classes' afford light in regard to another fact, generally much misrepresented. They shew that the poor do not dislike classical learning. Unjustly as the minor elements of knowledge are often refused at these schools, or when imparted there, charged for at extortionate rates, still poor boys are pressed upon the master so urgently, that contrivances are devised to save the rich from the humiliating mixture. A general statute might be easily drawn, and upon good precedent too, to enjoin such duties upon trustees and masters as would fill grammar schools with all classes of people. Disobedience to this statute might be made indictable, a readier method of

compelling right to be done than the present course in Chancery. The amount of funds belonging to the charities is enormous."

By a due administration of so much of the whole as belongs to school foundations, at least 150,000 of the poorer children may be educated in a friendly union with their richer neighbours; and, while various learning is usefully imparted to the inmates, the prospect of admission to the foundation schools will be a steady stimulus to diligence in the inferior establishments.

The older Charity Commissioners were, as shewn by the foregoing references, strongly inclined towards the legal and sound principle of making our Grammar Schools reasonably and fairly free to the boys contemplated by the founders. It is curious also to find the grasping practice of a still earlier date than the period of the abuses to which the old Commissioners addressed their rebuke, and even than Archbishop Cranmer's case at Canterbury. Stowe records the bitter conflicts of the London schoolmasters before the sixteenth century, upon this very question; and in a celebrated trecentenary sermon preached at Bath lately by the very able master of the unlucky Shrewsbury Free Grammar School, he expatiates forcibly upon the evil tendency of the system of trading imposed upon seminaries of learning. Lord Chancellor Eldon, in his day, remarked with deserved severity, that there had grown up in modern times a taste for boarding schools which he could not approve.

The returns of the last census gave the incredibly low figure 3,000 as the number of the foundation boys in our five or six hundred Free Grammar Schools. This fact alone reveals grievous abuses; but the system proposed by the Commissioners for Dulwich sets the sanction of an unjust new law upon an old illegal practice. The "mean-born gentleman" of our day, as in the time of Shakspere, fitly claims his place in these schools; so that the culture of science may crown the gifts of Nature, and so that the peasant genius—a Gerald Massey—the Burns of the present generation, shall not be left to pick up the crumbs of his scanty reading at the book-stall, as he, a young errand-boy, goes on his way to his work. It is not true that the poor child of fine intellect, as there are many, *must* become a hewer of wood, to which condition millions cheerfully submit. Nor is it true that to impart instruction to them liberally, in their degree, will lead them ever to repine against the inequalities of life imposed by Providence. But they rebel against spoliation and iniquity; and a spirit is growing up around us to compel the restitution of these great charities, if a fair dedication of them to their legitimate purposes be not effectually enforced by wise authority. The people of this country honour the Queen to enthusiasm; and they will pay willing respect to all who really deserve respect. But there is a limit beyond which abuses are intolerable.

We have glorious things still to do among men.

A great war has seen a new and fairer distribution of fame and rewards among the humbler heroes of our people. Let not the peaceful charities of the land fall behind in the glorious race of universal justice; but, casting off prejudice, and spurning fraud, let us, by timely and thorough reformation, shew the world that we have not forgotten our forefathers' boast of being able to "teach the nations how to live." But Charity spoliation is going on shamefully; and shameless designs are formed to extend it. The Dulwich case—in the broad gaze of London—proves this to be truth, and how grievously Charity Reform is wanted.

Consider the influence of honest dealing with our Grammar Schools upon popular education. For the 3,000 free boys taught there, the right plan will bring us 120,000. Then the sense of wrong rankling in men's minds at the vast estates wasted in sinecures, will become gratitude towards the governors and masters of these schools.

It is not without satisfaction that I close this letter with a reference to your pages of 1816, forty years ago, when the same subject was discussed by me in the spirit of the present letter. What I then *argued* to be the law of Equity in the matter is now the settled rule of the Court of Chancery! The advantage to the country will be immense when that just doctrine is universally pursued. The labour of life is happily bestowed when our individual early thoughts are proved to be correct, and contribute at last to the good of society at large.

Yours, &c. A Lover of Justice.

Charms, Omens, and Cautionary Denouncements.

Mr. Urban,—I recognise every one of your correspondent Mr. Noakes' charms, omens, and cautionary denouncements, but do not admit their exclusive application to Worcestershire. I have had the benefit of their inculcation in every county in England, and I have rigidly and reverently obeyed, as my fingers and toes will testify, the solemn injunction impressively delivered to me seventy years ago by

my grandmother, conveyed in the following couplet—

> Better thou wert never born
> Than on a Friday pare thy horn—

which has reason as well as rhyme in its support; whereas the lines quoted by Mr. Noakes are destitute of both—

> Better a child was never born
> Than cut his hoofs of a Sunday.

I remember when most of the houses in Monmouth-street, Soho, had a horseshoe nailed under the threshold of the entrance, to prevent the admission of witches, and some still remain; and, as according to the then fashion of hanging at Tyburn and elsewhere, the culprit walked under the ladder, I was considerately warned ever to walk round it.

A pillow filled with hops was prescribed to George the Third by a physician at Reading, recommended by Lord Sidmouth, and administered to the royal patient accordingly.

That the present of a knife or pair of scissors cuts love is a certain fact.

I could thus personally vouch for most of these wise saws and ancient instances, and would only strenuously protest against the term you have been pleased to bestow on them of Superstitions. None such should attach to one as we are told of the only three civilized countries in the world, France, England, and Sardinia, who evince their civilization by cutting the throats of those whom they are pleased to designate as barbarians.

Yours, &c. M. M. M.

Athenæum, 8th October.

The Pharos and Church in Dover Castle.

Mr. Urban,—Permit me, through your widely-extended influence, to call the attention of all lovers of decency and common-sense to an outrage at this time being perpetrated on one of the oldest and still most perfect remains of Roman architecture remaining in Britain.

The Pharos in Dover Castle by all accounts was erected about A.D. 43, at the same time with that built by Caligula on the opposite coast, and long since destroyed by incursion of the sea. Ceasing to be used for its original purpose, it became attached as a belfry to the now dilapidated church, and so it remained till the beginning of the last century, when Sir George Rooke, who at that time represented Portsmouth in Parliament, obtained a grant for the whole of the bells, which, through his influence, were removed to that town, and, to complete the disgrace, "the Board of Ordnance (says the historian Lyon), for a trifling sum, suffered the lead to be disposed of which covered it, and the tower has remained open ever since, exposed to the rain and the frost, which must in time destroy the texture of the mortar, and crumble away the walls."

Under the wardenship of the Duke of Wellington some attempt was made for the preservation of the ruin by closing the entrance with solid masonry, thus to prevent further dilapidation by the idle hands of mischief, and also the not less injurious attacks of the curious, who were supposed too prone in their occasional visits to abstract portions of the singular material, tophas (or travertine), of which it is principally constructed.

But whilst we respect the motives that in modern times induced the closing of the interior from inspection, and condemn the culpable neglect and cupidity of those who held the management at an earlier date, what can possibly be said in extenuation of the present outrage on all good taste and decency? The masonry spoken of has been pulled down, and a trench has been dug along the entire western side of the interior of the ancient church, fitted up with carpentry as a *common* FORICA for the use of the soldiers of the Foreign Legion now on duty in the garrison.

At the present time, whilst large sums of the public money are being expended in repairing and ornamenting the Saxon and Norman buildings of the castle, it might reasonably be expected that similar attention should be given to those of more ancient construction, and especially, if possible, to restore the church built during the heptarchy to its original use, as there is now no church or other place of worship in the garrison, or, at the least, to preserve the buildings dedicated by our forefathers to the service and worship of God from the vilest desecration.

Yours, &c. J. M.

Dover, Oct. 19.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Historical Records of the State Paper Office—Private Halls in the University of Oxford—The London University—Removal of Lampeter College to Brecon—Museum at Bombay—Museums at Birmingham—Archæological Museum at Carisbrook Castle—Southampton Bar Gate—Compositors' Library—Scientific and Literary Preferments—Prizes of the Royal Academy of Belgium and of the Stereoscopic Society—Works of the Arundel Society—The Architectural Museum—French and English Commemorative Medals—Mr. Ward's Picture of Alice Lisle—Plates of successful Engravings destroyed—The Cloisters at Gloucester and Memorial Window to Dr. Thomas Evans—Memorial Windows at Gateshead and Bury St. Edmund's—Bust of James Montgomery—Proposed Monument to Sir George Cathcart—Literary Announcements—The Noviomagian entertainment at the Mansion House.

We find the following remarks on the historical records of the *State Paper Office* in a recent number of The Athenæum, and perfectly agree in the sentiments which they convey:—"In spite of remonstrance and the strongly-expressed opinion of men accustomed to historical research, we were lately threatened with the immediate removal of the early state papers now preserved in the State Paper Office—not to the British Museum, where every one would like to see them, and where they would be most useful—but to the New Record Office, where they would be subjected to the same custody as actual records. But the Master of the Rolls reckoned without his host. The War Minister has stolen a march upon him, and has preoccupied the new building with interminable masses of papers relating to the management and affairs of the army. This is not the only trouble that has befallen our record minister. The most ancient and valuable records of the kingdom have been kept, as is well known, from time immemorial, in the Tower of London, where they have long been in dangerous proximity to an ordnance store of gunpowder. Some years ago, the record officers memorialised the Duke of Wellington to remove his gunpowder. 'You mind your records,' was his answer, 'and I will take care of my gunpowder.' But in these days of actual warfare the ordnance service is not content with the old place of gunpowder deposit. More room is wanted, and the records have been ordered to quit. In vain the Master of the Rolls pleads that he has no place to take them to. Go they must; and it is rumoured that certain new houses at the corner of Chancery-lane and Fleet-street are to be hired for their temporary reception. Such an arrangement entails, of course, the expense of two removals, and the fitting-up of two repositories; but past experience of record management does not render anything improbable because it chances to be extravagant. In the meantime the state papers have a respite. Years will pass over our heads before the present confusion is cleared away; and, in the meantime, it is to be hoped that some one will be able to convince the Master of the Rolls that the British Museum is the proper place of deposit for all merely historical and literary papers."

Two Private Halls will be immediately opened in the *University of Oxford*, under the regulations of the recent act of Parliament. One of them is established by the Rev. E. A. Litton, M.A. Vice-Principal of St. Edmund-hall, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, a double first-class man, and Bampton lecturer for 1856. After a careful consideration of the probable expenses, 80*l.* for the academical year—consisting, practically, of three terms, each containing eight or nine weeks—has been fixed on as the lowest sum compatible with prudence. This includes all the student's expenses, except fees paid to the university for matriculation, or for degrees.

The second Private Hall is opened by the Rev. George Butler, M.A. late Fellow of Exeter College, and public examiner (in Lit. Hum.) in the schools, formerly tutor in the University of Durham, one of the examiners in classical literature under the Board of Ordnance, 1855.

Two important changes are occurring at the present time in the *London University*:—one a change of residence, the other of constitution. From Somerset House the University has removed to Burlington House in Piccadilly, where, however, its tenure is only for three years. The other change will, it is hoped, put an end to the difference which has existed between the Senate and the Graduates. Sir George Grey has intimated that, in the opinion of the Government, the Senate should concede the points in dispute, and that the Graduates ought to be admitted into the University with the privileges of convocation and the right to nominate members of the Senate.

It is now understood that, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed last session, the *St. David's College*

at Lampeter will in due course be removed from that town, and united or associated with the College of Christ at Brecon. This enactment made provisions for the future regulation, management, and permanent endowment of Christ's College, Brecon, and it also gave permissive powers to unite the same with St. David's, Lampeter, and remove the latter to Brecon. Arrangements are now being made to secure land eligible for a site for the erection of a new college at Brecon, and subscriptions have been largely entered into to further the object.

The Government arrangements for the establishment of a *Museum at Bombay* are now completed. The buildings are being prepared, and specimens collected under the charge of a committee consisting of Dr. Impey, chairman; Professor Fraser, Professor Sinclair, Mr. W. F. Hunter, and Dr. Buist, secretary and curator.

The new *Museums at Birmingham* are at last resolved on. The money comes in slowly. Mr. Bateman is the architect. There are to be three buildings, each 40 feet square. They will comprise collections of anatomy, geology, and mineralogy.

Government has granted the use of apartments in *Carisbrook Castle* for the reception of articles of antiquity found in the Isle of Wight. The encouragement thus given to the formation of a museum will, we hope, induce the residents in the island to come forward properly in its support.

The room over the *Southampton Bargate*, used for town-council purposes, has recently been enlarged. The gate is an erection of the twelfth century, with addition, in the fourteenth, of a semi-octagon, fitting on to the two round towers of the old fortress. The Norman structure, under much carpenter's gothic, has been found complete, and will now be restored. The mullions of the windows are gone, but the jambs remain; and the inner-arched heads have been also discovered.

A house has been taken in Raquet Court, Fleet Street, by the London Society of *Compositors* for the establishment of a Library and News-room. One hundred and sixty-three volumes have been presented by Prince Albert; many donations have been received from other quarters, and the total number of volumes now exceeds 2,000. People are too apt to look upon, and even to speak of, the public house as being the working-man's club. Here we have a true club of the right description — the precursor, we hope, of many. Such establishments, springing from the working men themselves, founded upon their own feeling of their own wants, and managed and mainly supported by themselves, are entitled to general good wishes, and have a reasonable prospect of success.

Dr. Travers Twiss has been appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford.

The *Rev. Benjamin Jowett*, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Balliol, has been appointed Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford, in room of the late Dean of Christ Church. Mr. Jowett gained the Hertford Scholarship in 1837, a first class in literis humanioribus in 1839, the Chancellor's prize for the best Latin essay in 1841, and was appointed an examiner in literis humanioribus in 1849.

The *Rev. William Thomson*, M.A. Fellow of Queen's, and Rector of All Souls', Marylebone, has been elected Provost of Queen's College, Oxford. Mr. Thomson has been for a long term of years a very active tutor and member of Convocation. He has strongly advocated reforms in his own College and elsewhere. He is well known as author of a treatise upon the Laws of Thought, and also as preacher of the Bampton Lectures in 1853.

Mr. W. D. Geddes, M.A. has been appointed Professor of Greek in King's College, Aberdeen, on the promotion of Principal Campbell.

Dr. Laycock, of York, has been elected Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, in room of Professor W. P. Alison, retired with the honorary title of Emeritus Professor. There were several candidates, but all but three withdrew on the day of election. The two other candidates were Dr. Bennett, the Professor of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh, and Dr. Wood.

Mr. David E. Norton, B.A. of Oriel College, Oxford (second class in classics and first class in mathematics, 1854), has been appointed mathematical master at Bromsgrove School.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of *Belgium*, at its sitting on the 1st Oct. determined the subjects for the Prize Essays in the class of Fine Arts, to be awarded in the Session of 1856. They are—1. The Origin and History of Engraving in the Low Countries in the Fifteenth Century. 2. The Influence of Municipal Corporations on the State of the Pictorial Art in the Middle Ages. 3. The Style of Architecture best adapted for Barracks, Hospitals, Schools, and Prisons. 4. The Cause of the excellent Preservation of the Works of Painters of certain Schools, and of the Decay of others, with an inquiry into the composition of Colours, Oils, and Varnishes. The prize for each subject is a gold medal of the value of 600 francs. The essays are to be written in Latin, French,

or Flemish, and to be sent in by the 1st of June, 1856.

A prize of 20*l.* for a treatise on the *Stereoscope* is offered by the London Stereoscopic Company, Sir David Brewster being announced as the adjudicator.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham have placed one of their courts at the disposal of the *Arundel Society*, for a display of their publications, collection of casts from ancient ivories, and tracings from Giotto's frescoes at Padua. The public will have for the first time an opportunity of seeing in one mass what the Society has accomplished, and of estimating what it is likely to do in future. They promise an engraving from Tintoretto's magnificent Crucifixion at Venice.

The Committee of the *Architectural Museum*, Cannon Row, has accepted an offer from the Government Department of Art at Marlborough House to contribute the sum of 100*l.* to their institution for the ensuing year, under the following conditions: viz. that 100 students from Marlborough House shall have free access to the museum and lectures during the twelvemonth, and that, if required, the Government lecturers shall have the use of certain casts in head-quarters. The subjects of the lectures to be delivered at the Architectural Museum during the autumn session are as follows:—Oct. 15, On Heraldry in its connection with Architecture, by the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A. Oct. 29, On Architectural Metal Work, by F. A. Skidmore, esq. Nov. 12, On Form, Light, and Shade in Architectural Foliage, by J. K. Kolling, esq. Nov. 26, On Colour, and its use in Architectural Art (a continuation of a former lecture), by Sir Walter C. James, Bart. Dec. 10, On the formation of a National Museum of Architectural Art, by C. Bruce Allen, esq. The classes for study and practice of stone and wood carving meet on Monday and Wednesday evenings at the Museum. The meetings of Art-workmen for the distribution of the prizes for the best specimens of wood and stone carving will take place on Monday, Jan. 7.

Three new *Medals* have just been struck at the Paris Mint. On one is placed the portrait of the Emperor, with the following inscription on the opposite side:—"Victoire de Tractir par les Armées unies de France, d'Angleterre, et de Piémont, 16 Août, 1855." The second is in honour of the Queen of England's visit, and gives on one side the portraits of the Emperor and the Empress, with the legend, "Napoléon III. Empereur; Eugénie, Impératrice;" and on the reverse, portraits of the Queen and of Prince Albert, with the inscription, "La Reine d'Angleterre et le Prince Albert visitent la France, Août, 1855." The third has on its reverse, within a crown, the following words: "Leur séjour à Paris, 18 Août, 1855."

Messrs. Hunt and Roskell have executed a silver medal in commemoration of the Imperial visit to England, and of Her Majesty's visit to France. The dies are by Mr. L. C. Wyon, son of the late W. Wyon, R.A. On the one side are heads of the Emperor and Empress, with the inscription "Napoleon III. Imperator, Eugenia Imperatrix. Angliam invisunt, Apr. MDCCCLV.;" on the other, heads of the Queen and Prince, with the inscription "Victoria Regina, Albertus Princeps. Galliam invisunt, Aug. MDCCCLV."

At a meeting of Common Council, held on the 18th Oct. it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Deputy Harrison, "That a medal be struck in bronze to commemorate the late auspicious visit of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French to the City of London, to receive the address of the corporation."

Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A. has received the assent of the Royal Commissioners of the Houses of Parliament to paint in fresco a picture from his sketch of "Alice Lisle concealing the fugitives after the battle of Sedgemoor." Although fresco-painting is a novelty to this artist, there can be little doubt of his success.

On the 24th Oct. Mr. Boys, the print publisher, destroyed some plates of well-known Engravings, at his premises in Oxford-street, in presence of some connoisseurs in the fine arts, invited to witness the operation. The Waterloo Banquet, by Salter; The Christening of the Princess Royal, and the Queen receiving the Sacrament, by Leslie; The Smithy, The Forge, The Sanctuary, The Three Hunters, and others, by Landseer; Christ Weeping over Jerusalem, by Eastlake, were among the plates destroyed, being first scratched by sharp tools, and then cut by a machine into strips, which are deposited at the Albion Tavern for the satisfaction of owners of the engravings, the value of which will be now greatly enhanced and perpetuated, the custom of flooding the market with cheap and inferior impressions of well-known engravings having grown to a shameful length.

The Dean and Chapter of *Gloucester Cathedral* have adopted a plan, originated by the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Canon of Gloucester and Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, for the restoration of their cloisters. The proposition is to fill the whole of the cloisters with painted glass, according to a plan which will form, when completed, a history of the Annunciation, the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Resurrection of

our Saviour, divided into a series of subjects, any one of which may be selected by the parties erecting a memorial window. The stonework is to be restored by the party putting up the memorial, the Chapter dispensing with the usual fees. The cost of each compartment is estimated at 200*l.* including the restoration of the stonework, the painted glass, and brasses let in beneath, with inscriptions setting forth the name, titles, &c. of the deceased. This sum does not much exceed the fees alone required for the erection of a decent monument in the cathedral. The first of these memorial windows has just been completed to the memory of the late Dr. Thomas Evans, head master of the cathedral school. The window is by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham, and represents in the upper lights the journey of the Holy Family to Jerusalem, the lower lights being filled with flowered quarries and an enriched border. The brasses are inscribed with black letter, with illuminated capitals and scrolls. To further decorate the cloisters, the Chapter have decided on allowing brasses and encaustic tiles to be laid on the floor, dispensing in this case also with the usual fees. The cost of encaustic tiles for one compartment will not exceed 20*l.*, and of brasses from 10*l.* upwards. Five of these compartments have been lately restored by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester.

The calamitous fire which occurred at *Gateshead* on the 6th Oct. 1854, is commemorated by a memorial window executed by Mr. Wailes of Newcastle, which has been erected in the chancel of the parish church. The window has five lights. The centre light is occupied by a figure of Our Saviour, with His words beneath—"I am the resurrection and the life." On his right are the evangelists Matthew and Mark, and on the left Luke and John. The three larger medallions in the tracery are devoted to the Baptism, the Last Supper, and the Resurrection. In two smaller medallions are inserted the royal arms and the arms of Gateshead—the latter being accompanied by the modern motto, first introduced in front of the Baths and Laundries: "Caput inter nubila condit." At the foot of the window, under the principal figures—are angels bearing scrolls, inscribed—"In the midst of life we are in death.—Of whom may we seek for succour—But of Thee, O Lord—Who for our sins art justly displeased." Also, a representation of the falling of the tower of Siloam, with the words—"Think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? I tell ye nay, but except ye repent ye shall likewise perish." The *historical inscription* is as follows:—"This window was erected in commemoration of an awful fire and explosion, which occurred in this parish on the morning of Friday, October 6th, 1854. By this fearful calamity more than fifty persons lost their lives, a great many others were seriously injured, many houses were burnt, and others completely demolished, and this Church was very extensively damaged." It is expected that other two memorial windows will shortly be placed in the chancel: one by a townsman, the other by the parents of Ensign Paynter, who perished in the discharge of his duty on the morning of the fire. His brother officers of the 26th Regt. placed a monument over his grave in Jesmond Cemetery, before their departure from Newcastle.

A window to the memory of the late Mrs. Probart has been placed over the south door of St. Mary's Church, *Bury St. Edmund's*. The subjects of the principal compartments are the scenes of our Lord's Passion, the smaller spaces above being filled with the angelic choir, surmounted by the emblem of the Trinity. Beneath is the inscription:—"To the Memory of Anne Merelina Probart, wife of F. G. Probart, M.D. who died on Good Friday, 1854." The colours of the glass are rich, and the grouping managed with ability, by the artist, Mr. Clutterbuck.

A bust of *James Montgomery* has been presented by subscription to the Sheffield Infirmary, in the management of which he always took deep and active interest. It is by William Ellis, and an excellent likeness of the philanthropist and poet as he appeared towards the close of his life.

The colonists of Queen's Town, Cape of Good Hope, have resolved to establish a permanent memorial of *Sir George Cathcart*, who fell gloriously at Inkermann, shortly after laying down the government of the Cape. The memorial will be a public building of hexagonal form, filled with books, and forming a public library. The external tablet will record the victories of the General, and the admiration of the founders.

Mr. George Roberts, known to historical students by his collection of MSS. (to which Mr. Hepworth Dixon was indebted for so many facts in his Life of Blake) and by his edition of Walter Yonge's Diary published by the Camden Society, and to general readers by his careful History of the Duke of Monmouth, announces a work on the Social History of the People of the Southern Counties of England in past Centuries. The subject is a good one, and Mr. Roberts's studies and researches must have furnished him with much excellent material.

The present very popular Lord Mayor

has extended his literary hospitalities to our friends of the *Society of Noviomagus*, of whose festivities he has heretofore been a welcome partaker. They were entertained to dinner at the Mansion House on Friday the 26th of October. The Noviomagians present were Messrs. Wansey, S. C. Hall, R. Lemon, G. R. Corner, Stevenson, G. Godwin, Durham, J. W. Butterworth, Bennoch, and Chaffers; and to meet them his Lordship had invited Mr. Hawkins and the Rev. J. Hunter, two of the Vice-Presidents of the parent Society of Antiquaries, together with Mr. F. Ouvry, Treasurer, and Mr. Akerman, Secretary. Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Alderman Wire, Mr. Alderman Carter, Mr. C. Hill, F.S.A., Mr. Butterworth, F.S.A., Mr. Deputy Lott, F.S.A., Mr. Anderton, Mr. I'anson, and others, were also present. Covers were laid for about thirty.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Brick and Marble in the Middle Ages; Notes of a Tour in Northern Italy. By George Edmund Street, *Archt. F.S.A.*—If the facilities now afforded for European travel had existed half a century since, perhaps no country would have held forth greater temptation to the young architect than the north of Italy, the country of Palladio, the seat of the revival of classical architecture; the Renaissance, as was believed, of the art from the slumber of ages, whose fantastic dreams had called into existence the extravagances of Gothic architecture. The architect of the present day finds attraction in the same locality, but his interest is awakened by different objects. The triumphs of the Renaissance are to him nothing, a gigantic error; and it is in the once-despised Gothic that he finds worthy objects of study, and from which he educes the true principles of his art.

Mr. Ruskin has lately called attention, in his Stones of Venice, to the beauties of the Byzantine and Gothic edifices of Lombardy. The style of the latter is peculiar, and differs considerably from the contemporary style of northern Europe. Their respective merits have been the subject of some discussion, and our author, like most of our countrymen, is inclined to give a preference to the northern style. In the comparison of the two we are immediately struck by the fact, that in Italy Gothic architecture never sunk into a style corresponding to those which marked its decadence in England, France, and Germany. The influence of classical art, of which so many models existed within the range of the mediæval architects of Italy, seems only for the shortest interval to have ceased to affect their works, and speedily regained its power, and entirely superseded its rival.

"The love for the remains of earlier ages was never dead, but only slept, ever and anon to break forth in some new appropriation of ancient materials, or some imitation and reproduction of an ancient form or idea."

In the north, on the other hand, Gothic architecture continued predominant for a long period after it had been displaced in the south, and had time to degenerate to such a degree, that its noblest features were utterly effaced before it yielded to the Renaissance.

The Gothic architecture of Lombardy belongs therefore to the best period of Gothic, and although English contemporary works may be freer from defects, those of the south have all the advantages which would arise from the generally more advanced state of the arts in Italy.

We rejoice therefore to see the attention of architects is attracted in this direction. In some respects there is even more to be learned in that school than from the contemporary works of northern Europe. And this more especially in the use of a material, the use of which, in many parts of this country, is almost a necessity; we mean brick.

"It has been so much the fashion of late years to look upon brick as a vile material, fit only to be covered with compo, and never fit to be used in church-building, or indeed in any buildings of architectural pretension, that I suspect many people, trusting to their knowledge of pointed architecture in England, would be much surprised to find that throughout large tracts of the continent brick was the natural and indeed the popular material during the most palmy days of architecture in the middle ages. * * * Italian brickwork is remarkable as being invariably composed of nothing but red brick, with occasional but rare use of stonework; the bricks for the ordinary walling are generally rather larger than ours, in no way superior in their quality, and not unfrequently built coarsely with a wide joint of mortar. Those used for windows, doorways, and generally where they were required to attract attention and to be orna-

mental, were made of much finer clay and moulded with the greatest care and skill."

Mr. Street finds fault with the "detestable-looking dirty yellow bricks" used in London, and recommends the adoption of the best kind of red brick for the general face of our walls. We believe that a combination of good yellow (not dirty yellow) bricks with red bricks may be made use of with excellent effect; and where the principal material to be used is a yellow brick, we should hesitate to endorse the recommendation to face it with a more expensive red brick. The bad colour of ordinary London bricks is the result of the mode of manufacture generally in use. Few persons are perhaps aware what a peculiar material a London brick is, and how completely it differs in nature from those of most other places. The clay is usually mixed with a large proportion of chalk and coal-ashes. The bricks are burned in great heaps called clamps. When properly burned a semi-vitrification takes place throughout the substance of the brick, and the result is a strong and durable substance, though bad in colour, full of small cavities, and unsuitable for cutting or rubbing. Care is generally taken not to overburn; and the bricks when underburnt are soft and perishable. In other parts of England bricks are generally made of unmixed clay, and are burned in kilns. When well-made and burnt they are in fact pieces of earthenware of various but generally good colour, and may be cut or ground to any form. The clay found in the neighbourhood of London is well suited to be manufactured in this manner, and will produce (we speak especially of the clay of the neighbourhood of Kentish Town) a good red brick of not too deep a colour. Although we mention adaptation to cutting and rubbing as a merit in a brick, we must guard ourselves from being understood that this troublesome and expensive process ought to be much used. Before the brick is made, any desired form may be readily given to the clay, and moulded bricks, well compressed, will be found to retain their form very perfectly in burning, and to admit of better work in laying than ordinary bricks. They should be perforated with small holes to allow of the heat reaching every part regularly. For all purposes machine-made perforated bricks will, we believe, be found much superior to ordinary bricks, and to possess the various requisites of strength, lightness, regularity of form, and, though last not least, beauty of appearance in a much higher degree than those made in the usual way by hand.

Glazed bricks, which may be made of any colour, and which admit of almost any amount of chromatic decoration, might also be used with great advantage. They should, however, except in small structures of an entirely ornamental character, be sparingly employed in the exteriors of buildings. For interiors, however, they seem to present remarkable adaptability.

We must apologise for so long a digression upon a somewhat technical subject, but the first necessity for good brick architecture is obviously a good material. Having obtained this, the architect will do well to study the best mode of using it in the brick architecture of Northern Italy.

Admirable effects were produced by the Italian architects by the combination of stone and brick. Not, as modern architects combine these materials, by the bald ornament of alternate long and short quoins of regular size at the corners of the buildings, or by setting heavy and unmeaning stone (more often compo) cornices on the top of a plain brick wall, but by an alternation of these materials in a variety of modes, giving a life and richness of effect which would be impossible with a single material.

The cornice was always a favourite feature with the Italian architect. His love for it even led him to employ it on parts of his building where it is decidedly prejudicial, but as examples of the use of brick for this purpose the Italian cornices are admirable. We have already alluded to the practice of our architects of the present day of surmounting their structures with heavy cornices, generally fearful combinations of iron bars, slates, brickbats, and compo, which only endanger the stability of the walls they do not adorn. The Italian cornices have no great projection from the surface of the wall, but are generally of considerable depth, and frequently very elaborate and rich in design. The stone cornices are of nearly the same character, and are very suggestive for designs to be executed in brick, or in brick and stone combined.

There is a striking difference between the practice of the Gothic architects of the south and north with respect to the use of the buttress. By the former it was almost entirely neglected, and generally replaced by only a slight pilaster. Hence their arches required in many cases to be held together by iron rods from the first day of their construction. In the north, on the other hand, its use appears to have become almost a mania, and buttresses were introduced at every opportunity, whether required or not. This circumstance has perhaps determined more than any other the characteristic difference of the two styles, and while we admit that to this feature we are indebted for much of the

peculiar grace of our English cathedrals, we cannot but feel that its absence has much to do with the beautiful effect of the campanile of the Palazzo Scaligeri at Verona, or that of S. Andrea at Mantua.

Although we most earnestly recommend to our architects a careful study of the Italian models of Gothic architecture, we must confess that we are by no means satisfied with the works of the new school of architecture which has arisen in Munich, and which has formed itself in some degree upon those models. Perhaps these works bear somewhat of the relation to Italian mediæval architecture which the earlier attempts at the revival of Gothic in this country did to the old English styles. It must be admitted that they present fewer offences against good taste, and few positive defects, but they have a coldness and formality singularly at variance with the style which they imitate. We speak here of the best works of the school, such as the Salzkammer-Amt at Munich; elsewhere as objectionable specimens of modern Gothic are to be found in Germany as any which have been perpetrated in this country.

It is scarcely necessary to say that we do not desire to see a reproduction of the faults not unfrequently met with among the beauties of Italian Gothic. One of the worst of these consists in the frequent elevation of a huge sham front (often in itself very beautiful) before a comparatively mean building. We should also greatly regret to lose that most distinctive feature of northern architecture—a good roof. Architects are only beginning to re-awake to the value of a roof; and the loss would greatly counterbalance the gain, if the study of southern Gothic should lead them to under-estimate the importance of this essential portion of a building.

Mr. Street has added greatly to the value of his book by numerous illustrations from his own careful and artistic sketches. It is thus rendered extremely instructive for those who are unable to follow his steps. We recommend, however, every student or amateur of architecture, who has the opportunity of doing so, to avail himself of it; and should his time be limited, he will find no better employment for five or six weeks' holiday than in following the route traced by our author.

COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA, *Part II. vol. iv. Etchings of Ancient Remains, illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and History of Past Ages. By* Charles Roach Smith, *Author of the Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne, &c.* 8vo.—This portion of Mr. Roach Smith's interesting and valuable collections contains the conclusion of his essay on an altar to the Deæ Matres found at Winchester; in which he suggests a striking reading for the altar found at Doncaster in 1781: conjecturing that the fourth line of the inscription should have been placed second by the sculptor, he explains it, *Matribus orbis totalis*, corresponding to the phrase *Matribus omnium gentium*, which occurs in another example. The next article illustrates a Roman steel-yard weight found at Nursling, Hants, in 1842; the next some antiquities gleaned from a Saxon burial-place at Southampton; and the next a Roman vase of an unusual class of pottery found at Oundle. Next follows an interesting assemblage of mediæval seals set with ancient gems: illustrated by engravings of forty-two examples. The four ensuing plates exhibit examples of the peculiar kind of Roman pottery supposed to have been manufactured in Northamptonshire; and the last plate a group of Roman antiquities found at and near Ixworth in Suffolk. An appendix contains a detailed narrative of the negociations which have taken place during the last twelvemonth for the transfer of Mr. Roach Smith's museum to the British Museum, or some other public deposit: to which we have already frequently adverted; and finally a circumstantial account of the public honours paid to this indefatigable antiquary on his recent visit to the Isle of Wight, with which also our readers have been made acquainted. We are pleased to find that after the completion of the Journal of the Rev. Bryan Faussett, which Mr. Roach Smith is now seeing through the press, he is preparing a quarto volume on the Roman Antiquities of London, with which he is so intimately acquainted. Its circulation is to be strictly confined to subscribers.

Brief Memoir of the late William Henry Bartlett, Author of Walks about Jerusalem, &c. By William Beattie, *M.D. Author of Switzerland Illustrated, &c. Small 4to. pp.* 52. *(With a Portrait.)*—The merits of Mr. Bartlett as a draftsman have been widely made known by his numerous popular works, particularly those on Switzerland, Palestine, and Scotland; and the great amount of his professional labours was enumerated in the slight memoir of him which appeared in the obituary of our Magazine for February last. His friend Dr. Beattie, who was his literary coadjutor on several occasions, has arranged the present volume, as a tribute to his memory, and as a means of assisting in the education of his younger children: for which object its subscription price is fixed at One Guinea. Nor will those who kindly contribute their guinea towards so

excellent a purpose find that they are wholly without more tangible recompense than the satisfaction resulting from their own good deed: for Dr. Beattie has been provided with some very interesting materials for his task in the auto-biographical memoranda and correspondence of the deceased. Bartlett was not only a man of extraordinary energy and enterprise, but of very considerable poetic genius: and when induced to exercise his literary talents, he proved himself to be equally ready with his pen as with his pencil. As a traveller he exceeded many who have built their fame upon that ground; having made no fewer than six pilgrimages to the East, and not less than four voyages to America, although he died in his 45th year. When a pupil with Mr. Britton, that veteran topographer had noticed, and cherished, his predilection for maps and books of travel: and his manly enterprise pursued with unabated enthusiasm the subjects which had fascinated his youthful imagination.

It is pleasing to trace, in his own words, the direction given to his taste when performing the tasks which Mr. Britton had set him:

"I remember, with delight, my first journeys to venerable buildings, in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, and with what mingled awe and antiquarian curiosity I surveyed them. This feeling grew with my growth; and, at a later period, tinged with the love of nature and poetry, it became a source of exquisite enjoyment. As my services became useful, I was often sent on expeditions to distant parts of England, where the beauties of nature were most conspicuous, or the gorgeous monuments of antiquity most abundant. With what deep interest have I wandered over the breezy downs of Wiltshire, in search of memorials of the Druidical, Danish, and early British times: the gray, lone cromlech, in its grassy dell, crusted over with the yellow lichens of centuries; the green monumental mounds or barrows, which inclose the ashes of the hardy warriors of those stirring times, or the more awful circles of Stonehenge and Avebury. In remote villages, too, I sought out the Saxon church, rude and simple in form, and the lofty towers and sky-pointing spires of a later age.

"Our Cathedrals are a world in themselves! In my pilgrim visits, I was accustomed to sit whole days in their solemn aisles, entranced with the rolling thunder of the organ through their lofty arches, and the chant of the matin and vesper hymns, as they died slowly away, with soul-like tenderness, among their time-worn intricacies of tombs and shrines!"

"This fine passage (remarks his present biographer) might suffice—were other proofs wanting—to show how richly the mind of the young artist was imbued with the purest elements of poetry; and how unconsciously his language refines and softens into melody whenever he approaches those hallowed shrines, and gives vent to the associations with which his heart was filled. At a later period, when called upon to embody his descriptions in prose, and so write himself down to the popular standard, he made an effort to prune whatever savoured of poetical style and sentiment. But he could never subdue the natural impulse which guided his taste; and few readers, it may be presumed, will regret that, in his pen-and-pencil sketches, there is a happy union of poetry and prose by which they are mutually enhanced and relieved."

Employed for several successive years on the same class of publications,—views of scenery, all of which were more or less successful, Mr. Bartlett had contrived to lay by but a few hundred pounds by the time his publisher had obtained a fortune, and, from a change of times, was unwilling to enter upon any fresh speculation. The artist, however, could not afford to stand idle, and it was after that period that he produced those works, chiefly of Eastern travel, which were entirely his own. In this more arduous and anxious employment, however, his efforts met with occasional disappointments, which acutely affected his naturally sensitive temperament; and his energy was at length worn out by his too weary travail. In his last and fatal voyage, the principal object of which was to explore the Seven Churches in Asia Minor, he made nearly fifty drawings; and, though he escaped the cholera then prevalent in those parts, he appears to have fallen the victim to sheer hard work and fatigue. During the toil of twenty years, the fruits of his incessant labours were barely sufficient to maintain his wife and children in credit and respectability; and he was never able to secure any permanent share or copyright in the numerous works by which his name has been rendered so popular at home and abroad. Those whom his talents have delighted will not deny the claims which rest upon them on behalf of those he has left behind.

The Works of Tacitus. The Oxford Translation, revised. With Notes. Vol. II. pp. 501. *Post* 8*vo.* (*Bohn's Classical Library*).—The first volume of this translation, containing the Annals, was noticed in connection with Dr. Latham's edition of the *Germany*, in May, 1854 (p. 505).

This second volume contains the History, Germany, Agricola, and the Dialogue on Orators, together with an Index, not merely of names (as is the case with several editions), but also of the principal matters. To our former remarks we may now add the opinion of Crevier: "Le pinceau de Tacite anime et rend intéressant tout ce qu'il exprime . . . Nul n'a sondé plus profondément, ni devéloppé avec plus d'habileté tous les replis du cœur humain. J'ajouterai que, comme le fond du caractère des hommes demeure toujours le même, les leçons que fournissent les écrits de Tacite sont de mise pour tous les pays et pour tous les siècles." (Hist. des Emp. Romains, i. 577-8.) Niebuhr estimates him as "much superior to Livy in the artistic construction of his works." (Lectures on Roman History, ii. 260.) Horace Walpole, writing to Mason, says, "One cannot buffoon like Lucian, when one wants to speak daggers like Tacitus,"—thus applying a Shaksperian expression. (Corresp. i. 378.) Among the sentences attributed to Louis XVI. at the end of his dubious Correspondence (1817, p. 355) occurs the following: "Tacite a été bien osé: je l'aime et je l'admire." But Napoleon, as reported by the Abbé de Pradt (Varsovie, p. 17), said "Tacitus wrote romances," an opinion which is shared (we imagine) by few.

Of the Germany we have already spoken, and of the History, as compared with the Annals. The *Agricola* is styled by Niebuhr "one of the great masterpieces of ancient biography." (p. 246.) Harles characterises it as "eleganter prudenterque scripta." (Not. Lat. (brevior), p. 175). To ourselves, as Britons, it is of peculiarly great historical importance. "The conquest of Agricola (says Pinkerton) began at the Tweed; and to him we owe all we know concerning the state of Scotland, when first explored by the Romans. The English have Cæsar for the father of their history: the Scotish have Tacitus."* We may add, that the 24th chapter of the *Agricola* is the commencement of Irish history, apart from legendary antiquity. The celebrated adage, "Omne ignotum pro magnifico est," is part of the speech which Tacitus has put into the mouth of Galgacus, the Caledonian chief (c. 30), and which Crevier, in sober seriousness, has copied into his History of the Emperors. Baxter thinks that name is the same as the British *Gwallog*, and, if so, we conceive that *Wallace* is only a later form of it. Editors, however, prefer reading *Calgacus*, which does not suit this hypothesis quite so well. The "Dialogue concerning Oratory" is attributed to Quintilian by Grævius, Cellarius, Heumann, and Saxius; some assign it to Pliny the younger; and others regard it the work of an unknown author. Oberlin considers that Dureau de Lamalle has established the claim of Tacitus.† At all events we are glad to have it included in this volume, as else perhaps no place would have been found for it. Of the translation we need say little, as it is professedly a revision, but where we have taken occasion to compare it with the original we are satisfied. And we may close with the words of Niebuhr, "When the great light of Tacitus became extinct a complete darkness followed." (p. 262.)

Cicero on Oratory and Orators: with his Letters to Quintus and Brutus. Translated or edited by J. S. Watson. *Post 8vo. pp.* 522. (*Bohn's Classical Library.*)

Cicero's Life and Letters. Royal 8vo. pp. 828. (*Bohn.*)

The former of these volumes completes the translation of the works of Cicero, so far as they are intended to be comprised in this series. The Dialogues *De Oratore* were translated by Barnes in 1762, or in 1760 according to Moss, who quotes the Monthly Review as styling that version "heavy, verbose, and inaccurate." Mr. Watson, however, whose opinion is entitled to weight, as he must have gone over the ground, considers it to be made with great care, and far superior to Guthrie's, though not so well known. "If he (Barnes) occasionally mistook the sense of his author, he seems to have been always diligent in seeking for it." His version has been corrected for this edition, many pages re-written, and the text made conformable to Orelli's, which differs little from that of Ellendt, the later editor. Of the original we need only remark, that it contains the celebrated maxim for writing history, "Quis nescit primam esse historiæ legem, ne quid falsi dicere audeat, deinde ne quid veri non audeat?" (b. ii. c. 15.) It was one of the classics edited by Melancthon, and a neat edition was printed with his Scholia at Paris by Colinæus (Colines) in 1543.—The imperfect work entitled "Brutus, or Remarks on Eminent Orators," is less popular than the Dialogues. Harles observes that in this treatise, "Summa cum venustate at-

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* Inquiry into the History of Scotland, 1794, i. p. 9. This work was originally "printed by John Nichols."

† Bach, in his edition of Tacitus, Leipzig, 1834, i. p. xxi. says, "Omnium primum composuisse videtur Dialogum de Oratoribus," and calls it expressly a juvenile work, p. xxiii. ("in hoc juvenili opusculo").

que urbanitate, prudentique sentiendi libertate * habita temporum ratione tam Græcos quam Romanos, qui in dicendo valuerunt, diligenter acuteque percensuit." (Notitia Lat. ii. 25.) The translation by Jones, which appeared in 1776, was described by the Monthly Review as one of those which unite "the different qualities of fidelity and elegance," and by the Critical Review, as "clear and perspicuous, smooth, nervous, and elegant." These eulogies leave no room for addition, but to us Mr. Jones appears to err a little in amplifying his author's expressions. Of the Letters to Brutus the editor remarks, that their genuineness has been very commonly doubted, "but that question is one on which it seems now hardly worth while to enter." (p. 90.) The controversy on that subject between Middleton, Tunstall, and Markland, is well known. Their respective publications were commented upon in the "Acta Eruditorum," Leipzig, 1747, 1748, and 1753. The later state of the question may be learned from a note in Mr. Hollings's "Life of Cicero," 1839, p. 514.

2. The latter volume contains the Life of Cicero by Middleton, with the "Familiar Letters" translated by Melmoth, and those to Atticus by Heberden. It does not belong to the "Classical Library," but it renders a fresh translation of the Letters unnecessary. The author of the "Pursuits of Literature" speaks of Melmoth's version as uniting Roman with English eloquence.† Concerning Middleton's Life of Cicero opinions differ, though its general merit is acknowledged. Heeren says, "C'est presque l'histoire de Rome du temps de cet orateur pour lequel l'auteur montre une partialité excessive." (Manuel de l'Hist. Anc. Thurot's trans. p. 428.) Mr. Hollings calls Middleton "a learned but prejudiced biographer." (p. 406.) Niebuhr says, the Life "is written very beautifully, and in a noble spirit." (Lectures on Roman History, ii. 112.) Dr. Parr maintains that Middleton has borrowed largely from Bellenden's work "De Tribus Luminibus Romanorum," and the charge is repeated in Chambers's "English Literature." (1851, p. 178.) But Dr. David Irving, whose sympathies might have been supposed to lie on the side of his countryman Bellenden, admits that such marks of plagiarism are extremely equivocal; and argues that two scholars, possessed of the same elegance of taste, might conduct their researches on similar principles. (Lives of the Scotish Poets, i. 105.) Such questions are easy to raise, and difficult to determine.

* A happy expression, which we would commend to lecturers on Moral Philosophy.—Rev.

† Brunet and Moss notice only Guthrie as the translator of the Letters to Atticus.

The Emphatic Greek Testament—Acts to Revelations. By John Taylor. 8*vo. pp.* 246—The former part of this work, containing the four Gospels, was noticed in May, 1854 (p. 510), where the reader will find an account of its peculiarities. The principal point for further consideration is, its exhibiting the various readings of the Vatican MS. which Griesbach calls "celebratissimus atque vetustissimus." We only regret that they are not given in Greek as well as English, for the sake of students, to whom they are chiefly useful. From Hebrews ix. 14, to the end, and in the Books of Timothy, Titus, and Philemon, the imperfection of this MS. is supplied by the Alexandrian, as being the next earliest; and in the Apocalypse, by the Vatican MS. No. 1,160, "which is attributed by Dr. Birch to the 11th century, and is a text which he commends for its abundance of good readings."

Among the variations which this volume exhibits, we may quote Acts vi. 3, "We will look out," which makes the appointment of the deacons a matter, not of popular election, but of choice. (viii. 10), "This is that which is called the great power of God."‡ (xiii. 19, 20), "He gave them land for an inheritance, about four hundred and fifty years: and after that he gave them judges until Samuel the prophet;" which agrees with one of the conjectures mentioned by Whitby. (xx. 28), confirms the received reading, "Church of God." (xxii. 5), "*Did* bear me witness," which agrees with his not recognising the present high priest. (Romans iii. 22), omits *and upon all*, which words have sometimes perplexed expositors, whether to regard them as a repetition or as a distinction. (v. 1), confirms the reading, *we have*, in opposition to the Vulgate. (vii. 22), "the law of the mind." (ix. 4), "the covenant," not *the covenants*, on which plural, however, we remember to have heard the late Bishop Alexander (who did not suspect the common reading) speak very well, as an argument for the Jews having an interest in both dispensations. (x. 9), "confess the declaration with thy mouth, that Jesus is the Lord," which offers a parallel to 1 Cor. xii. 3, and might as such have been reckoned by Olshausen among the passages, that "constitute the symbol of the apostolic

‡ Acts ix. 5, omits the words, "It is hard," &c. but the omission is less material, as they occur at xxvi. 14.

church." (See his Commentary on 1 Cor. xv. 3.) We have taken the two first books in this part as samples, leaving it to the student to pursue the collation for himself. But we would remark: 1. that 1 Cor. xv. 10, retains the pronoun *which*, whereon Calvin's Commentary lays considerable stress. 2. At Heb. ix. 1—5, "the Vatican MS. is the only one known to be in existence which represents the position of the altar of incense correctly, according to the accounts given of it in the Old Testament." (See part i. p. 51.) 3. Jude 4, by omitting Θεὸν, connects δεσπότην with Χριστὸν; whereas a certain school of theologians had asserted that this term of sovereignty was never applied to Christ. 4. The omission of the term *first-born* in Matt. i. 25, cannot be pressed into the service of controversy (see p. 68),* since that expression occurs without variation at Luke ii. 7; and the difference is merely local. On those portions of the text which are not taken from this MS. we say nothing, as they are obviously less important. We said in our former notice that the work, when completed, would form a valuable, not to say an indispensable, addition to the helps which we now possess for a critical study of the Greek Testament, and our opinion is fully confirmed.

The Mouse and her Friends, with other Stories. Translated and adapted for Children, by John Edward Taylor. 12*mo.* —This is another rivulet derived from the perennial stream of Oriental fiction that bears the name of Pilpay, or Bidpai. Some of the fables, under varying forms, are familiar, or at least recognisable; but the greater part are different to those which originally found their way into European literature through the channel of Æsop. They have been freely rendered by Mr. Taylor from a spirited old translation in German: the dialogue is animated, and carries the moral along with it, instead of deferring it to the conclusion: and the little book is sure to be acceptable, and therefore beneficial, to the young friends for whom he has prepared it.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AT SHREWSBURY.

(*Continued from page* 298.)

In resuming our report of the proceedings of the Archæological Institute at their annual meeting, we cannot refrain from an expression of regret that a district so replete with historical and antiquarian vestiges as Shropshire and the adjacent parts of England should possess no institution exclusively devoted to the purposes connected with archæological inquiries. We must record that the recent proceedings may not have closed without giving some salutary impulse: the Shropshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society, whose head-quarters are at Shrewsbury, has taken possession of one of the most remarkable examples of domestic architecture in that town; and their collections, lately arranged with great care under the intelligent direction of Dr. Henry Johnson and other members, were thrown open with much kindness to the Institute. They consist chiefly of objects of natural history and geological specimens; but the ancient and picturesque hall of the Myttons contains also some antiquities, and might form a suitable depository for all reliques discovered in the western marches.

The meeting has amply shewn how rich a field of investigation is here presented in the primeval remains, the traces of Roman occupation and industry, the almost unrivalled architectural monuments, monastic ruins, and examples of domestic as well as castellated structures, and not less in those battle-fields and scenes of stirring historical associations so frequent in the western marches. The neighbouring counties of the palatinate have their historical and archæological societies in active and well-directed operation; in Chester and Liverpool the conservation of national antiquities, and the desire to encourage a more intelligent appreciation of their interest, are purposes which have found no want of public sympathy or of hearty co-operation. A striking feature of the reception of the Institute in Shropshire has been the remarkable cordiality which has everywhere been evinced towards the Society, not only on the part

* This portion of the Prolegomena is printed with the second part, but should be transferred to the first in binding.

of persons avowedly of kindred pursuits, but by many members of the ancient county families, and persons in influential position, who have vied with one another in the hospitality of their welcome. We are well aware that such good Old English demonstrations may be carried to excess, and are not always found to give furtherance to the true objects of a scientific meeting. The marked and spontaneous cordiality, however, thus shewn towards the Institute must be recognised as an encouraging presage that the value of historical and archæological pursuits may speedily be recognised in Shropshire as they have been in Cheshire and other neighbouring counties. The combination of Shropshire and Staffordshire might present a field of interest unequalled by any of those in which so many provincial societies in other parts of the country have been advantageously established.

Several communications were received during the proceedings at Shrewsbury, both in connection with the immediate locality or on subjects of general antiquarian interest, which want of time rendered it impracticable to bring fully before the meeting, whilst some valuable memoirs received were wholly reserved for future publication. Amongst the latter may be specially mentioned communications by the Rev. R. W. Eyton, who is now engaged in producing the History of the county during the period from the Conquest to the death of Henry III. Of this county it has been hitherto the reproach that its history remained unknown, "quia caret vate;" and Mr. Eyton's well-directed labours deserve every encouragement. The third volume of his Antiquities of Shropshire is nearly completed. On this occasion he supplied, in addition to the memoir on the early history of Haughmond Abbey (noticed before, p. 295), a paper on the Houses of Fitzalan and Stuart, their origin and early history, and memoirs on the origin and founders of the abbeys of Buildwas and Lilleshall. Mr. Edward Freeman communicated a Sketch of the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Wales and the Marches, illustrated by a numerous series of drawings, which were examined with much interest at the concluding meeting. On that occasion also a discovery of considerable interest to the collector of sepulchral brasses was communicated by the Rev. James Raine, jun. the son of the county historian of Durham. It related to the noble brass of Flemish design and character existing at Wensley, in the north riding, and portraying an ecclesiastic of the fourteenth century. It has been well engraved in Dr. Whitaker's History of Richmondshire, and more recently amongst Mr. Waller's excellent representations of sepulchral brasses. All research, however, had hitherto failed to discover the date of this remarkable memorial, which is nearly of life-size, or the person whom it commemorated. Mr. Raine's recent researches in the registry at York, whilst preparing for publication by the Surtees Society the valuable volume, "Testamenta Eboracensia," just issued, have brought to light evidence proving that the brass at Wensley represents a rector of the church, Simon de Wenslagh, who died towards the close of the fourteenth century. His testimony occupies a prominent position amongst the depositions in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy, in which he gave a curious description of the memorials of the Scropes which existed at Wensley. Mr. Raine has discovered the will of a subsequent rector, Oswald Dykes, deceased in 1607, who desires to be buried under the stone where Simon had been interred, with a certain inscription still to be seen on the slab to which the brass is affixed, identifying it as having been regarded, in 1607, through tradition, or some evidence now lost, as the resting-place of Simon de Wenslagh. Mr. Raine mentioned some curious instances of similar secondary interments, and even of the re-appropriation of sepulchral memorials. A rubbing from the remarkable figure at Wensley was sent by Mr. Hylton Longstaffe, and laid before the meeting. In its elaborate execution it resembles the Flemish brasses at St. Alban's and Lynn, as also the examples still to be seen at Bruges.

Mr. E. W. Godwin, of Bristol, communicated a valuable memoir on an example of military architecture, the ancient residence of the Paganels and the de Somerys at Dudley, not indeed immediately connected with Shropshire, but closely adjacent to the boundaries of that county. Mr. Godwin traced its early history, and pointed out the general arrangement of the works, which were of considerable extent, as also various remarkable details of military construction, illustrated by his numerous drawings and ground-plans.

Mr. W. B. Dickenson sent Observations on a collection of Contracts for supplying the army of Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1645, and other documents relating to military affairs at that period, and he kindly permitted the originals, now in his possession, to be produced for examination. Some of the more remarkable extracts from these MSS. were read, throwing light upon the military affairs of the period. The minute precautions taken in every instance for the due fulfilment of

contracts, and the good quality of every article supplied, are specially remarkable, as contrasted with the alleged neglect and prejudice to the public service which has arisen during the late disastrous war in the East, from the evils of official neglect and the reckless deceptions practised by dishonest purveyors, in default of such stringent and salutary control as appears to have been exercised in the times of the Parliamentary campaigns. It is worthy of note, that, even in the article of strong shoes for Fairfax's troops, each artificer who had a share in the execution of the contract was required to impress on its margin the actual punch or stamp, usually bearing his initials, with which he habitually marked his work. By this simple precaution, if any imperfection appeared in the work, the offending son of Crispin might at once be identified and held responsible.

The Rev. A. T. Paget, one of the masters of Shrewsbury school, read some interesting "Notes and Queries" upon some of the MSS. preserved in the school library. He stated that all the MSS. came into the possession of the school within the first twenty years of the formation of the library, from 1606 to 1620, soon after the suppression of the monasteries to which they had belonged. They comprise accordingly many volumes from the religious houses in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury. A MS. of the Catholic Epistles and Apocalypse, with a gloss by a canon of Lichfield, appears to have been "Liber Sancte Marie de Buldvas." There is a copy of Raymond de Pœnitentia, which belonged to the Franciscans of Shrewsbury, "de dono fratris Thomas de Muddet." "A Gloss upon the Psalms" was once the property of Wombridge Priory, near Wellington. There are other MSS. which appear to have belonged to the Dominicans at Chester, and a copy of the "Dialogi beati Gregorii de vita sanctorum," was originally in the house of Franciscans at Hereford. In regard to the probable contents of the monastic libraries, as indicated by the character of a collection formed in the vicinity of a place such as Shrewsbury, within half a century after the Dissolution, it is remarkable to find amongst forty volumes so large a proportion of MSS. of the Holy Scripture, or comments upon it. There are two copies of the entire Bible; one of the Pentateuch; the books of Ecclesiasticus and Wisdom with notes; the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John with notes; the Gospel of St. Luke with notes; the general Epistles, and two copies of the Apocalypse, with notes; three different glosses upon the Psalms; a concordance of the Gospels; and a scholastic history derived from scripture. The two MSS., St. Luke's Gospel and Ecclesiasticus, comprise the commentaries of Master Alexander de Stauebу, who was shewn by Mr. Paget to have been Bishop of Lichfield in 1224, a scholar of high attainments.

In the History of Shrewsbury, by Owen and Blakeway, a strange scandalous scribbling is noticed as occurring on the margin of a Latin Bible in the library, explained as to be read thus,—Henry Roidom Dudley Tudor Plantagenet, second son of Queen Elizabeth, and Robert Earl of Leicester. The book had belonged to a Vicar of Shawbury, who gave it to the school library in 1606, and who, having been instituted in the second year of Queen Mary, was competent to transmit the rumours of a very long period. Having been preferred to that church in popish times, he may not have been very well affected to the great foundress of our Protestant Church. Mr. Paget has found two other like entries; the one, at the end of a MS. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, gives in addition that the birth occurred at Chartley, Staffordshire, in the house of the Earl of Essex; the other is found in a printed book, a Hebrew Bible. The writing appears clearly in each case to be by the same hand, and in each case an attempt to efface the entry has been made; but the ink has faded so as to leave the words first written distinctly legible. It is difficult to arrive at any conclusion in regard to this repeated scandal, or whether some malice may have instigated the scribbler. It must be added that the writing is no schoolboy's hand; it bears some resemblance to that of Mr. Chaloner, head master in the reign of Charles I.; and, whether regarded as an idle joke, or the trace of some vulgar rumour, it is singular that the scribbler should have selected the MS. first presented to the library, and one of the first given printed books.

The concluding meeting of the members of the Institute for the customary business connected with the affairs of the Society took place at the County Hall, to receive the reports of the auditors and of the central committee, to determine the place of meeting for the ensuing year, and more especially to pass the hearty vote of acknowledgment to those whose generous hospitalities had so largely contributed throughout the week to the gratification of the society. The noble patron of the meeting, the Viscount Hill, and the striking entertainment in the Waterloo tent, placed amidst the ruined dungeons of the stronghold of the Audeleys at Hawkstone, were duly remembered, as also the splendid hospitalities of the Mayor of

Shrewsbury, of Mr. Burton, the Mayors of Wenlock and Ludlow, and of Mr. Corbet, who with great kindness had caused extensive excavations to be made at Haughmond Abbey, preliminary to his hospitable reception of the Society on that interesting site, where the ground-plan of the conventual arrangements had previously been unexplored. Not the least agreeable, moreover, of these concluding acknowledgments, was the vote of thanks most heartily expressed towards the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, whose cordial feeling and encouragement had been evinced in the most gratifying manner on every occasion.

The choice of a place of meeting for 1856 was next discussed, and various invitations and assurances of friendly welcome communicated, especially from Peterborough, from Southampton, from Chester and Liverpool, from Exeter and from Edinburgh. A requisition was received from the Council of the city of Chester, and from the Archæological Society of that place, as also from the Council of the Historic Society of Liverpool, inviting the Institute to hold a meeting in the Palatinate. Deputations from those societies had also made a special visit to Shrewsbury, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Hume, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Sheriff Hicklin, the Rev. W. Massie, and other influential members, to express in person the desire that such meeting might take place on an early occasion in Chester. It was finally determined that the encouragement long since expressed towards the Institute from Edinburgh must decide the choice of that city as the scene of the ensuing year's proceedings. The next annual meeting is proposed to take place in Edinburgh towards the close of July. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has signified his assent to be patron of the meeting in Scotland, and to renew the gracious encouragement and favour with which he was pleased to honour the Institute on the occasion of their meeting at Cambridge.

Before we close these notices of the pleasant gathering at Shrewsbury, we must advert to the gratification and interest excited by the instructive character and classification of the Temporary Museum. Through the kind facilities given by Dr. Kennedy the collections were arranged in the great upper school, admirably suited to the purpose, with its numerous transomed windows and lofty roof. With the exception only perhaps of the King's House at Salisbury, where the museum was placed during the meeting in that city, no building of such picturesque and venerable aspect has been available for any of the successive collections, not less than eleven in number, which have been formed at the annual meetings of the Institute. They have not merely presented a leading feature of instruction and gratification on these occasions, but have strikingly demonstrated the great advantages which would attend the formation of an extensive museum of national antiquities in this country, and the abundant materials scattered throughout the land, illustrative of every period of its advance in civilization, in arts, and manufactures.

The museum formed at Shrewsbury was not inferior to any that have preceded it. In the division which includes the vestiges prior to historic times, a considerable variety of types of the weapons and implements of stone were contributed from the museum of the Bath Literary Institution, and from various private collections, including many examples brought by Lord Talbot from Ireland. Examples of the types found in Wales were brought by Mr. Wynne, M.P., and the Rev. D. Davies, who brought a remarkable massive axe-head found in Montgomeryshire, and formed of the porphyritic trap-rock of the Silurian district. This fine example has since been obtained for the British Museum. The Hon. Mrs. Stanley sent a singular diminutive stone mortar, found near Holyhead, and some ponderous mauls or hammer-heads for mining operations, found in the old workings at the Paris Mine, in Anglesea. Mr. Brackstone produced an unique axe-head, found in Stainton Dale, near Scarborough; and casts from some uncommon types amongst the antiquities of stone were brought from the Isle of Man by the Rev. J. G. Cumming. In connection with this obscure period may be mentioned also the plans of two most curious hill fortresses, or ancient towns, at Bewick and Linhope, in Northumberland, which were sent by Mr. Langlands, of Bewick, for the purpose of comparison with some of the extensive mountain encampments existing in Shropshire, and the vestiges there to be seen, as likewise in the North, of circular dwellings, formed with stones piled together without cement. At Bewick there exist large blocks on which are engraved curious symbols, and spiral or wavy lines, like tattooed markings. We are not aware whether any similar marks have been noticed in Wales or in Shropshire; they occur on the stone monuments of Britany, and in Ireland.

Of antiquities of bronze likewise a good series was exhibited, amongst which the following claim mention: a leaf-shaped sword, a socketed celt, and a palstave, in very perfect preservation, found together on the margin of the Severn, in digging the foundations of Buildwas Bridge. They are now in the possession of Mr. Moseley,

of Buildwas. Several examples of the celts, spear-heads, &c. of which a large deposit was found in 1835, consisting of nearly 300, with four small whetstones, near the tumuli on Willow Moor, on the south-east side of the Wrekin, were also shewn. This discovery is recorded by Mr. Hartshorne in his Salopia Antiqua, p. 95. Bronze reliques of the same class, found at Hawkstone, were sent by Lord Hill. A palstave and an unique bronze mould for the manufacture of that kind of celt, were contributed by Mr. Neville from his museum at Audley End. They were found near the coast at Bangor, and were formerly at Stowe. Several other celts and objects of unusual forms, a gouge, &c. from Oswestry, were produced by Mrs. Ormsby Gore and Mr. Wynne, who brought also a curious *tarian*, or circular shield of bronze plate, found in a turbary near Harlech. It has a central boss, within which is the handle, and is ornamented with seven concentric raised circles. No other similar object appears to have been found in Wales. In connection with antiquities of bronze may be mentioned a stone mould for casting celts of the most simple form: it was found in Ireland, and was purchased by Lord Talbot from Huband Smith's collection. Stone moulds for such purpose have been repeatedly found in Ireland, as also in Scotland, as recorded in Dr. Wilson's Prehistoric Annals; but the moulds hitherto found in England appear to have been exclusively of bronze, and belong probably to a period of more advanced metallurgical skill. Various other uncommon types of bronze antiquities were exhibited, especially those from the Bath Museum, and specimens found in Shropshire and North Wales, brought by Mr. Bowen, of Shrewsbury, and the Rev. G. Master. In illustration of all the remarkable reliques of the earlier periods, the extensive series of drawings displayed by Mr. Kemble, representing the more varied types found in Hanover and other parts of the north of Germany, proved of the greatest interest for purposes of comparison.

Of the Roman period numerous reliques were exhibited from Wroxeter, whence have been derived altars and minor objects deposited in the School Library; others were contributed by the Shropshire and North Wales Antiquarian Society, from their museum in Shrewsbury. Amongst the latter is a singular leaden *ossuarium*, with a large cinerary urn inclosed: the urn is of unusual form, with a cover and two small handles; it measures about thirteen inches in diameter, and exactly fits the leaden casing and cover. Several objects of interest from Chester were sent by the Archæological Society of Chester and the Rev. W. Massie, including architectural decorations of rare occurrence, namely, one antefix of terra-cotta with the boar, the symbol of the twentieth legion, and another with a mask, a bearded head, of spirited design. Also the Greek inscription, found in 1852, the most important vestige of Roman occupation which Chester has produced.

A Roman pig of lead bearing the name of Hadrian, and found near Bishop's Castle, Salop, was sent by the Rev. T. More, as also some mining spades found in the old workings, which are supposed to be of Roman times, in the parish of Shelve. They are of oak, and ingeniously formed so as to be adjusted for working either in a contracted adit, or in a wider space. Several leaden pigs have been found in Shropshire; that exhibited weighs 190lb. and it bears, besides the Imperial titles, the mark WINP, which has not been satisfactorily explained. The bronze standard found at Sidmouth, and representing Chiron and Achilles (described and figured, Gent. Mag. XIX. N. S. p. 505), was sent by Mr. Heineken, of that place; it is supposed to have been carried by one of the legions of Carausius. A bronze imperial bust, which some have considered likewise to have been attached to a Roman standard, was sent by the Rev. S. Banks, of Cottenham, where it has recently been found. It is of a very high class of antique art.

In briefly adverting to some of the most striking objects connected with the history of the Romans in England, the Survey of the Wall of Severus must be specially noticed. It has very recently been completed by direction of the Duke of Northumberland, and was here for the first time submitted to the examination of archæologists by his Grace's kind permission. This valuable survey has been carried out by Mr. Maclauchlan, whose maps of the Watling Street way, from the river Swale into Scotland, executed by the liberal direction of the Duke, were published by the Institute in 1852. The survey of the Roman wall, from the mouth of the Tyne to Bowness, exhibits for the first time with accuracy the course of that great barrier, the physical features of the adjacent country, and all the stations, camps, and other works by which the wall was defended. These are drawn on a large scale. It may be hoped that this important result of his Grace's generous encouragement of archæological science will speedily be published.

There were also exhibited some antiquities of the more remote periods, but not connected with our own country, which must not pass unnoticed. Mr. M. Bloxam,

of Rugby, sent a valuable collection of Assyrian cylinders, weights, &c. recently brought from Nineveh, and other ancient sites in Asia, by Mr. Banner Oakley; as also a more striking relique obtained in June, 1854, by that gentleman, who witnessed the discovery. It is a bronze helmet, of a type hitherto wholly unknown, found in the bed of the Tigris, near the spot where the Ten Thousand Greeks are supposed to have crossed in their retreat.

Mr. Bloxam contributed also largely to the series of Anglo-Saxon remains; he produced numerous personal ornaments, weapons, and small reliques of amber, glass, and metal, chiefly found near the Watling Street, in Warwickshire. Numerous objects of the same kind and period were sent by Professor Buckman and the Cambridge Antiquarian Society; the former being from Fairford, and comprising objects of great beauty; the latter from the cemetery at Wilbraham, so successfully explored by the Hon. R. Neville.

Amongst the numerous examples of the medieval age those illustrative of the progress of the arts chiefly claimed attention, such as the Enamels from Mr. Octavius Morgan's collection, displaying the advance of skill from the earliest productions of the artists of Limoges. This instructive series was brought down as low as the printed white enamels of Battersea and Liverpool in the last century. The most complete exemplification, however, of the progress of art, and of the characteristics of various schools and countries, from the classical to the cinque-cento period, was presented by the Sculptures in Ivory, of which the most precious portion was that liberally sent by Mr. Mayer of Liverpool, and originally in the Fejervary Museum, brought to England by M. Pulsky. With these were exhibited some excellant examples belonging to Mr. J. Gough Nichols, and a large assemblage of casts, in a material closely resembling ivory, and collected from the chief continental museums, through the taste and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Alexander Nesbitt. A large portion of this series has lately been transferred to the Arundel Society, who now possess the moulds, and have made arrangements to issue, either to the members or the public, this numerous collection of examples of early art, of which an excellent catalogue may be obtained, or portions of the collection, classified in schools and periods.

Another beautiful display of medieval skill in the arts of design was presented in the large variety of ancient Seals, and of impressions; the latter comprising chiefly the rich stores of unpublished examples of every age lately obtained by Mr. Ready in the treasuries of several colleges at Cambridge, as also amongst the muniments at Winchester, where he has been permitted to exercise his skill in moulding these delicate productions of middle-age design, from which such valuable evidence may frequently be derived in connection with personal and general history. The fine set of original matrices given to the Bath Museum by Mr. Battell; the remarkable town-seal of Shrewsbury, bearing the date of its fabrication 1425, and other municipal seals, placed in the museum by the kindness of the town-clerk; the beautiful silver seal of Hawise, lady of Keveoloc, in the reign of Edward I. found at Oswestry, and now in Mr. Penson's possession; the exquisite crystal signet of Mary Queen of Scots, set in enamelled gold, belonging to Mr. Greene, of Lichfield; and, amongst the later productions of its class, the very singular silver seal of the courtly Kynaston, as the official "argentarius" in the times of Elizabeth, which has been preserved amongst the treasures at Oteley Park, most kindly sent to the museum by C. Kynaston Mainwaring, esq. formed a series of sphragistic examples such as has rarely been presented to view.

Some illuminated MSS. of value were shown by Sir S. Glynne, the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, and the Rev. G. Master. A few interesting pictures occupied the few vacant spaces on the wall, comprising a Holy Family, a little painting of exquisite finish, by Garofalo; also a portrait, attributed to Holbein, of a secretary or official, as it is believed, of the Emperor Charles V. He is represented writing a letter in the emperor's name, and is surrounded by all the accessories of office. This curious painting, to which the name of Sir Thomas More has been assigned, was sent from Hawkston with another of greater local interest, the portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, mercer, first Protestant Mayor of London, as it is said, A.D. 1549. A long inscription records his industry and benevolence, the exhibitions founded in both universities, and his care of his kindred. Over the figure is inscribed,—"Adieu monde, puisque tu descois tout, infamis tout, chastes tout, à la fin oblives tout." This interesting portrait of the ancestor of Lord Hill's family is in the style of Holbein's school. Several other paintings were contributed by the Viscount Dungannon from Brynkinalt; as also a richly emblazoned document, by which Richard St. George, Ulster King of Arms, granted to the first Lord Dungannon a lion and a wolf as supporters. It recites that Charles II., taking into consideration the faithful services of his beloved councillor, Mark Trevor, esq., and particularly his valiant

actions at the battle of Marston Moor, "where, after many highe testimonyes of his valor and magnanimity, he that day personally incountred that Arch Rebell and Tyrant, Oliver Cromwell, and wounded him with his sword," had created the said Mark Trevor Viscount Dungannon. Dated Sep. 20, 1662.

Of arms and armour exhibited, may be noticed briefly the series of shields and rondaches from the Tower Armoury, sent by permission of the Hon. Board of Ordnance, with two complete suits, one with a globose breastplate, of the time of Henry VIII., the other of steel engraved and gilt, of the reign of Elizabeth. With these shields, comprising ten remarkable examples of Milanese and German workmanship, "Hotspur's buckler" was shewn by favour of the Duke of Northumberland. This rondache, found in 1787 at Battle Field, Shrewsbury, is now preserved at Alnwick Castle. It was presented by Col. Congreve, and is formed of four layers of thick leather, compacted together by means of thirteen concentric rings of iron laid on the face, which is concave, and attached to the leather by innumerable rivets. There is a spike on the central iron boss which protected the gripe. Two other rondaches, of precisely similar construction, found at Battlefield, have been preserved at Acton Reynald, and were sent to the museum by Sir Andrew Corbett, Bart. It appears very probable that these effective and skilfully constructed defences were actually used by the combatants in the memorable fight between Henry IV. and the Percies, July 21, 1403. A fourth similar rondache was sent by Mr. W. Vernon, from Hilton Park, Staffordshire.

Mr. Corbet, of Sundorne Castle, possessor of the site of Haughmond Abbey, exhibited the fine cartulary of that house, and several documents relating to it; and the matrix of the seal of Robert de Scheringtone found amongst the ruins. Mr. W. Salt brought a grant by Geoffrey, Abbot of Burton, in Staffordshire, in the time of Henry I. to which is appended an unpublished seal of that house; also a charter from Humphrey Earl of Stafford to the burgesses of Newport, in Wales, 5 Hen. VI. Mr. Longstaffe sent a curious document relating to lands in Northumberland, with the official seal of Henry Percy attached, by way of confirmation, in 1395. Various other documents were produced, and especially the Rolls of the Burgesses of Shrewsbury, 11 John to 52 Hen. III., and a curious roll of accounts of the Mint in that town, being part of the extensive series in custody of the Town Clerk.

Mr. Edwards, an indefatigable collector of all local memorials, placed in the Museum his extensive collection for "Shropshire topography," comprised in sixteen volumes. One volume is devoted to Wroxeter, comprising a detailed record and representation of all the Roman remains there discovered.

The gold signet-ring of William Leighton, Chief Justice of North Wales in the reign of Elizabeth, now in possession of the St. John's Lodge of Freemasons at Shrewsbury, and worn by the worshipful master for the time being, was produced by the Rev. C. Guise, master at the present time. The device is a winged hour-glass, a scull, and other emblems of mortality, with the posy, "Qualis vita finis ita," and the initials of the Chief Justice, who was a personage of note, and erected a brick structure at Plaish, not far from Wenlock, an excellent example of the domestic architecture and arrangements of the period. The ring was found amongst the ruins of Haughmond Abbey.

The gold pouncet-box given by Charles the Second to Mrs. Jane Lane, during their journey from Bentley to Bristol, after the battle of Worcester (see Gent. Mag. 1822, pp. 192, 415), and a beautiful miniature portrait of Col. Lane, were exhibited by Miss Yonge. On the former are engraved on a lozenge the arms of the Lane family, with the canton of England, granted as an honourable augmentation. These interesting reliques were in the possession of Dr. Arden, who married a lady of the Lane family, and they were presented by Miss Arden to their present possessor.

A curious collection of dials, compasses, and *viatoria*, or dials for the use of travellers, before the invention of watches, was shewn by Mr. Octavius Morgan; as also a series of official and chamberlain's keys, of gilt metal, elaborately chased and ornamented with the heraldic insignia of various foreign courts.

An extensive display of the sepulchral brasses of Shropshire and Wales was contributed by Mr. Wynne and the Rev. G. Master. The finest Salopian example is the figure of Nicholas Lord Burnell, at Acton Burnell.

The Viscount Hill liberally entrusted for exhibition the whole collection of military decorations, crosses, medals, and stars, which had belonged to the late Lord Hill; a most interesting commemoration of his important services. With these decorations were placed the cap of leather, the uniform of the 90th regiment, worn by Lord Hill at the disembarcation in Egypt in 1801, when a bullet struck the fore part of this cap, the solidity of which

saved his life. Also the presentation swords, given by William IV., the city of London, and the town of Birmingham, and the sword used by Lord Hill at Waterloo.

It would be impracticable within the limits of the present notice to make mention of all the objects of historical or local interest comprised in this temporary museum. It has always been the endeavour of the Institute to collect evidence regarding any local arts or manufactures practised in earlier times in the district where the meeting may be held. On the present occasion one object in view was to bring together all matters connected wth ancient metallurgical operations. The fictile manufactures of the county, and the origin of a local industry which for many years has been of considerable note, were not neglected, although perhaps not strictly of an archæological character. The extensive series of pipes for smoking, the old manufacture of Broseley, collected by Mr. Thursfield of that place, was regarded with interest, even by those who have no sympathy for the indulgence introduced by Ralegh. The earliest dated pipes found by Mr. Thursfield are of the years 1687 and 1696; but the collection exhibited, consisting of about 200 specimens, comprises pipes probably of much earlier manufacture. The number of makers' marks and names impressed upon these pipes shows the extent of the old craft practised in the locality. A Salopian smoker may still be heard to ask for a "Broseley," as Mr. Hartshorne informs us, in his Glossary of Shropshire Dialect. Mr. Thursfield produced also a collection of pottery and porcelain, illustrative of the early establishment of that kind of manufacture; and with this were exhibited a number of examples sent by Messrs. Rose, by whom the extensive porcelain works are still carried on at Coalport. The first potteries established in that part of the country were at Jackfield, about the year 1700, and the earliest productions were coarse earthenware; but from 1750 to 1772 the works were in the hands of Morris Thursfield, and highly glazed ware of a dark colour was produced, ornamented with fruit, flowers, and gilding. Messrs. Rose and Blakeway next worked there; and in 1795 began also the first works at Coalport. About 1750 a rival manufacture had commenced at Caughley, near Broseley, for the production of porcelain, by Gallimore and John Turner, who was originally a silversmith at Worcester, and carried on the works with considerable spirit towards the latter part of the last century, having introduced several French artizans. The distinctive mark of the Caughley porcelain is supposed to be the letter S; and some pieces bear the mark "Salopian." The manufacture continued till 1799, when the works were purchased by Messrs. Rose, and it was subsequently carried on at Coalport. During Turner's management Worcester porcelain was sent to Caughley to be printed and coloured. The process of printing decorations upon porcelain, originally invented by Dr. Wall, at the Worcester works, was transferred, as it is believed, to Caughley by R. Holdship, who had been employed at Worcester in 1757.

These memorials of the introduction of fictile manufactures formed an interesting feature of the local museum, although the products of the Salopian potteries might bear no comparison with the numerous choice examples of the porcelain of Sevres, Dresden, the Hague, Venice, and other beautiful fictile productions which were sent by Mr. Mainwaring from Oteley Park.

Mr. Mayer sent a collection of the early pottery and porcelain of Liverpool, where the art appears to have been practised with great success. The history of this manufacture, hitherto wholly unknown, forms the subject of a very interesting memoir by Mr. Mayer, in the seventh volume of the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire, lately published.

We have omitted to mention the numerous architectural drawings, sent by Mr. Penson, Mr. Edward Freeman, Sir Andrew Corbett, and other exhibitors. They presented a very useful guide to the student of ecclesiastical and castellated or domestic architecture, of which Shropshire and the adjacent parts of Wales comprise many valuable examples, as yet insufficiently examined. Mr. J. Bowyer Nichols contributed a volume of great local interest, the views, plans, and detailed collections for the History of Morton Corbet Castle, by the late Mr. T. Fisher.

We cannot close this sketch without a word of commendation of the taste and skill shewn by Mr. C. Tucker and the gentlemen who took part in forming this museum, not less in the scientific classification of objects in such large variety, than in the highly picturesque effect of the general arrangement.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT GLASGOW.

We shall continue to give, as we did last year, an abstract of so much of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the British Association as are connected with the subject of Archæology. We have already stated that one whole evening was devoted to a lecture by Colonel Rawlinson on the Assyrian discoveries, a proof that

the managers of the Association were not unmindful of the success of Mr. Wright's archæological lecture last year at Liverpool.

The first paper on an archæological subject was brought forward in the Geological Section (Section C), where a paper was read on Thursday, Sept. 13, "On ancient Canoes found at Glasgow," by Mr. John Buchanan, secretary of the Western Bank, Glasgow. A number of these primitive vessels have been found at Glasgow at different times, generally at a very considerable depth in the earth, and the geologists seem inclined to ascribe them to a period long anterior to that at which the historian places the earliest population of these parts of the world. Five or six of them had been found very recently, and were in the possession of Mr. William Euing of Glasgow, who placed them on this occasion in the court of the college for inspection. They are all cut out of trunks of trees, some of which must have been of great magnitude; but they had this peculiarity, that the stern, instead of being part of the solid mass, was a separate piece of wood fitted into a groove. The argument for their extreme antiquity is we believe based only on the depth at which these objects are found, and we cannot help thinking that it is a deceptive one, and that, from some peculiarity in the nature of the soil, they had gradually sunk from a higher level. From an examination of these particular examples, we have little doubt that metal tools were used in making them.

On the same day, in the Ethnological Section (Section E), Mr. J. B. Davis, F.S.A., read a paper "On the Skulls of the ancient Romans."

In the Ethnological Section, on Friday, Sept. 14, the Rev. John Gemmel read a paper on two inscribed seals found by Mr. Layard at Koyunjik. Mr. Gemmel had succeeded in deciphering these two seals by reading them from left to right in the ancient Eastern style, and he declared them to be Babylonian, although found at Nineveh.

This was followed by a long and very elaborate and able paper on the geographical and historical results of the late French scientific expedition to Babylon, by Dr. Julius Oppert, one of the members of that commission.

The next paper, in the same section, was one "On Celtic, Sclavic, and Aztec Crania," by Professor Retzius of Stockholm.

In Section E., on Tuesday, Sept. 18, Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A., read a paper "On the Ethnology of England at the period of the extinction of the Roman Government in the Island." This paper was in continuation of one read last year at Liverpool on the earlier ethnology of Britain. Mr. Wright now brought together a considerable number of facts derived from historical records, from inscriptions of various kinds, and from other sources, to shew the very mixed character of the population of this island during the Roman period. But among them there are no traces of the remains of the original British population, except at an early period, and it is more than probable that during the long Roman occupation the British population had been gradually worn out, or reduced to the mere serfs on the soil. We should form a tolerable notion of what the population of Britain was in the fourth century, by comparing it with that of the European states of North America. It was to this mixed population that the later Roman writers apply the name of Britons, an application which has been the cause of some confusion among modern writers. There is great difficulty, he observed, in destroying the wrong impression made by the terms which are necessarily employed in history. If we call the people Romans, the term is correct politically, but incorrect ethnologically; and if we call them Britons, the name is incorrect both politically and ethnologically, and correct only geographically. The population of Britain during the second, third, and fourth centuries of the Christian æra, was neither Roman nor British, but an extraordinary mixture of all the different races who had been reduced by the arms of Rome. This population was distributed in numerous towns, with various forms of independent municipal government, united only by the fiscal government of the province. Mr. Wright traced the history of these towns until the fiscal government and the legions which supported it were withdrawn, and the towns in Britain left to themselves. United they were able to protect themselves and the island from invasion from without, but rivalries arose among them, and they joined individually in confederacies and counter-confederacies, and, weakening themselves by mutual strife, laid themselves open to the invasions of the Saxons and Angles. The progress of these invasions was briefly traced, and it was shown that most of the larger Roman towns survived it, and continued to exist with their own population and municipal constitutions, the former of which became gradually Saxonised. This latter change was facilitated by the circumstance that the population of Britain in the latter years of the Roman government was evidently receiving a continual accession of Teutonic blood, which made it easier to amalgamate with the Saxon population.

"The conclusions," Mr. Wright proceeded to say, "I would draw from these considerations are, that at the close of what is called the Roman period of the history of Britain the remains of the original Celtic population were very small, and perhaps consisted chiefly, or entirely, in the peasantry who cultivated the land, as serfs; that the Britons who struggled against the invasions of Picts and Scots and Saxons were a mixture of races foreign to the island, and lived congregated in towns; and that, when the Anglo-Saxons at last obtained the ascendancy, the remains of this population continued to exist among them and became part of the Saxon states, while the peasantry probably continued to exist in the same servile condition as before—in fact, that the popular story that the people who resisted the Saxons was the ancient Celtic population of the island, and that it retired before the conquerors until it found a last refuge in Wales, is a mere fiction. It may be added, that these conclusions are in perfect conformity with what is known to have taken place in other countries similarly situated. If we cast our eyes over a map of Saxon England during the sixth or seventh century, we shall see that the only towns of any importance then existing were actually the great Roman municipal settlements. To mention but a few, we have, first, the chief town in the island, London; to the south-east of it, Canterbury and Rochester, with the old Roman port towns; to the north-east and north, Colchester, Leicester, Lincoln, Doncaster, York, Carlisle, with one or two towns in Lancashire, and Chester. Westward and southward of London we find the important towns of Chichester, Winchester, Old Sarum, Dorchester, Exeter, Bath, Cirencester, and Gloucester. Between the historical notices of the Saxon chronicle, and the known continued existence of these towns, we can trace the advance of the Saxons from town to town, as each submitted itself to their supremacy.

"I cannot resist the occasion, while on this subject, of pointing out a circumstance connected with it which has, I think, a meaning that has not yet been discovered. As we trace the advance of the three great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race in their progress of conquest and settlement, and examine the Roman sites over which they passed, we perceive the smaller towns and the country ravaged and destroyed, while, as I have said before, the larger towns saved themselves from destruction. Now, if we look into Wales, which was certainly as completely subjected to the Roman government as any other part of the island, and which we find covered with Roman towns, roads, and settlements, the same scene of devastation presents itself, even to a greater degree; for, while we find Roman towns scattered over Saxon England, we do not find that a single town to the west of the Severn escaped destruction. The strong town of Deva, or Chester, held its ground to the north; and Glevum, or Gloucester, survived; and a Roman town on the site of Worcester may also have been preserved; but the line of strong towns between Gloucester and Chester—Ariconium, Magna, Bravinium, Uriconium, a number of important towns in South Wales, with Isca, or Caerleon, the station of the second legion, and other no less important towns on the western and northern coasts and in the interior—all these are found to have been utterly destroyed. As this destruction was certainly not the work of the Anglo-Saxons, although it must have taken place during the period of the Saxon invasion, to whom must we ascribe it? If, according to the common story, the "ancient Britons," withdrawing from before the Saxons, had made their last stand in Wales, and found there a place of safety, it seems absurd to suppose that they would have destroyed the towns and country which were to have been their protection. In fact, I think that the circumstance I have just mentioned is sufficient in itself to contradict the old story, and that it seems to imply that, contemporary with the invasions of the Saxons and Angles, and the irruptions of the Picts and Scots in the north, Wales itself was visited by a similar, and even more fatal, invasion. If we further compare the circumstances of the two cases, it seems to me that we are led very strongly to the supposition that the Welsh may be settlers on the ruin of the Roman province on their side of the island, just as the Saxons and Angles were in England, and the northern invaders in the district in which we are now assembled. I know that many will be startled at so bold a theory, but I would wish it to be clearly understood that I merely offer it as a suggestion arising out of the consideration of the circumstances of which I have been speaking, and as deserving a fair and careful examination. It may be asked, if the Welsh are not ethnologically what they are commonly represented to be, who are they, and whence did they come? Our total ignorance of the history of the period to which this question refers, as far as regards them, renders it impossible to give any certain answer to it; but we might naturally turn our eyes toward Britany (Armorica), a country which, in consequence of its physical character and position, and other causes, was left in com-

parative independence by the Roman power; and the Celtic population of which, holding fiercely to their old nationality, were also, from that same position, accustomed to navigation, which is equivalent to say to piracy, and who might likely enough join in the scramble for the plunder of Britain. We can understand, then, why a people who had far less intelligence for the appreciation of the advantages of civilisation than the Saxons, destroyed all that remained of it, and, as settlers, took to their own wilder way of living. I confess that there are difficulties in the way of this solution of a very difficult question; but, at the same time, if it could be proved to be the true one, it would clear away other difficulties which are also embarrassing. People speak of the so close resemblance between the languages of Britany and Wales, that I have seen it stated by writers who are understood to have known both languages well, that a Breton at the present day might hold conversation with a Welshman. Philologists know that such a close similarity as this is hardly within the range of possibility, after the natural changes which all languages undergo in so great a length of time, if Welsh were historically the representative of a language spoken in Britain before the time of Cæsar, while Breton is the similar representative of the language of ancient Gaul. Whereas, if we could suppose that Welsh was Breton, separated from it at the close of the Roman period, and therefore not having experienced the long intervening influence of Roman civilisation, the close similarity of the two languages is much more easily understood. Moreover, I have always felt convinced that the mediæval legends of Wales were essentially Breton, and that all the romance literature to which they gave rise was derived from Armorica, and, at the same time, felt the difficulty of explaining a certain degree of relationship which they seemed to have with the minds and sentiments of the Welsh themselves—a difficulty which would disappear at once before such an explanation. However, now is not the occasion for entering upon this part of the subject, and I shall content myself with stating the suggestion, which appears to me worthy of due consideration."

In the conclusion of his paper, Mr. Wright pointed out the necessity of bearing in mind the diversified character of the races who had lived in this island, in the examination and classification of skulls taken from barrows, and deprecated the hasty appropriation of them to particular peoples.

Mr. Wright next read, in continuation of the subject, a letter addressed to him by Mr. C. Roach Smith, on the subject of a Roman inscription found on a Saxon urn in the Faussett collection. The inscription, cut into the urn with a sharp tool, is as follows:

D.M.
LAELIAE
RVFINAE
VIXIT A. XIII
M. III. D. XI.

Mr. Smith was rather inclined to hesitate in attributing these urns to the Saxons alone, and to think that this inscription may show that they belong to the late Roman period also. It is at all events a very remarkable monument, and has an important bearing upon the ethnology as well as upon the history of this island in the fifth century.

Mr. Wright next exhibited some casts of fragments of Roman pottery, from the collection of Mr. Roach Smith, bearing inscriptions in unknown characters. Inscriptions of this kind are found on Roman pottery from London, Exeter, Colchester, and perhaps from other localities. The characters have rather an oriental look. They were examined by Colonel Rawlinson, Dr. Oppert, and others, who seemed to think they might be Iberian, or Phœnician.

On Wednesday, Sept. 19, in Section G (Mechanical Science), a lecture, which may fairly be considered as belonging also to Archæological Science, was given by Mr. R. W. Billings, "On the Mechanical principles of ancient Tracery," which attracted much attention, both by its merit and by the beautiful drawings with which it was illustrated. It appears to be the object of Mr. Billings to call architects back to the original principles of the design, instead of leaving them as the mere copyists of the particular designs of others.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY, &c.

A quarterly general meeting of this society was held on Friday, September 21, the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, the President, in the chair.

The members met at Woolpit Church, where the Rev. L. F. Page, the Rector, read a paper on that beautiful fabric, which is noticeable for its fine Perpendicular porch of flint-work, an elaborately carved cinquefoliated roof, choir seats with a beautiful carving of the Virgin with the pot of lilies, brass lectern, &c. The Decorated tower of this church was entirely destroyed by lightning a few years since, and has been admirably rebuilt from designs by R. M. Phipson, esq. The nave roof has also been completely restored within a few years with a most commend-

able liberality and zeal on the part of the Rector.

From Woolpit the company proceeded to Haughley Park, the seat of the Misses Crawford, a fine old mansion erected by Sir John Sulyard, of Witherden, who was the first gentleman in Suffolk that levied men in support of Mary's right to the throne, in opposition to the Lady Jane Grey, and to whom the manor of Haughley was granted as a reward for his fidelity and good services to his royal mistress. A most courteous reception was given to the Institute, and after a brief paper on the history of the manor and the house, read by Mr. Samuel Tymms, the visitors were kindly invited to partake of a very elegant luncheon. The archæologists then pursued their way to the site of Haughley Castle, the castle of Hagoneth, in which, in 1173, Ralph de Broc was successfully besieged by the Flemish partisans of Prince Henry under the Earls of Leicester and Norfolk, and when the castle was entirely destroyed. The castle consisted of two baileys or courts, one in the form of an irregular square, and the other of an oblong, both inclosed by ramparts of earth, having a wide and deep ditch on the outer side of the whole, and separating the outer from the inner bailey. On the north side of the inner court is a high conical mound (also surrounded by a ditch), on which was a small cylindrical keep, but of this nothing remains above ground. The earthworks are in admirable preservation. A paper on the castle was read at the top of the mound by Mr. Tymms. Adjoining to the castle is the vicarage and church. At the former, the Rev. E. Ward, the Vicar, had arranged a large collection of coins, rings, drinking vessels, and other antiquities, most of which had been found in, or were connected with, the parish or immediate neighbourhood.

Haughley Church is a good example of the Decorated style of architecture. The tower is on the south side, and the lower floor served as a porch. The tie-beam roof has a very rich cornice, and is in good preservation: the beam over the roof retains the painted angels in the spandrils. The font is octagonal, and highly enriched with figures of angels holding shields in the panels, and of animals sitting on their haunches at the angles of the shaft, with figures of wodes in various attitudes between them.

The company next proceeded to Stowmarket Church, where a lengthened paper was read by Mr. Tymms. Among the objects which elicited special attention were the two porches of the 16th century, the vestry door, and chamber over vestry, the fine perclose of the chapel of St. John the Baptist, now known as the Tyrell chapel; the canopied altar-tomb of an unknown abbat, probably of St. Osyth's; the gravestone of Dr. Young, the famous Presbyterian divine, Milton's tutor; two old church chests; and the organ built by the celebrated Father Smith, the history of which will be found in our Magazine for February, 1800.

Leaving the church the company walked to the vicarage, which the Rev. A. G. Hollingsworth, the Vicar, had kindly thrown open, and where is a tree which goes by the name of Milton's mulberry tree; a portrait of Dr. Young, whose study remains as it was in his day; and many pieces of old furniture, including a screen from the manor house at Barton; and a chair with portraits, it is supposed, of King William and Queen Mary, with the following letters on the leather seats, under them, K. W. D. ʒ. M : S : R : I. V. G. B. T.

From the vicarage the members went to the county court, where an exhibition of antiquities, &c. was arranged, but which time would not permit the company to examine with that attention which it deserved. Among the objects was an Anglo-Saxon urn found at Eye, presented to the museum of the Institute by the Rev. Edward Dykes Bolton; a penny of Ethelred the Second, in fine preservation, found in St. Matthew's Church, Ipswich, presented by W. S. Fitch, esq.; a number of curious old papers found in one of the church chests, exhibited by the vicar and churchwardens; a snuff-box, with portrait of Mrs. Wyard, the lady of the high sheriff of Suffolk during two years of the Protectorate, exhibited by Mr. John Wilson; impressions of seals of the De la Poles, Earls of Suffolk, lords of Haughley; several tokens of tradesmen in Stowmarket, Walsham-le-Willows, &c.

A very gratifying day was brought to a close by a dinner at the assembly rooms, presided over by the noble President.

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the September meeting of this Society, Mr. W. Hackett, of Middleton, communicated some observations on stone circles in India and in Ireland. Mr. Prim read a paper, giving an interesting account of the discovery of some Ogham stones and other antiquities in the raths of Dunbel, county of Kilkenny, since his previous report of 1852. Two Ogham stones, found in course of excavation, were broken into numerous pieces by the workmen employed, but the pieces were carefully collected, and the Oghams restored as far as possible. One of them was 5½ feet long and

2 feet wide, tapering to 11½ inches. The other was 6 feet 3½ inches in length, and 1 foot 1 inch wide, narrowing to 11 inches, where there is a step within 8½ inches of the top, at which point the width decreases to 7½ inches, and again enlarges at the top to 9 inches. The inscriptions were pretty fully restored. The stones were of red or purple sandstone, only obtainable about seven miles distant, at Thomas-town, whence others, previously found in different parts of the same district, appear to have been also got, a circumstance which led Mr. Prim to the conclusion that such stones were carved by some tradesman located at the spot where the sandstone on which the carvings were cut was to be had. Blue limestone is the stone peculiar to the locality where the two described were discovered.

Communications were laid before the meeting from the Rev. Samuel Hayman, on the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Youghal; the Rev. Constantine Cosgrave, on the Hill of Keash; and the Rev. G. H. Reade, on the Round Tower of Inniskeen.

Mr. James F. Ferguson, local secretary for Dublin, communicated the first portion of a translation of an Ancient Norman-French Poem, descriptive of the Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland, which has been epitomised by Harris, from the original in the British Museum. The committee intend to commence the publication of this interesting contribution to Irish history with the new year.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Crimea.—The position of the Russian army in the Crimea on the 23d Sept. was thus described in the Polish journal Czas:—"The Russian forces occupy a line, fortified by art and nature, forming a semicircle round the position of the allies, and extending from the Telegraph and Fort Constantine, situate at the extremity of a small promontory, to the impenetrable chain of mountains of Tchatir Dagh. The main force of the Russians, consisting of three divisions, is posted behind that line, on the plateau of the Belbek, and facing the south. The right wing is composed of a considerable corps, occupying (on the north side of Sebastopol) the city of Severnaya, and forts Katharine, Constantine, and the Telegraph. The left wing holds the fortified defiles of Aitodor and the chain of the Tcherkes-Kerman, as far as the source of the Belbek and the mountains of Yalta. The army of reserve is stationed at Bakshi Serai and Simpheropol. Other troops maintain the communications between the principal army and three other corps—namely, the one before Kertch, with its right wing at Kaffa and its left at Arabat; another in observation before Eupatoria; and the third, consisting of at least 40,000 men, protects Perekop. The Russian troops in the Crimea still possess two roads, by which they can communicate with Russia, the one passing by the isthmus of Perekop, and the other by the bridge of Tchengar, across the Putrid Sea."

In the south the French advanced from the plain of Baidar to the head of the valley of the Belbek, but subsequently retired to the ridge separating the valleys. The British force now amounts to 38,000 men; and the health of the troops is good. The Russians have continued to strengthen their position in the north forts of Sebastopol, where they appear to intend to maintain their position. They have frequently directed their ordnance against the ruined town, particularly on occasion of accidental fires, which have often occurred, from the quantity of loose powder and live shells, as well as the fougasses and undischarged mines left by the Russians.

The French having sent considerable reinforcements to Eupatoria, a brilliant cavalry engagement took place on the 29th September at Koughill, five leagues north-east of that place, in which the Russian cavalry, commanded by General Korf, was defeated by General d'Allonville. Six guns, 12 caissons and field forges, with their carriages, were captured by the French, with 160 prisoners, and 250 horses of the Uhlans. The enemy left 50 dead upon the field of battle, among whom was Colonel Andreouski. The French loss was small, consisting of 6 killed and 27 wounded.

Commandant Bonet left Kertch on Sept. 24 with ten gun-boats, on an expedition against Taman and Fanagoria, in the sea of Azov. The latter was abandoned on his approach; sixty-six cannon and four mortars

were found there, and eleven 24-pounders at Taman. All the houses that could serve as a shelter for troops during the winter were destroyed. By this operation the position of the allies at Kertch is rendered more secure against attack.

A small party of the 10th Hussars under Capt. FitzClarence went out from Kertch to patrol the country towards Arabat, and when marching in loose order were suddenly attacked by a strong body of Cossack cavalry, who succeeded in killing two, wounding three or four, and taking fifteen men prisoners. The rest of the Hussars cut their way through the enemy, and are said to have left forty of them dead on the field.

Asia.—On the 29th Sept. the Russians attacked Kars. The assault lasted eight hours, and during the conflict, which was fierce and obstinate, the enemy several times gained an entrance into some of the batteries with all their force, but were driven back with considerable loss. After having made the greatest efforts, the Russians were compelled to retire, completely routed. Besides the dead and wounded carried away during the action, they left in and around the trenches of the fortress 4,000 men killed, 100 prisoners, and one gun. The Turkish loss is from 700 to 800 men, among whom were several superior officers. In this struggle Colonel Lake had distinguished himself by his bravery and skill, as had also Captains Teesdale and Thompson, and Mr. Churchill, secretary to General Williams. No European officer was killed or wounded.

The Black Sea.—On the 7th of Oct. a division of the fleet, consisting of six English and several French ships of the line, beside transports and a large number of gun-boats, and having on board 3,500 British and a large body of French troops, left Kamiesch, and sailed in the direction of Odessa. The fleet remained a few days off that port, and then proceeded to Kinburn, at the mouth of the Bug and Dnieper. This fort and the opposite one of Oczakoff command the entrance to those important rivers, and about 35 miles up the Bug is the dockyard of Nicholaieff, the building-yard of the Black Sea fleet. On the 15th the English landed a small force near Kinburn, which cut off the retreat of the garrison, or the arrival of reinforcements. On the 16th and 17th the three forts on the Kinburn Spit were bombarded. They capitulated to the allied forces on the 17th, the garrison being allowed to march out with the honours of war, leaving their stores and ammunition uninjured. The casualties in the fleet were very few, but the enemy had 45 killed and 130 wounded. The prisoners were in number 1,420, including Gen. Koianovitch and forty officers. They were sent to Constantinople immediately, and the forts, which contained 174 pieces of cannon, are permanently occupied by the allied troops. A steam squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admirals Stewart and Pellion, lie at anchor in the Dnieper, and command the entrance to Nicholaieff and Kherson. On the morning of the 18th the enemy blew up the fortifications on Oczakoff Point, mounting 23 guns, which were assailable by our mortar vessels.

The Baltic.—On the 28th Sept. eight vessels of the Baltic fleet bombarded the batteries at the mouth of the Duna (Riga) with little effect, but they afterwards severely injured the battery at Bullen. A letter from Rear-Admiral Penaud, dated Nargen, Oct. 2, renders an account of an expedition carried out in the Gulf of Bothnia by the corvette d'Assaz and the English steamers Tartar and Harrier. These vessels captured 11 Russian vessels anchored at Biornabord, one of which was a steamer, and eight other vessels in the fiords. The prizes are of the aggregate burden of 2,500 tons.

Austria.—A summary of the Concordat recently entered into with the Papal chair has been published, by which it appears that the present Emperor has surrendered several important privileges. The *Placetum Regium* is abolished; the Canons of the Council of Trent are recognised. The Bishops are to have full right to judge and punish the lower clergy, and no proceedings to be taken against the clergy in civil courts without previous notice to the Bishop. The Bishops are to have the power of establishing new monasteries and cloisters. The property of the Church is declared sacred and inviolable, and the Church is to have the right to acquire new property. All matters not mentioned in the Concordat are to be arranged according to the doctrines of the Church; and finally, the Concordat itself is to be "a State law for ever."

Greece.—A new Greek Ministry took the oaths on the 3d October. M. Tricoupi is President of the Council; Interior, M. Bulgaris; Justice, M. Bottli; Public Worship, M. Garcos; Finance, M. Silivergos; War, Colonel Smo-Benitz; Marine, M. Miaulis. The allied Ambassadors have declared that they will transact business with the King only, as being considered by them alone responsible for the acts of his Government.

Denmark.—The Ministry has just been recomposed. M. Bang has become Minister of the Interior; and M. Dahl the Director of Home Affairs.

Portugal.—The reign of his Majesty

Dom Pedro V. was inaugurated at a royal session of the Cortes on the 16th Sept., when, after an address of his father the Regent, his Majesty took the oaths prescribed by the charter, and himself delivered a speech from the throne. Adhering to the policy of the Saldanha-Magalhans cabinet, his Majesty has confirmed the old ministers in their portfolios. The festivities of the inauguration extended through three days. The English ships Neptune 120, Sanspareil 70, and Rosamond steamer, were at Lisbon at the time.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The New Dock of the Commercial Docks, *Rotherhithe*, has been opened for the admission of ships. The rapid increase in the size of merchant vessels was rendering useless some of the old lock entrances in the Thames; to remedy which, and to give greater facilities to the Commercial Docks and the trade of the port of London, this company, three years since, purchased the East Country Dock; and, under the plans of Messrs. Walker and Burges, engineers to the Admiralty, it has been enlarged and finished in an efficient and satisfactory manner. This new or south dock is 27 feet deep, below Trinity *datum*, over the cill of the gate and throughout the dock. The lock is 220 feet long by 48 feet wide, and at the neap, or lowest tide, 22 feet deep, admitting vessels of more than 26 feet draught of water at spring tides, and giving them facility to lie at the quays at all times. It forms one of seven docks in connection, covering altogether 150 acres, of which about one half is water. These docks on the south side of the river are the oldest in Europe for commercial purposes, and were for many years the only docks privileged for landing timber in the port of London.

The government have purchased *Buckingham House*, Pall-mall, now temporarily occupied by the Carlton Club, as additional accommodation for the War Department. The sum paid is 11,000*l.* for the remaining term of the Crown lease, held by the Union Assurance Company.

On the 1st Oct. the Bank of England opened business in *Uxbridge House*, Burlington Gardens, as a branch establishment. This mansion (lately the residence of the Marquess of Anglesey) was erected for the Earl of Uxbridge in 1792 by Vardy, the architect of the Horse Guards and Spencer House: it has received some modifications for its present destination at the hands of Mr. Philip Hardwick, having been purchased for 50,000*l.* On its site stood formerly the London residence of the Dukes of Queensberry.

The works at the *City of London Cemetery, Ilford*, are now drawing towards completion. The cemetery consists of 95 acres of land, inclosed by an iron palisade, on which have been built a residence for the superintendent, a small church, chapel, and porter's lodge. The Manor House Estate, contiguous to the Cemetery, has been purchased by the parochial authorities of Shoreditch, for a cemetery for that parish. This estate consists of 65 acres of land, which, with the buildings thereon, has been bought for 11,000*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Preferments.

Sept. 20. Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, esq. to be Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue for Western Australia.

Sept. 21. Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po.

Sept. 25. 1st West India Regt. Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Bowles, K.C.B. to be Colonel.

Sept. 28 Capt. and brevet-Major the Hon. Leicester Curzon, of the Rifle Brigade, the bearer of the despatch announcing the capture of Sebastopol, to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Sept. 29. Philip Francis Little, esq. to be Attorney-general; John Dent, esq. to be Colonial Secretary, Edmund Hanrahan, esq. to be Surveyor-general; and George Henry Emerson, esq. to be Solicitor-general, for the Island of Newfoundland.—Lawrence O'Brien, James Tobin, John Rochfort, M.D., George Henry Emerson, John Munn, Samuel Carson, M.D., Thomas Row, James Johnstone Rogerson, Thomas Harrison Ridley, James Furlong, Philip Duggan, and James Cormack, esquires, to be members of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland.

Oct. 2. To be Field Marshals, Gen. Stapleton Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. Gen. John Earl of Strafford, G.C.B. and Gen. Henry Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.—Lieut.-Gen. James Simpson, Commander of Her Majesty's Forces during the late arduous and finally successful

operations which have led to the fall of Sebastopol, to the rank of General..—Colonel Charles Ash Windham, C.B. to the rank of Major-Gen. for his distinguished conduct in heading the column of attack which assaulted the enemy's defences on the 8th of September with the greatest intrepidity and coolness.

Oct. 15. The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed declaring Lady Harriet Clive, widow, Baroness Windsor, she being one of the co-heirs of Other-Archer last Baron Windsor, sixth Earl of Plymouth, deceased.

Oct. 16. His Excellency Le Comte Vaillant, Marshal of France, to be an Hon. Member, and Gen. James Simpson to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath; Major-Gen. Hugh Henry Rose, C.B. Military Commissioner at the head-quarters of the French army in the East, to be Knight Commander; and Lieut.-Col. E. S. Claremont, Military Commissioner at Paris, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. S. G. Foley, Assistant Commissioner at the head-quarters of the French army in the East, and Lieut. Col. J. L. A. Simmons, Military Commissioner at the head-quarters of the Turkish army in Asia, to be Companions of the said Order.

Oct. 23. Hugh Peter Murray Aynsby, esq. and John Spiers, esq. to be members of the Legislative Council of Trinidad.—Lieut.-Col. Henry Hope Graham to be a member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong.—W. H. Prinder, esq. to be Police Magistrate for the district of Abaco, in the Bahamas.

Oct. 25. Lord Monteagle, Lord Overstone, and John Gellibrand Hubbard, esq. to be Commissioners for considering how far it may be practicable and advisable to introduce the Decimal division in the Coinage of the United Kingdom.—General La Marmora, commanding in chief his Sardinian Majesty's forces in the Crimea, to be an Hon. G.C.B.

Sir James Colville to be Chief Justice at Calcutta, and Sir Charles Jackson puisne Judge there.

Mr. Alderman Salomons to be Lord Mayor of London.

Mr. Alderman Kennedy and Mr. Alderman Rose to be Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Dr. Letheby to be Officer of Health for the city of London.

Jolliffe Tufnell, esq. to be Regius Professor of Military Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 21. At Ellerton grange, Staff. the wife of Valentine Vickers, esq. a son.

Sept. 11. At Downham hall, Clitheroe, the wife of Ralph Assheton, esq. a dau.——12. At Tawstock court, Devon, the wife of Edw. Weld, esq. a dau.——13. At Standon rectory, Staff. the wife of the Rev. Joseph Salt, a dau.——18. At Courtown, the Countess of Courtown, a son. ——At the house of her father Dr. Ogle, Regius Professor of Physic, at Oxford, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Payne Crawfurd, a dau.——At Prior's Lee hall, Salop, the wife of Thos. Elwood Horton, esq. a dau.——20. At Chatham, Mrs. FitzRoy Somerset, a son.——21. At Garswood, Lanc. the wife of Sir Robert T. Gerard, Bart. a dau.——At Scarthingwell hall, Yorksh. the wife of H. Constable Maxwell, esq. a dau.——22. In Carlton House ter. the Countess Somers, a dau.——At Bitton vicarage, Glouc. Mrs. Henry Nicholson Ellacombe, a dau.——23. At the Priory, Shirehampton, Glouc. the wife of Major William Hicks, a son.——At Kew Green, Surrey, the wife of Thomas Heathcote Bayly, *esq. barrister-at-law*, a dau.——At Clungunford castle, Salop, the wife of John Roche, esq. a son and heir.——24. Lady Trollope, a son. ——26. At Olton hall, Warw. the wife of the Rev. B. Jones Bateman, a son.——At Woodborough hall, Notts, the wife of Mansfield Parkyns, esq. a dau.——At Chichester, the wife of E. B. Tuson, esq. 12th Lancers, a dau.——27. The wife of the Hon. and Rev. A. Talbot, a son.——In Upper Eccleston pl. the wife of T. E. P. Lefroy, esq. a dau.——28. At Herriard park, Hants, the wife of F. J. E. Jervoise, esq. a dau.——29. At Hernosand, Sweden, the wife of C. J. Kempe, esq. of Surbiton, a dau.

Oct. 1. At the rectory, Great Stanmore, Lady Ellen Gordon, a son.——At Rutland gate, the wife of John Manners, esq. a son.——At Florence, the wife of Thos. Brinsley Norton, esq. a son.——2. At Sydenham, the wife of S. Laing, esq. M.P. a dau.——At Gortnor abbey, Mayo, the wife of Newell Connop, esq. a dau. ——At Abbotsleigh, Newton Abbot, the wife of C. J. Braine, esq. twin boys.——3. At the Mote, near Tunbridge, the wife of Major Robert Luard, a dau.——4. At Culzean Castle, the Marchioness of Ailsa, a dau.——In Wilton cresc. the wife of Henry Lowther, esq. M.P. a son. ——At Tiptree hall, Essex, the wife of I. J. Mechi, esq. a dau.——5. The wife of Sir A. Chichester, Bart. a son.——At Low Moor house, Mrs. L. W. Wickham, a son.——At Oxford the wife of the Very Rev. the Dean of Wells, a son.——At Sheringham hall, Norfolk, the wife of H. R. Upcher, esq. a son.——In Grosvenor st. the wife of Edward Hussey, esq. of Scotney castle, a son and heir.——6. At Kineton, Lady Willoughby de Broke, a dau. ——At Temple Girting, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Dupré, a son.——9. At Eton college, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Yonge, a dau.——At Ham Court, Worc. the wife of Major Johnson, 5th Fusiliers, a son and heir.——10. At Oran, Yorksh. the wife of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, a dau.——At Langton lodge, Dorset, the wife of George Pleydell Mansell, esq. a son.——At Kingston house, Yeovil, the wife of Thomas Lyon, esq. a dau.——12. At Blunham, Beds. at the residence of her father, Sir Charles G. Payne, Bart. the wife of A. Mellor, esq. a son. ——15. At the house of Sir Charles Lyell in Harley-st. the wife of the Chevalier Perts, of Berlin, a dau.——At Cannington, the Hon. Mrs. Clifford, a dau.——16. At Portland pl. Lady Susan Vernon Harcourt, a dau.——17. At Newcastle, the wife of Dr. John Collingwood Bruce, F.S.A. a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 7. At Simla, Reginald Floyer *Saunders*, esq. Bengal Civil Service, son of Charles A. Saunders, esq. of Westbourne Lodge, to Olivia, eldest dau. of Major George Cautley, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry.

July 9. At Cawnpore, Geo. Hamilton *Freeling*, B.C.S. son of the late Sir G. H. Freeling, Bart. to Adelaide-Helen, dau. of the late Major Milne, 11th Light Dragoons.——At Cambridge, Edward Gilbert *Highton*, B.A. of Sidney coll. Camb. and Lincoln's inn, only son of Thomas Highton, esq. Leicester, to Harriet-Elizabeth-Dennis, eldest dau. of John Dennis, esq.

26. At Eythorne, Kent, Edmund Gilling *Hallewell*, esq. of Morne Park, co. Devon, to Anne-Farbrace, third dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Winthorp.——At Tottenham Green, George-Hodson, eldest son of George *Burnham*, esq. of Wellingborough, to Telfer, dau. of the late Thomas Baird, esq. of Colchester.——At Wickhambrook, George Henry *Garrard*, esq. solicitor, of Evesham, Worc. to Mary-Anne, second dau. of Joseph Warner Bromley, esq. of Bansfield Hall.——At Brighton, Sam. *Betts*, esq. of Hadham Hall, second son of John Betts,

esq. of King's Langley, to Elizabeth-Ann, only child of the late Samuel Scott, esq. of Little Hadham, Herts.——At Kingswinford, Henry, youngest son of the late A. B. *Cochrane*, esq. of Blower's green, Dudley, to Sophia-Caroline, eldest dau. of Oswald C. Wood, Esq. M.D. Provost Marshall General of Antigua.——At Bath, John Louis *Vanderspar*, esq. second son of J. J. Vanderspar, esq. of Point de Galle, Ceylon, to Zelie-Augusta, eldest dau. of the late J. Avarne, esq. R.N. and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Avarne.——At Worcester, the Rev. Richard *Allen*, M.A. eldest son of the Rev. George Allen, Vicar of Great Driffield, to Annie, only dau. of the late Roger James, esq. ——John *Underwood*, esq. of Paternoster row, London, and Ivybridge, Devon, youngest son of the late Thos. Underwood, esq. of Fleet st. to Elizabeth-Grant, only dau. of the late John Mair, esq. of Madeira.

28. At Walton on the Hill, near Liverpool, the Rev. Henry Martyn *Crowther*, B.A. Head Master of the Kingsbridge Grammar School, and Curate of Buckland Tout-Saint, Devon, to Jane, only dau. of the late Wm. Hynde, esq. of Bombay and Liverpool.——At Dublin, Meyrick Shaw *Rainsford*, esq. of the Inland Revenue, son of the late Rev. John Salisbury Rainsford, of St. Michan's, Dublin, to Annie-Frances-Weston, dau. of the late John Lewis Stuart, Lieut. Col. E.I.C.S.——At Paris, John-Feilde, son of George John *Jackson*, esq. of Woodford, Essex, to Isabella-Julia-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late John Mackellar, esq. Adm. of the Blue, and granddau. of the late Gen. Mackellar, R. Eng.——At Lymington, Hants, Lieut.-Col. Charles Edmund *Law*, eldest son of the late Hon. Charles Ewan Law, M.P. for Cambridge University, and Recorder of London, to Anna-Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. John Fitzgerald Day, of Beaufort House, Killarney.

31. At the church in Gordon-sq. John *Leslie*, esq. second son of the late Lord Bishop of Kilmore, to Eliza-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Jasper Peck, of Taviton st. Gordon sq.——At Frampton Cotterell, Adam H. G. *Block*, esq. E.I.C.S. youngest son of S. R. Block, esq. of Greenhill, Herts, to Maria-Anne-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James George Davey, esq. M.D. of Northwoods, Glouc.——At Hadfield, Herts, the Rev. Henry Septimus *Pigot*, Incumbent of Horwich, Lanc. to Elizabeth-Editha, widow of Henry Bulkeley, esq. of Cheltenham. ——At Fordington, the Rev. Charles William *Bingham*, Rector of Melcombe Horsey, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Daniel Campbell, Rector of Crowcombe, Somerset.——At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. S. Sneade *Brown*, esq. to Harriett, second dau. of David Hill, esq. Sussex-sq. Hyde Park.——At Bredicot, John *Outram*, esq. of Greetland, to Agnes-Susannah, dau. of the late James Muir, esq. of Accrington.——At Barbados, William Shepherd *Milner*, esq. Capt. 69th Regt. A.D.C. second son of the late Capt. Milner, R.N. to Mary-Elizabeth, fourth dau. of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Wood, C B. K.H. Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

Aug. 1. At St. Michael's, Chester-sq. Francis-Charles, fourth son of the late Lord Henry *FitzRoy*, to Harriet-Anne, dau. of the late Christopher Musgrave, esq.——At St. Pancras, Alexander W. *Williamson*, F.R.S. Professor of Chemistry at University College, London, to Emma-Catherine, third dau. of Professor T. Hewitt Key.——At Camberwell, Chas. Francis *M'Donald*, esq. surgeon, of Park road, Old Kent road, to Ada-Charlotte Sheridan, eldest dau. of the late John Joseph Charles Sheridan, esq.——At Marylebone, Capt. *Hodges*, late 1st East Middlesex Regt. to Mary-Jane, widow of William McMichael, M.D. F.R.S. of Half Moon st. Piccadilly, Physician in Ordinary to Kings George IV. and William IV. and Librarian to the Queen.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. James Law *M'Cance*, esq. second son of the late John M'Cance, esq. M.P. of Suffolk, Antrim, Ireland, to Jeannette, eldest dau. of the late Fred. William Macaulay, esq. of Antrim and London.——At Great Marylebone. the Rev. George H. *Kempe*, Rector of Bicton, Devon, to Georgiana-Lucy, second dau. of the late Thomas Byron, esq. of Nottingham pl. and Coulsdon, Surrey.——At Humpington, Camb. Henry *Hurrell*, esq. of Harston, Camb. to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Metcalfe, Rector of Foulmire, Camb.——At Edinburgh, Edmund *Forrest*, esq. of Forrest Lodge, Berks, to Fanny-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Sir William F. Eliott, Bart. of Stobs and Wells.——At Ospringe, Robt. *Neame*, esq. son of C. Neame, esq. of Selling, to Ellen, dau. of John Abbott, esq. of Ospringe Parsonage. ——At St. Pancras, Alfred H. *Rixon*, esq. of Pennsbury, to Julia, second dau. of the late Thos. Williams, esq. of Clapham.

2. At Bexley, the Rev. William H. C. *Luke*, B.A. only son of William Luke, esq. of Midnapore, Bengal Civil Serv. to Julia, dau. of T. S. Rawson, esq. of Bridgen place, Kent.——At Poulton-le-fylde, the Rev. James *Pearson*, M.A. Rector of St. Edmund's, Norwich, and Mathematical Master of the Norwich Grammar School, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Wilson, esq.——At All Souls', Langham pl. the Rev. George Howard *Waterfall*, of Evesbach Rectory, Herefordsh. eldest son of John Grey Waterfall, esq. of Whirlow, Yorkshire, to Harriet-Anne, eldest dau. of Tyrrell Knapp, esq. of Headington hill, Oxfordsh.——At Islington, John *Le Cronier*, esq. M.D. of St. Helier's, Jersey, to Sarah, eldest dau.; and Edward Knapp *Fisher*, esq. of Market Harborough, Leic. to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Hardwick Browning, esq. of Stoke Newington green, Middlesex.——At Brighton, James de Pré *Brabazon*, esq. Capt. 17th Regt. son of the late Wallop Brabazon, esq. of Rath House, co. Louth, to Sophia-Catherine, only dau. of the Rev. John Courtnay, of Sanderstead, Surrey.——At Surbiton, Surrey, Thos. Dickason *Rotch*, esq. of Drumlanford House, Ayrshire, to Sarah, cousin of the Lord Bishop of Hereford, and widow of Edwd. Sidney Wason, esq. late of Merton hall, Wigtonsh.——At Donnybrook, John *Wakely*, esq. D.L. of Ballyburley, King's County, to Mary-Catharine, only dau. of the late Rev. Rich. George, Rector of Kentstown, co. Meath.——At Manchester, Samuel *Leach*, esq. of Liverpool, to Elizabeth-Priscilla, younger dau. of the late Rev. J. Greenwood. ——At Dublin, the Rev. Abel *Woodroofe*, A.M. only son of the late William Woodroofe, esq. of Monkstown, co. Dublin, and Glandoran, Wexford, to Emily, eldest dau. of John Jones, esq. of New Ross, co. Wexford.——At St. George's, Hanover sq. Lord *Muncaster*, to Lady Jane Grosvenor, dau. of the Marquis of Westminster.

4. At Esk, near Durham, the Rev. Robert Joseph *Knight*, M.A. of Trinity coll. curate of Harrow, to Alicia-Temple, younger dau. of the Rev. Temple Chevallier, Prof. of Mathematics in the University of Durham.——At St. George's, Hanover sq. Donald *Nicoll*, esq. Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster, to Melina, youngest dau. of Lewis Jones, esq. of Heath House, Essex.——At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, Charles Frederick *Reeks*, esq. of Warwick st. Pimlico, to Helen, third dau. of the late William Rowland, esq. of the House of Commons.

7. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Rear-Admiral B. M. *Kelly*, K.C. to Juliana, eldest dau. of the late William Boyd, esq. of Burfield Priory,

Glouc.——At Clifton, John Baldwin *Gregory*, esq. only son of the late Rev. George Gregory, Rector of Dunsford, near Exeter, to Ellen-Caroline, youngest dau. of Charles Henry Woodley, esq. late of Marshford, Devon.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Michael Ferrebee *Sadler*, M.A. of St. John's coll. Perp. Curate of Hanover chapel, Regent st. to Maria, dau. of Tidd Pratt, esq. of Upper Grosvenor street, Grosvenor sq.——At Kensington, Henry W. *Hayward*. esq. of Lexdon, Colchester, to Catherine-Georgina, second and only surviving child of the late P. P. Hackette, esq. M.D. of Cashel. ——At Marylebone, Robert Bateson *Harvey*, esq. only son of Robert Harvey, esq. of Langley Park, Bucks, to Diana-Jane, dau. of the Ven. Stephen Creyke, Archdeacon of York.——At Runwell, Essex, George Oressner *Tufnell*, M.A. youngest son of John Jolliffe Tufnell, esq. of Langleys, Essex, to Gratiana-Fanny, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Collingwood Hughes, of the Lowlands, Bungay, Suffolk.——At Norbiton, Charles, eldest son of Daniel *Harrison*, esq. of Marshalls, Essex, to Mary, eldest dau. of Julius Jeffreys, esq. F.R.S. late of the Bengal Medical Staff.——At Pertenhall, Beds. the Rev. Charles Albert *Lloyd*, B.A. of Caius coll. Rector of Rand, Linc. to Celia-G.-Mudge, second surviving dau. of the Rev. W. Mudge, Rector of Pertenhall.——At St. James's, Piccadilly, Sir Edmond S. *Prideaux*, Bart. of Netherton Hall, Devon, to Louisa, widow of George Watlington, esq. of Caldecot House, Herts, and youngest dau. and co-heiress of the late Robert Bodle, esq. of Woolston Hall, Essex.——At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. Charles Dent *Bell*, minister of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead, to Elizabeth-Hannah, only dau. of Joseph Bainbridge, esq. of Hyde park gardens.——At St. John's, Holloway, William-Mills, elder son of John *Edmonds*, esq. of Claremont Lodge, Hornsey road, to Eliza-Mary, third dau. of Edward Wrench, esq. of Roseberry Villas, Tufnell Park West.——At Handsworth, Staff. the Rev. John *White*, M.A. Rector of Chevington, Suffolk, to Caroline-Macdonell, dau. of John Rawlins, esq. of Ashley House. ——At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Michael Hodgson, fourth son of Thomas Trevor *Tatham*, esq. of Park place, Highgate, to Emma-Castell, second dau. of William Henry Saltwell, esq. of Gloucester pl. Portman sq.——At Highbury, William Read *Hardy*, esq. of Adelaide road, Hampstead, son of John Hardy, esq. of Highbury cresc. to Anne-Frances, third dau. of Matthew Leach, esq. of Compton-terr. Islington.——At Castle Thorpe, Bucks, John Barneby *Sargeaunt*, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Rev. John Sargeaunt, Rector of Stanwick, Northamptonshire, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. William Drake, of Northampton.——The Rev. Charles *Thornton*, Vicar of Rauceby, Linc. to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas William Waldy, esq. of Egglescliffe, Durham.

8. At Douglas, Isle of Man, Fred. Cobb *Skrimshire*, esq. of Douglas, third son of the late F. Skrimshire, esq. M.D. of Paston Hall, Northamptonsh. to Frances E. dau. of E. R. Handcock, esq. of Rathmoyle, Ireland.——At Marshfield, the Rev. Philip *Dowe*, Incumb. of Knypersley, Staff. to Anne-Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Humble, esq. M.D. F.G.S. of Marshfield, Glouc.——At Humbleton, near Hull, Robert, son of the late Lieut.-Col Jas. *M'Nair*, K.H. of Greenfield, Lanarksh. to Charlotte-Helen, eldest dau. of the Rev. Isaac Dixon, Vicar of Garton.——At Bradford, near Taunton, W. *Reynolds*, esq. of Wellington, Som. to Emma, youngest dau. of Major R. L. Lewis, late 20th Regt.——At North Rode, the Rev. William *Pearson*, son of the Rev. Henry Pearson, Vicar of Prestbury, to Mary, eldest dau. of Edward Vigor Fox, formerly of Locking House, Somerset.——At Netherexe, Henry *Copp*, esq. to Frances-Augusta, eldest dau. of Thomas Kingdon, esq. of Fortescue House, Brampford Speke.——At West Thurrock, John *Verrall*, esq. of Swanborough, near Lewes, Sussex, to Frances, youngest daughter of John Eaton Joyner, esq. of High House.——At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Reginald Norman *Durrant*, M.A. Incumbent of Rumburgh with St. Michael's, South Elmham, youngest son of George Durrant, esq. of South Elmham Hall, Suffolk, to Joanna, only dau. of Robert Hay Graham, esq. M.D. of Eden Brows, Cumberland.

9. At Hackney, the Rev. E. F. *Woodman*, of Hackney, to Anne only dau. of the late Thomas Beynon, esq. of Haverfordwest, and widow of Thomas John Lloyd, esq. of Tranmere, Chesh. ——At Exeter, the Rev. Robinson *Thornton*, M.A. Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's coll. Oxford, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Gidley, esq. town clerk of Exeter.——At Shenley, John-Radcliffe, second son of the Rev. J. R. *Lyon*, Rector of Pulford, Chesh. to Christina, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Newcombe, Rector of Shenley, Herts.——At Plymouth, William Rennell *Coleridge*, esq. only son of the late Bishop Coleridge, of Salston, Devon, to Katharine-Frances, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Robert Cutts Barton, R.N. of Burrough, North Devon.——At Boreham, Essex, Major Champion *Russell*, of the West Essex Militia, to Emily-Augusta, eldest dau of the Rev. C. J. Way, Vicar of Boreham. ——At Weybridge, Surrey, Philip Henry Netherwood *Hornby*, esq. of the Board of Trade, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Frederick Samuel Danvers, esq. of the East India House and Weybridge.——At Fitz, near Shrewsbury, Arthur-Thomas, second son of Samuel Frederick *Miller*, esq. of Regent's park terr. Gloucester gate, to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Daniel Nihill, Rector of Fitz.——At Sevenoaks, Philip-Henry, eldest son of the late Nathaniel *Lawrence*, esq. to Charlotte-Augusta, eldest dau. of the late Edward Bailey, esq.——At the Friends' Meeting-House, Ackworth, Wm. *Fowler*, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Rachel-Maria, eldest dau. of Robt. Howard, esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex.——At Chettle, John *Swinburn*, esq. Capt. 18th Regt. youngest son of Col. John Swinburn, of Keynham, Somerset, to Edith-Mary, third dau. of Edward Castleman, esq. of Chettle, Dorset.——At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Peter *Fairbairn*, esq. of Woodsley House, Leeds, to Rachael-Anne, relict of Capt. Chas. Bell, R.N. of Woolsington, Northumb. ——At Old Radnor, Edward, eldest son of Edward *Haycock*, esq. of the Priory, Shrewsbury, to Georgiana, second dau. of Henry Miles, esq. of Downfield House, Herefordsh.——At Clifton, the Rev. John *Babington*, Rector of Cossington, Leic. to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late Charles Elliott, esq. of Brighton.

13. At the British Embassy, Hanover, Sir John *Bayley*, Bart. to Selina, soungest dau. of the late Col. Marlay.

14. At South Weald, Essex, John Vickerman, eldest son of William Thos. *Longbourne*, esq. of the Priory, Blackmore, and of Gray's inn, to Mary-Fanny-Sarah, dau. of the Rev. J. H. Bell, of Ditchleys, South Weald.——At St. James's, Westbourne terr. J. W. C. *Hartopp*, esq. late Capt. 17th Lancers, eldest son of Sir William Hartopp, Bart. of Four Oaks Hall, Warwicksh. to Charlotte-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Edward Gyles Howard, esq.——At St. Marylebone, John Godfrey *Teed*, esq. Q.C. of Upper Harley st. and Lincoln's inn, to Louisa, widow of John Campbell, esq. of Portman sq.——At Littlebourne, Kent, the Rev. John Henry Hughes *Hallest*, M.A. to Georgina-

Louisa, second dau. of Capt. James, late Scots Greys.——At Warbleton, the Rev. G. E. *Havilance*, Rector of Warbleton, to Maria-Jane, dau. of G. Darby, esq. of Markly.——At St. Pancras, the Rev. W. C. *Sawyer*, eldest son of George Sawyer, esq. M.D. of Guildford st. Russell sq. to Benigna, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Wilson, of Euston sq.——At Marylebone, F. *Evers*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Annie, dau. of W. Houghton, esq. of Hamilton terr. St. John's Wood.——At St. James's, Paddington, Henry *Hathway*, Lieut. 14th Light Dragoons, to Julia, youngest dau. of F. Herbert Roe, esq. Q.C.——At Kilbolane, Cork, Capt. Charles W. *Parker*, 4th S. Middlesex Militia, and formerly Capt. 69th Regt. only surviving son of the late Major Parker, 62d Regt. to Marion, second dau. of the late Major James Sullivan, of Chesterfield, Limerick.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Hermann Chas. *Heilbronn*, to Emma Bethia, third dau. of Andrew Van Sandau, esq. of Great Coram st.——At Wateringbury, Kent, Joshua, eldest son of Joshua *Field*, esq. of Lambeth and Balham, Surrey, to Emma-Jessie, eldest dau. of R. M. Evans, esq.——At Carrickfergus, George Henry *Gardner*, esq. Comm. R.N. to Jane-Sarah, third dau. of Thomas Birnie, esq. J.P.——The Rev. Thomas *Jones*, Rector of Allhallows, Lombard st. to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Atkinson, esq. of Wanstead.——At Cambridge, the Rev. Wm. Jay *Bolton*, of Caius coll. to Margaretta-Elizabeth-Jones, youngest dau. of the late Rev. H. W. Wilkinson, Vicar of Walton-cum-Felixtow, Suffolk.

15. At Broadstairs, the Rev. William Henry *Plummer*, of Trinity coll. Camb. to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Robert Brown, esq. of Broadstairs.——At Achnagairn, Inverness-sh. the Rev. Alexander Ronald *Grant*, M.A. of Redcastle, one of her Majesty's Assist.-Inspectors of Schools, to Jane-Sophia Dundas, youngest dau. of the late William Grant, esq. Hazel Brae, Glen Urquhart.

16. At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Woodchester, and afterwards at Rodborough Church, Antonio, son of the Noble Dominico *Buccella* and the Countess Pandolfi, and nephew of Cardinal Pandolfi, of San Lorenzo, Italy, to Marian, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Glascot, M.A. Rector of Rodborough, Glouc.——At St. Andrew Auckland, the Rev. James *Richards*, M.A. Incumbent of Hunwick, second son of the late Rev. Thomas Richards, Vicar of Ickleshem, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Wm. Hodgson, esq. Bishop Auckland.——At All Souls', Langham-pl. the Rev. Henry Longueville *Mansel*, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of St. John's coll. Oxford, to Charlotte-Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Daniel Taylor, esq. of Clapham common.——At Hadley, Middlesex, Capt. Julius *Roberts*, R.M.A. son of J. R. Roberts, esq. R.N. K.C. to Eliza-Margaret, dau. of E. S. Stephenson, esq. of Great Queen st. St. James's Park.——At Bryansford, the Hon. John *Jocelyn*, to Helen, second dau. of Capt. Hill.——At Brotherton, Kincardinesh. Lieut. Geo. Shene *Tayler*, R.N. fourth son of the late Major and the Lady Jane Tayler, Rothiemay House, Banffshire, to Anna-Maria, seventh dau. of David Scott, esq.——At Haverhill, Suffolk, the Rev. Thomas *Pearse*, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen coll. Oxf. and Rector of Fistleton, Wilts, to Louisa-Cecilia, third dau. of the Rev. Robert Roberts, Vicar of the former place.——At Yoxford, the Rev. John B. *Vale*, M.A. of Emmanuel coll. to Clara, eldest dau. of Charles Lanchester, M.D.——At Wallasey, the Rev. John *Judge*, Incumbent of Trelystan-with-Leighton, Montgomerysh. to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Philip Charlton, esq. of Wytheford Hall, Shropshire.——At Diss, Norfolk, the Rev. Brereton Edw. *Dwarris*, Vicar of Bywell St. Peter's, Northumb. to Susan, dau. of the late Thomas Amyot, esq. of James st. St. James's park.——At Cheltenham, James *Horne*, esq. of Stirkoke, Major Ross-shire Rifles, to Constance-Mary, dau. of Edw. Warner Shewell, esq.——At Cheltenham, M. J. *Dunn*, esq. of Tenby, Pemb. to Emma, eldest dau. of late Major Hutchins, H.E.I.C.S.——At Wimbledon, Charles Wolde *Goodhart*, esq. of Harrow-on-the-hill, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of George Murray, esq.——At Ardwick, Manchester, the Rev. Corbett Metcalfe *Moore*, Rector of Beachamwell, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Alexander Rowley, esq.——At Hayes, Frederick-Wyndham, third son of Randolph *Payne*, esq. of Brighton, to Phillis, youngest dau. of the late Peter Samples, esq. of London, and niece of James Oliver, esq. of Grove Lodge, Hayes, Middlesex.

18. At Carlisle, Lieut.-Col. George *Erskine*, 33d Regt. to Frances-Ellen, third dau. of John Slater, esq.——At Sevenoaks, Kent, Frederick, eldest surviving son of H. B. C. *Hillier*, esq. M.D. to Maria Ann, only child of G. C. Cole, esq. solicitor.

20. At St. George's, Hanover sq. Sir Alexander *Campbell*, Bart. of Barcaldine, to Harriette, dau. of Rear-Admiral Henry Collier.

21. At Queen Camel, Som. Anthony Robinson *White*, esq. of Tulse hill, Surrey, to Mary-Nicholls-D'Aubeny, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Fitzherbert, of Buckshaw House, Som.——At Petistree, Suffolk, the Rev. Edw. Constable *Alston*, Rector of Dennington, Suff. to Anne-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Simpson, esq. of Ufford House, Suffolk.——At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Augustus *Hewitt*, to Louisa, dau. of Edward Wilkinson, esq. of Dorset-sq. Marylebone.——Wm. Henry *Goode*, esq. late Major 62d Regt. to Mary, only dau. of William Lauden Hopkinson, esq. M.D. Stamford.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas-Nixon, second son of the late Niven *Kerr*, esq. to Charlotte-Lucy, only dau. of the late John William Innes, esq.——At Taunton, John Daniel *Pring*, esq. of Taunton, to Charlotte-Jane, dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Woodley, Incumbent of Martindale.——At Kirkleatham, Yorkshire, R. W. *Duff*, esq. Capt. 92d Highlanders, to Marianne-Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Col. Forbes Macbean, R.A. of the Old Hall, Kirkleatham.——At Boulogne-sur-Mer, George Brisco *Graham*, esq. only child of the late James Brisco Graham, esq. barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth-Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Elliot Robert Roberts, esq.——At Southsea, James *Browning*, esq. of Holloway, to Frances, eldest dau. of Lieut. Charles K. Scott, R.N.

22. At Marlborough, Charles, fourth surviving son of N. J. *Reed*, esq. R.N. to Jane-La Vallin, widow of Major Coddington, 40th Regt. and youngest dau. of the late Col. Trelawny, Governor of St. Helena.——At Bexley heath, Richard Hurdman *Oliver*, esq. third son of Richard Oliver, esq. of Burgh Le Marsh, Linc. to Charlotte-Fisher, only child of Mrs. John Dane, formerly of Canterbury.——At St. John's, Oxford square, Paddington, James *Cockle*, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of the late James Cockle, esq. of Great Oakley, Essex, to Adelaide-Catharine, eldest surviving dau. of Henry Wilkin, esq. of Connaught terr. Hyde park.——At Brompton, Gordon *Ponsonby*, esq. R.W.I.Co.'s. Service, youngest son of the late Capt. Ponsonby, R.N. of Springfield, Cumberland, to Dorothea-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Richard Harris, esq. of Oporto.——At Llanddegfan, Anglesey, Thos. *Owen*, esq. Under Sheriff of Anglesea, and eldest son of Thos. Owen, esq. of Plas Penmynydd, to Anne-Eliza, only surviving dau. of Capt. Thomas Ogle, R.N.——At St. Pancras, Lindsell-Fletcher, youngest son of Thomas *White*, esq. of Bedford row, and of

Hanham Court, Glouc. to Augusta-Frances, youngest dau. of William Belt, esq. of Brunswick sq.

23. At Leamington, Garnett *Warburton*, esq. formerly Capt. 3d Buffs, and now Capt. 2nd Warw. Mil. son of the Rev. John Warburton, Vicar of Kill-Nass, co. Kildare, to Georgina-Henrietta, dau. of John Hampden, esq. of Leamington.——At Brighton, the Rev. John Frazer *Taylor*, M.A. of Wadham coll. Oxford, to Mary-Georgiana, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hebden, late 58th Regt.——At Holford, Som. the Rev. J. Duncan *Ostrehan*, Chaplain E.I.C.S. eldest son of the Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, Vicar of Creech St. Michael, near Taunton, to Harriet-Lucy, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Barnwell, Rector of Holford.——At Marylebone, the Rev. Edward *Ferrier*, M.A. Government Chaplain at Castleman, Isle of Man, second son of Rich. Ferrier, esq. of Burgh Castle, Great Yarmouth, to Elizabeth-Collings, eldest dau. of Edward Voss, esq. E.I.S.——At Marchwood, near Southampton, the Rev. Joseph Robertson *Moorsom*, M.A. Rector of Southoe, to Henrietta-Catherine, only dau. of the late John Hen. Ansley, esq. of Houghton Hill, Hunts.——At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. Weller *Poley*, fourth son of the late George Weller Poley, esq. of Boxted Hall, Suffolk, to Caroline-Augusta, only dau. of Henry F. Thistlethwayte, esq. of Cadogan pl.——At Richmond, Sir Courtenay *Honywood*, Bart. of Evington place, Kent, to Annie-Maria, second dau. of William Paynter, esq. of Camborne House.

24. At Torquay, George Augustus *Luard*, esq. of Blyborough Hall, Linc. to Louisa-Maria-Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Story, of Bingfield House, co. Cavan.

25. At Melcombe Regis, Dorset, John Britten *Bence*, esq. B.C.L. only son of J. M. Bence, esq. of Henbury, Glouc. to Rebecca-Ellen-Worsley, second dau. of the late Charles Doncaster, esq. of Middlethorpe Hall, Notts.——At Bromley St. Leonard's, Middlesex, Edward, eldest son of Edward *Moseley*, esq. of Great Ealing, to Emily-Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Frederick Wm. Carter, esq. of Southwark.——At Iver, Bucks, Charles Treville *Surtees*, esq. Capt. 3d Light Dragoons, youngest son of Robt. Surtees, esq. of Redworth House, Durham, to Bertha, dau. of N. S. Chauncy, esq. of Westbourne terr. Hyde park.

28. At Colchester, George *Chapman*, esq. of Lincoln's inn fields, youngest son of the late Rev. S. T. Chapman, Rector of Kimble Parva, Bucks, to Ellen-Harriet, youngest dau. of the late S. T. Carter, Comm. R.N.——At Metfield, Suffolk, Evelyn Philip *Meadows*, esq. Captain Royal Essex Rifles, son of the late D. R. Meadows, esq. of Burghersh House, Suffolk, to Emma, elder dau. of the late G. H. Rodwell, esq.——At Prittlewell, Frederick, youngest son of Daniel *Lambert*, esq. of Banstead, Surrey, to Caroline-Emma, youngest dau. of Jas. Heygate, esq. of Porters, Southend, Essex.——At Clifton, the Rev. Frederic Vaughan *Mather*, Incumb. of St. Paul's, Clifton, to Elizabeth, second dau. of John Ware, esq. of Pen Avon House.——At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the Rev. T. Gifford *Gallwey*, M.A. Curate of Great Wigston, eldest son of Capt. T. Gallwey, R.N. H.B.M. Consul at Naples, to Mary, only dau. of the late James Pickard, esq. of Ibstock.——At Timsbury, Som. Arthur S. *Boodle*, esq. third son of the late Rev. R. Boodle, Rector of Radstock, to C. J. Augusta, youngest dau. of the late T. Leigh, esq. of Dulverton.——At Worsbrough, near Barnsley, the Hon. Fran. Stuart *Wortley*, second son of Lord Wharncliffe, to Maria-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Bennet Martin, esq. of Worsbrough Hall.——At Woodcote, Oxon, Arthur *Smith*, esq. of Canton, to Edith-Gertrude, second dau. of the Rev. P. H. Nind, M.A. Vicar of South Stoke-with-Woodcote.——At Dublin, Horace *Lloyd*, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of John Horatio Lloyd, esq. to Adelaide-Barbara, second dau. of John Atkinson, esq.——At St. George's, Hanover sq. Robert *Cunliffe*, esq. of Chancery lane, to Lætitia, dau. of the Ven. John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan.——At Pensax, William Parker *Howell*, esq. of Penrheol, Carmarthensh. to Gertrude-Elizabeth-Dorothea, eldest dau. of Col. Clutton Brock, of Pensax Court, Worc.

29. At Clewer, George-Harry, 7th Earl of *Stamford and Warrington*, to Katherine, second dau. of the late Henry Cocks, esq.——At Rustington, Sussex, Richard Denny *Urling*, esq. barrister-at-law, of Dublin, to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of John Addis, esq.——At St. John's, Notting hill, Philip Anstie *Smith*, esq. of Trinity coll. Camb. barrister-at-law, son of J. G. Smith, esq. Judge of County Courts, to Frances-Emily, youngest surviving dau. of the late James O. Anstie, esq.

30. At Whippingham, I. W. Major Fitzhardinge W. L. *Hancock*, 74th Highl. second son of the late Rear-Adm. Hancock, C.B. to Clara, widow of Robert Macdonald, esq. 74th Highl. youngest dau. of the late Thomas Prothero, esq. of Malpas Court, Monm.——At Wappenham, Northamptonsh. Henry Charles *Malden*, M.A. eldest son of the late Lieut. C. R. Malden, R.N. of Windlesham House, Brighton, to Euphemia-Margaret, second dau. of the Rev. Thos. Scott.——At Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, Thomas *Mahon*, esq. R. Art. to Katherine-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late James E. F. Murray, Lieut. R.N. eldest son of the late Major-Gen. James Patrick Murray, C.B.——At Eastry, the Rev. Daniel Fox *Sandford*, curate of St. John's, Edinburgh, son of the late Sir Dan. Keyte Sandford, to Elizabeth-Barratt, eldest dau. of the late James Rae, esq. of Walton House, Eastry.——At Hardwicke, Heref. John Toller *Nicholetts*, esq. of South Petherton, Somerset, to Blanche, youngest dau. of the late Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. of Youlston, Devon.——At St. George's, Hanover sq. John Douglas *Cooper*, esq. of Killymoon, co. Tyrone, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Col. Samuel Bolton, C.B. and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, 31st Regt.——At St. Pancras, Alexander *Pulling*, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Luke Hopkinson, esq. of Bedford-row.——At Reigate, the Rev. Vernon *Musgrave*, Vicar of Mattersey, Notts, son of the Ven. Archdeacon Musgrave, to Frances, dau. of Jas. W. Freshfield, jun. esq.——At Erwarton, the Rev. B. Ruck *Keene*, Vicar of Bentley, third son of the Rev. C. E. Ruck Keene, of Swyncombe House, Oxon, to Edith-Alice, eldest dau. of the Rev. Ralph Berners, Rector of Erwarton.——At Littleborough, Samuel Richard *Fitzgerald*, barrister-at-law, Dublin, to Eliza-Jemima, only dau. of the late William Newall, esq. of Hare hill, Rochdale.——At West Hackney, H. H. *Foord*, esq. Major Turkish Irregular Cavalry, son of Col. Foord, Madras Art. to Mary, second dau. of Edw. Devereux, esq.——At Tong Hall, Yorksh. George, second son of John *Reay*, esq. Gloucester gardens, Hyde park, to Catherine-Mary-Wyndowe, Blencogo Hall, Cumb. eldest dau. of the late Capt. Wyndowe, 1st R. Drag.——At St. James's, Paddington, Edwin *Sercombe*, esq. of Somer's pl. Hyde park, fourth son of J. C. Sercombe, esq. to Emma-Sophia, fifth dau. of W. H. Smith, esq. of Gloucester-sq. late of Kilburn.

Sept. 8. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Mr. Edwin Champion *Ireland*, only surviving son of the late Charles George Ireland, esq. M.R.C.S. to Isabella-Erskine, eldest dau. of Capt. Wilkins George Terry, formerly 1st Life Guards.

OBITUARY.

Lord Delamere.

Sept. 30. In Hereford-street, after a long illness, aged 88, the Right Hon. Thomas Cholmondeley, Baron Delamere, of Vale Royal, co. Chester.

His Lordship was the eldest son of Thomas Cholmondeley, esq. of Vale Royal, M.P. for Cheshire in 1756, by Dorothy, second daughter and heir of Edmund Cowper, esq. of Over Leigh, Cheshire. He was born at Beckenham in Kent on the 9th of August, 1767; and, whilst still a minor, succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father, June 2, 1779. He served the office of High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1792. At the general election of 1796 he was returned to parliament as one of the members for that county, in the room of Sir Robert S. Cotton, Bart. then retiring. He was re-chosen in 1802, 1806, and 1807; and resigned his seat to Mr. Wilbraham Egerton at the general election of 1812.

He was one of the peers created at the coronation of King George the Fourth, by patent dated July 17, 1821.

Lord Delamere resided for the greater part of his long life at Vale Royal, where he was endeared to his tenantry and a large circle of friends by his unostentatious virtues. The last occasion on which he appeared before the public of Cheshire was at the county meeting in behalf of the Patriotic Fund (to which he was a liberal contributor), at Chester Castle, in November last, when the noble lord seemed to feel a presentiment of his approaching end, and took a farewell of public life. On that occasion he seconded a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff, and feelingly referred to his own age and increasing infirmities, which rendered it probable that this was the last occasion on which he should have an opportunity of addressing the inhabitants of the county.

He married at Ruabon, Dec. 17, 1810, Henrietta-Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. by his second wife, Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and sister to George first Marquess of Buckingham and the late Lord Grenville; and by that lady, who died on the 17th Aug. 1852, he had issue five sons and one daughter: 1. Hugh, his successor; 2. Thomas, who died an infant, in 1817; 3. the Hon. Thomas Grenville Cholmondeley, Capt. 43rd Foot, who married in 1850 Katharine-Lucy, second daughter of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.; 4. the Hon. and Rev. Henry Pitt Cholmondeley, Rector of Broadwell, Gloucestershire, who married in 1848 the Hon. Mary Leigh, fifth daughter of Charles first Lord Leigh, and has issue; 5. the Hon. Henrietta-Charlotte; and 6. the Hon. Charles-Watkin-Neville, who died in 1844, in his 18th year.

The present peer was born at Vale Royal in 1812, and married in 1848 Lady Sarah Hay, second daughter of the Earl of Kinnoull, but has no issue. He is Colonel of the 1st Royal Cheshire Militia, and was M.P. for Denbighshire in 1840-41.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Adair, G.C.B.

Oct. 3. In Chesterfield-street, May Fair, after a brief illness, aged 92, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Adair, G.C.B.

This veteran and distinguished diplomatist—the last surviving friend, political or private, of Charles James Fox—was the son of Mr. Robert Adair, Sergeant Surgeon to King George III. and Lady Caroline Keppel, daughter of William-Anne second Earl of Albemarle, K.G., and of Lady Anne Lennox, daughter of Charles first Duke of Richmond. Sir Robert was born on the 24th of May, 1763. He was consequently in his 93d year, to which great age his sister, Diana, wife of the late Mr. Charles Clavering, also attained, and yet both were the children of a consumptive mother, who died in 1769 from the effects of the unremitting care with which she watched over the last days of her sister, Elizabeth Marchioness of Tavistock. One of Sir Robert's earliest reminiscences was connected with the "Wilkes and Liberty" riots, when, at the age of six, he signalized his hatred of arbitrary principles by joining the mob and breaking his father's windows. After passing some years at Westminster School, he completed his education at the University of Gottingen. There are few of our readers who do not remember Canning's famous lines on "Sweet Matilda Pottingen;" but many are not, perhaps, aware that the lover in the squib was Robert Adair.

On his return to England, in 1780, Adair made the acquaintance of his kinsman Charles James Fox. His first meeting with that statesman was at Euston, whither he had accompanied his uncle, Admiral Keppel, to a *battue* given by the "Junius" Duke of Grafton. Fox came in late for dinner, and, with his usual kindness to young people, seated himself next to Adair. "Well, young one," said Fox, "what could you find to shoot-at at Gottingen?" "Foxes," was the reply. "Hush," said Charles, "our host is an

inveterate Nimrod, and if he hears you have been killing any of my namesakes he will swear they belonged to Fakenham-wood."

At the breaking out of the French Revolution Mr. Adair, with a view to his future calling of diplomatist, went abroad to observe the effect which that great event was producing on continental States. After visiting Berlin and Vienna he proceeded to St. Petersburg, were he made a long sojourn. To his friends Adair used to give an interesting account of the proceedings of that profligate and semi-barbarous Court. He used to describe the famous Catharine as being in dress and appearance like a respectable fat housekeeper. As a sample of the state of manners at that period, Adair stated that, walking one day in the gardens at Peterhoff, with the British ambassador, after a dinner given by the great empress, he observed a Russian general send his aide-de-camp for a lady's workbox. The unfortunate fellow happened to bring the wrong one, and, finding his mistake, begged pardon on his knees; the general was inexorable, and kicked him till he could hardly stand over him.

Mr. Adair was returned to parliament for Appleby at the general election of 1802, and for the borough of Camelford at those of 1806 and 1807.

In Feb. 1806, Mr. Fox, after twenty years' exclusion from power, found himself virtually, though not nominally, at the head of affairs. He appointed Mr. Adair Minister to the Court of Vienna on the 5th April in that year. On the new envoy's asking for his instructions, Fox answered, "I have none to give. Go to Vienna, and send me yours." For the manner in which he justified the flattering confidence reposed in him we need only refer to Sir Robert's own account of his mission to Vienna, which he published in his 82d year.

For several years Canning made Adair the butt of his piercing wit. In the session of 1807 he had ridiculed his appointment to Vienna, but the following year, when he became Foreign Minister himself, he picked out Adair from the ranks of Opposition as the fittest person to unravel the tangled web of our diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Court. Of this mission, and of the negotiations which terminated in the peace of the Dardanelles in 1809, Sir Robert himself has also furnished us with an account. His companions were Mr. Canning (now Lord Stratford de Redcliffe) and Mr. David Morier. At the termination of this mission he was nominated a Knight of *the Bath* in 1809: he was at his death the senior knight of that order, and the last survivor of those who were Knights before its enlargement in 1814. In April 1809 he was appointed ambassador at Constantinople, which important post he held till March 1811.

The exclusion of Sir Robert Adair's party from power kept him unemployed during a space of twenty-two years; but in 1831 he was sent by Earl Grey to Belgium on a mission of no ordinary difficulty. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg had been placed on the throne of that newly-formed kingdom, and on the arrival of Mr. Adair he lay besieged in the town of Liège by William Prince of Orange. An engagement between the Flemish and Dutch troops, which was hourly expected, would have inevitably involved Europe in a general war. Adair sought out the new King, and, representing to him the critical posture of affairs, urged him to retire. His Majesty replied, "that flight ought not to be the first act of his reign; that he was ready to fight, but would allow him to negotiate." Moments were precious. The ambassador quitted the presence, seized the ramrod of a passing soldier, and tying his pocket-handkerchief to it rode up to the head-quarters of the besieging Prince. After much parley and sundry compliments on the Prince's feats at Waterloo, he induced his Royal Highness to connive at the retirement of his rival, who, with the British ambassador, proceeded to Malines. Sir Robert held this diplomatic appointment until the latter end of 1835.

He was raised to the dignity of a Privy Councillor, and received the highest diplomatic pension. (2000*l.*)

Besides the two memoirs already mentioned, he was the author of several political pamphlets. His remembrance of times and circumstances gone by was vivid, and he related anecdotes of the past, and discussed points regarding the present, with great energy and clearness. Sir Robert Adair's manners were most polished, kind, and courteous. He was most desirous to impart any and every information upon subjects with which, like that of Russian diplomacy, few diplomatists, if any, were better acquainted; and his views, certainly as far as Russia is concerned, have proved themselves to be remarkably clear and just.

He married, in 1805, Mdlle. Angélique Gabrielle, daughter of the Marquess d' Hazincourt and the Comtesse de Champagne.

SIR CHARLES CHAD, BART.

Sept. 30. In Gloucester-square, aged 76, Sir Charles Chad, the second Baronet

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(1791), of Thursford and Pinkney halls, Norfolk.

He was born on the 21st April, 1779, the elder son of Sir George Chad the first Baronet, by his first wife Sarah, daughter of John Rowlls, esq. of Kingston, Surrey. His younger brother was the late Right Hon. George William Chad, H.M. Minister at Berlin.

Sir Charles succeeded his father on the 24th Nov. 1815.

He married June 14, 1810, Lady Anne Turnour, second daughter of Edward second Earl of Winterton; and by that lady, who died March 2, 1832, he had a son, Edward Henry Chad, esq. who died unmarried in 1842, in his 31st year.

The title has now become extinct. The family has been seated in Norfolk from the time of Charles the First.

SIR ANDREW VINCENT CORBET, BART.

Oct. 2. At Brancepeth Castle, Durham, the seat of Viscount Boyne, where he was on a visit, and after three hours' illness, aged 55, Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, Bart. of Acton Reynald Hall, Shropshire.

The deceased was a worthy representative of a long line of one of the most ancient families in Shropshire. He was born at Shawbury Park, in that county, June 15th, 1800, and the eldest son of Andrew Corbet, esq. of Moreton Corbet, (created a Baronet by patent in 1808) by Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Taylor, esq. of Lymme Hall, co. Chester. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, June 5th, 1835.

In all the relations of social and domestic life, Sir Andrew sustained a high and well-deserved character of esteem. As a landlord, he was kind, indulgent and generous; as a country gentleman, affable and unassuming in his manners; and as a public man upright and honourable, guided at all times by a right sense of the proper and the just in the discharge of those duties which from his station devolved upon him. His sudden and unexpected death has caused a deep feeling of regret among his friends and numerous tenantry, and his loss will be especially felt among the humbler cottagers on his extensive estates, to whom he had been on many occasions a kind and considerate benefactor.

The proximity of his residence, Acton Reynald Hall, to the town of Shrewsbury, induced him in early life to claim his right of burgess-ship, when he was soon afterwards elected a member of the corporation of that borough—a position which he retained until the passing of the municipal act in 1835. He for several years exercised the duties of Captain in the North Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, a post which he occupied until the last two or three years, and was also a Trustee of the Royal Free Grammar School of Edward VI. in Shrewsbury. In 1843 he served the office of High Sheriff of Shropshire, and in 1846 filled that of treasurer to the Salop infirmary. He was likewise an acting magistrate for the county.

Sir Andrew Corbet married, in Sept. 1820, Rachel-Stevens, eldest daughter of the late Colonel John Hill, formerly of Hardwick, co. Salop, and niece of the late Viscount Hill, Commander-in-Chief, and had issue four sons and three daughters: 1. Sir Vincent Rowland Corbet, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, born at Sidmouth in 1821, and married in 1854 to Agnes, third daughter of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Orlando Bridgeman; 2. Andrew-George, born 1824; 3. Reginald-John, born 1825; 4. Walter-Robert, born 1832. This gentleman in a brave manner gained his promotion as Captain in the Crimea, and was prematurely carried off by a fever when on his way homewards, March 19th, 1855, and was interred at Moreton Corbet on the 31st of the same month. The daughters were:— Augusta-Rachel, died unmarried in 1838; 2. Eliza-Mary, married in 1852 to Edward Holmes Baldock, esq. M.P. for Shrewsbury; and 3. Georgiana-Frances.

The remains of Sir Andrew arrived at the mansion of Acton Reynald on the 21st Sept., and were conveyed for interment on the same day to the family-vault in the south aisle of Moreton Corbet church, where repose many of his ancestors. The funeral was attended by his three sons, his brothers, and other of his relatives by marriage, and by nearly forty of the tenant farmers of the vicinity. H. P.

ADMIRAL SIR SAMUEL PYM.

Oct. 2. At the Royal Hotel, Southampton, aged 77, Admiral Sir Samuel Pym, K.C.B.

Sir Samuel Pym was one of the sons of Joseph Pym, esq. of Pinley, co. Warwick, by a daughter of Thomas Arnott, esq. M.D. of Cupar, co. Fife, niece to Sir William Arnott, Bart. He was brother to Sir William Pym, M.D. K.C.H. Inspector-general of Army Hospitals and Superintendent-general of Quarantine.

He entered the navy in June 1788, as Captain's servant on board the Eurydice, Capt. Geo. Lumsdaine, employed at first in the Channel and next in the Mediterranean, where, and on the Irish and Jamaica stations, he served from the summer of 1791 until Nov. 1793 in the Zebra, Kingfisher, and Fly sloops, all commanded

[illegible]

He was made Commander [illegible] for which he received the medal [illegible] station. He obtained post rank April 23, 1802, and two years after was appointed to the Mars 74, employed on the blockade of Cadiz. On the 29th June in the same year he removed to the Africa 74, which, after serving on the Channel, South Sea, and South American stations, formed part of the force under Sir John Duckworth in the action off St. Domingo Feb. 6, 1806, for which he received the gold medal from the Admiralty. In Oct. 1808 he assumed the command of the Sirius, which assisted in the capture of the town of St. Paul, in the Isle of Bourbon, on the 21st Sept. 1809. On that occasion he stood in, anchored within half musket shot of La Caroline French frigate, two captured Indiamen, and a brig of war, and opened so heavy a fire, that in twenty minutes the whole of them struck their colours. At the capture of the Isle of Bourbon, in July, 1810, Capt. Pym displayed his usual zeal and ability. He afterwards obtained possession of Ile de la Passe, the key to Grand Port, in the Isle of France, and recaptured, while cruising off Port Louis, the Wyndham, a British Indiaman recently taken by two French frigates, and a corvette under the orders of M. Duperré. In Aug. 1810, as senior officer of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was appointed Captain of the Earl Fife [illegible] and a Short Commander [illegible] 1841. He was advanced to Rear-Admiral January 10, 1847. From Feb. 1841, until Dec. 1845, he held the post of Admiralty Superintendent at Pembroke. He had previously served the office of mayor in that town. In Sept. and Oct. 1845 he had command of an experimental squadron consisting of the St. Vincent 120, Trafalgar 120, Queen 110, Rodney 92, Albion 90, Canopus 84, and Vanguard 80. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral Feb. 12, 1847; and to the full rank of Admiral in 1853.

Sir Samuel Pym married, in 1802, a daughter of Edward Lockyer, esq. of Portsmouth, by whom he had issue.

He was attended in his last hours by his brother Sir William Pym.

Admiral Giffard.

Sept 25. At his residence in Southampton, aged 90, Admiral John Giffard.

This gentleman entered the navy more than seventy-five years ago on board the Canada 74, and while a midshipman of that ship was present at the relief of Gibraltar in 1781, the capture of the Spanish frigate Leucadia of 36 guns, in Sir Samuel Hood's action off St. Kitt's, and in Rodney's actions with the Comte de Grasse, 9 and 12 April, 1782. He afterwards joined the Dragon 74, the Ardent 64, the Trimmer sloop, Victory

100, the flag-ship of Lord Howe, and the Crown 64, which bore the broad pendant in the East Indies of Commodore the Hon. William Cornwallis; by whom he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, 20 Oct. 1780, in the Vestal 28, Capt. Sir R. J. Strachan, and afterwards removed to the Crown and Minerva. In Nov. 1793 he was appointed to the Theseus 74, and in July following to the Queen Charlotte 100, the flag-ship of Earl Howe; and, after participating in Lord Bridport's action, he was advanced to the command of the Raven sloop, Feb. 1, 1796. In that vessel he safely escorted a large convoy to Lisbon; for which he received the thanks of the Board of Admiralty. He was made Post by Sir John Jervis into La Mignonne, of 32 guns, Oct. 19, 1796; and was subsequently appointed, in December of that year, to La Mahonesa 40, which he commanded off Lisbon and Cadiz; and in Sept. 1800 to the Active 38, off Cherbourg, where he captured, on the 26th Jan. 1801 La Quinola privateer of 14 guns and 48 men. On the 23d Feb. 1801 he was removed to the Magnificent 74; in which he was the instrument, in April 1802, of suppressing a dangerous mutiny of the 8th West India regiment, then in garrison at Fort Shirley, Dominica. On the 23d April 1803 he was appointed to the Prince of Wales 98, lying at Portsmouth; and on the 7th June following to the Dryad 36, on the Cork station; on the 8th Oct. 1805 to l'Athénienne 64, in which he assisted in the defence of Gaeta; and on the 27th Sept. 1806 to the Zealous 74, on the Mediterranean station.

From the 23d March 1807 until his promotion to flag-rank on the 12th Aug. 1819, Captain Giffard was Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. He became a Vice-Admiral in 1830, and a full Admiral in 1841.

Admiral Giffard was for many years regarded as the leader of the Whig party in Southampton.

He married, Nov. 20, 1802, Susannah, daughter of the late Sir John Carter, Knt. of Portsmouth. He was father of Captain Henry Wells Giffard, one of the earliest victims of the present war, who died at Odessa on the 1st June 1854, of the wounds he received in defending the Tiger, which grounded near that city (see a memoir of him in our vol. XLII. p. 78.)

VICE-ADM. E. H. A'COURT REPINGTON.

Sept. 22. At Amington hall, Warwickshire, in his 72d year, Vice-Admiral Edward Henry A'Court Repington.

Admiral Repington was a brother of Lord Heytesbury, being the second son of the late Colonel Sir William Pierce Aske A'Court, Bart. M.P. for Heytesbury, by his second wife Letitia daughter of Henry Wyndham, esq. of Salisbury. He was born on the 10th Dec. 1783, and entered the Royal Naval Academy in Jan. 1796. In Jan. 1800 he embarked as midshipman on board the Clyde 38, Capt. Charles Cunningham. After serving for some time in the Channel and off the Western Islands, he was successively attached to the Endymion 40, lying at Portsmouth; Falcon sloop off Newfoundland; and the Pluto, on the same station. In Jan. 1803 he became master's mate of the Isis 50, in the North Sea; then of the Britannia 100, at Portsmouth; and in June of the same year of the Blanche 36. In November following, in command of a boat with only five hands, he succeeded in capturing, after a severe struggle, a French schooner, with a detachment on board, besides other passengers, of between thirty and forty soldiers. Shortly after that gallant exploit he was appointed acting-Lieutenant of the Theseus 74; and on the 31st Jan. 1804, he took command, in conjunction with Lieut. R. H. Muddle, of a body of seamen who were landed at Curaçoa, and participated in the unsuccessful attack on that island. He was confirmed Lieutenant Feb. 13, 1804; and subsequently joined, in Oct. 1805, the Mediator 44, and in July 1806 the Veteran 64, flag-ship of Vice-Adm. J. R. Dacres on the Jamaica station. He was nominated Lieut.-Commander of the Sandwich schooner on the 21st Jan. 1808; and confirmed Commander in the Shark sloop, June 10 following. In October of the same year he removed to the Pelican 18. In Oct. 1810 he joined the Harpy, at the Cape of Good Hope; whence he returned in temporary command of the Owen Glendower 36, on his advancement to post rank, March 29, 1811. From Feb. 1813 to Sept. 1815 he was Captain of the Perseus 22, on the Mediterranean, Newfoundland, and Halifax stations. In 1835 he held, for a brief period, the command of the Jupiter 38. On the 30th Nov. 1841 he was appointed a Naval Aide-de-camp to the Queen. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1847, and that of Vice-Admiral in 1854.

At the general election of 1820 Captain A'Court was returned to parliament for the borough of Heytesbury, which he continued to represent until its disfranchisement by the Reform Act in 1832. In 1837 he was again returned to parliament for the borough of Tamworth, in conjunction with the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel: the latter polling 387 votes, Capt. A'Court 245, and Capt. John Townshend 187. In 1841 there was a second contest with the like result:—Sir Robert Peel

365, Capt. A'Court 241, and Capt. Townshend 147. Capt. A'Court retired at the dissolution of 1847.

The Admiral assumed the additional name of Repington in 1847, in compliance with the will of C. E. Repington, esq. of Amington Hall, Warwickshire. He has died unmarried.

COMMANDER C. G. WARREN, R.N.

Aug. 26. At Emsworth, aged 75, retired Commander Charles Gayton Warren, R.N.

He was a son of Thomas Warren, esq. M.D. Surgeon, R.N. He entered the navy in 1789 as captain's servant on board the Bellona 74, Capt. F. J. Hartwell, lying at Portsmouth: served afterwards in the Edgar 74, Bedford 74, Scorpion sloop, Vanguard 74, and Inflexible 64, in the last of which he became a Lieutenant in 1797. In 1800 he joined the Resolution 74, and in 1801 the Hannibal 74, and was on board the latter when compelled to strike her colours at Algeciras, after a loss of 81 killed and 62 wounded, in consequence of having grounded under the enemy's batteries. From Sept. 1801 to May 1802 he served in the Barfleur 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Collingwood in the Channel; in Feb. 1803 was appointed to the Penelope 36 in the North Sea; in July 1805 to a Signal station on the coast of Durham; in Aug. 1805 to the Helder guard-ship in the Humber; in June 1806 to the Courageux 74, employed on the coast of America and off Cadiz; and in Aug. 1808 to the Sea Fencibles on the coast of Sussex, where he remained until that corps was disbanded in Feb. 1810. From Oct. 1812 to April 1814 he served on the Impress service. He was placed on the Junior list of retired Commanders Nov. 26, 1830; and on the Senior list April 22, 1840. He has left a son, Lieut. Charles Bamber Warren, R.N. who married in 1844 Henrietta-Mary, youngest daughter of Lieut. Ross Connor, R.N.

LIEUT. JAMES FERRIS WARREN, R.N.

Aug. 29. At Plymouth, aged 66, Lieut. James Ferris Warren, R.N. brother to the subject of the preceding notice.

He was born at Portsmouth, June 1, 1789, and entered the navy in 1800, on board the Bouncer gun-brig, commanded by his brother-in-law Lieut. W. R. Bamber. He was present in the attack upon the Danish line of defence before Copenhagen, April 2, 1801; and in the same year served with Capt. Solomon Ferris in the Ruby 64 and Hannibal and Thunderer 74's. As well as his brother, he was in the Hannibal when captured off Algeciras. From 1802 to 1804 he was employed, again with Capt. Ferris, in the Hercule 74, and in the Cumberland 74. In the boats of the latter, commanded by Lieut. Geo. Hewish, he assisted in cutting out a French man-of-war schooner, off Port au Prince: Lieut. Hewish was killed, and Mr. Warren took the vessel into Jamaica. In 1804 he joined successively the Royal William and Queen 98, and afterwards the Havock 12, in the Baltic. In 1808 he became sub-Lieutenant of the Dapper 12; and in Feb. 1809 Lieutenant in the Captive 74. In 1809 he was appointed to the Gibraltar 80, and in 1811 First Lieutenant of the Mermaid *armée en flute;* and from April to Nov. 1812 he served in a similar capacity in the Cadmus 10. In the early part of 1813 he served in the Queen 74; and from Sept. 1813 to June 1814 in the Bienfaisant, surveying ship at Plymouth. In July 1815 he was appointed to the Northumberland 74, the flag-ship of Sir George Cockburn, which took the ex-emperor Napoleon to St. Helena. On returning thence he was placed on half-pay in Nov. 1815. From Oct. 1825 to July 1830 he was employed on the Coast Guard.

He married Mary-Southgate, eldest daughter of Commander William Styles, R.N. by whom he had issue thirteen children.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CUDDY.

Sept. 8. In the attack on the Redan, at the storming of Sebastopol, aged 41, Lieut.-Colonel William Holland Lecky Daniel Cuddy, of the 55th Foot.

The father of this gallant officer also fell in the service of his country while leading his company to the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lieut.-Colonel Cuddy received his first commission on the 31st of May, 1833, and obtained a red mark at the Horse Guards for volunteering immediately to join his regiment (the 55th) in India, where he served in different parts uninterruptedly until 1841. He then accompanied it to China, where he was at Amoy, Chusan, Chinhae (including the repulse of a night attack), Chapoo, Woosing, Shanghai, and Ching-Kiang-Foo, where he led the advanced guard at the escalade of the city, was the first man to mount the walls, and was severely wounded. For this he was made brevet-Major, Nov. 6, 1846. At the close of the Chinese war he came to England, and, rejoining his regiment on its return, served with it at home until 1851. The regiment then embarked for Gibraltar, where it continued until 1854, when it went to Turkey. On the 14th Sept. of the same year Colonel Cuddy landed with the British army in the Crimea, and was present on the 19th

and at the affair of the Bulganac; on the 20th at the battle of the Alma; and on the 26th Oct. at the repulse of the Russian sortie. He was too ill to be in the ranks at Inkermann, but was exposed to a heavy fire at the siege of Sebastopol, including the bombardments of the 17th Oct. 1854, and the 9th April, 1855, when he commanded the guard in the trenches, right attack,—a duty in which he was also engaged on the night of the 8th May, when the enemy was repulsed in his sortie on the right and left boyaus. Colonel Cuddy was actively engaged in the bombardments of the 7th and 17th June, and in the assault of the 18th, when the 55th regiment formed part of the supporting column of the Second Division, which was to attack the salient angle of the Redan, and for that purpose occupied the third parallel.

He commanded the 55th from Nov. 11, 1854, to June 12, 1855, and for the efficiency and good order of the regiment during that period he received the warm acknowledgments of General Pennefather, who commanded the Second Division.

This experienced and promising officer was killed while gallantly leading his men up the open ground to the face of the Redan, on the 8th of September.

He has left a widow and three children.

CAPT. CHARLES ACTON BROKE, R.E.

Sept. 7. At Ayr, aged 37, Capt. Charles Acton Broke, R. Eng.

This officer was the third and youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart. K.C.B. of Broke-hall, Suffolk, who fought the famous action, when in command of H.M. frigate Shannon, against the American frigate Chesapeake, in 1812. His mother was Sarah-Louisa, daughter of Sir William Fowle Middleton, Bart.

Charles Acton Broke entered the Royal Engineers in 1836; and, after serving in various parts of the world, was quartered for many years in the Mediterranean, and latterly in the island of Zante. From one end of that sea to the other he was well known to all Her Majesty's ships, merchantmen, and yachts, as "Signal Broke;" for, inheriting from his father an ardent love of the sea, and living at the highest point of the citadel of Zante, at an elevation of 700 feet above the waves, he challenged all vessels passing the island from his signal-posts, and often extracted from them interesting and important news for the use of the garrison. Not less was he distinguished for his unbounded hospitality to the residents and visitors, and for his charity to the poor, of the island. During the last three winters, when, owing to the continuous failure of the currant crops, the destitution in Zante became awfully great, Capt. Broke supported forty or fifty starving families residing in the town, or in the village under the walls of the castle. He was obliged to return home in July last on account of ill-health: he lingered in Ayrshire for a few weeks, and died of decline, bitterly regretted. He married, in 1849, Anna-Maria, third daughter of the late John Hamilton, esq. of Sundrum, Ayrshire, by whom he has left issue one son and three daughters.—*Illustrated London News.*

WILLIAM H. L. BRUGES, ESQ.

Sept. 25. At Seend, Wilts. in his 60th year, William Heald Ludlow Bruges, esq. M.A. a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Wiltshire.

This gentleman was the only son of Benjamin Pennell Ludlow, esq. by Susanna, daughter of William Bruges, esq. of Semington, Wilts. He succeeded in 1835 to the landed property of his maternal great-uncle Thomas Bruges, esq. of Seend; and, in compliance with the terms of that gentleman's will, in the same year took the name of Bruges, by royal licence, in addition to his paternal name of Ludlow.

Mr. Ludlow Bruges was a member of Queen's college, Oxford; where he graduated B.A. 1818, M.A. 1822. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, June 1, 1821; and became a member of the Chancery bar, from which he retired in 1826. He was afterwards Recorder of Devizes, and for many years Chairman of the Wiltshire Quarter Sessions.

At the general election of 1837, he became, together with Lord Viscount Powerscourt, a candidate for the city of Bath, on the Conservative interest; and they succeeded in ousting the former members, after a poll which terminated as follows:—

Lord Viscount Powerscourt	1087
Wm. H. Ludlow-Bruges, esq.	1024
Major-Gen. Charles Palmer	962
John Arthur Roebuck, esq.	910

At the general election in 1841 the tables were turned, and the Liberals prevailed—

Lord Viscount Duncan	1223
John Arthur Roebuck, esq.	1157
Wm. H. Ludlow-Bruges, esq.	930
Lord Viscount Powerscourt	926

In 1847 Mr. Ludlow-Bruges was elected, without opposition, one of the members for Devizes; but he retired, accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds, in Feb. 1848.

Mr. Ludlow-Bruges was twice married: first, in Nov. 1827, to Augusta, youngest

daughter of Samuel Heathcote, of Shaw house, co. Wilts. esq. by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth-Heathcote and Augusta, who did not assume with him the name of Bruges; secondly, in July, 1834, to Agnes, third daughter of Thomas Penruddock, esq. of Winkton, near Christchurch, Hants; by whom he had issue two sons, William-Penruddock and Edmund; and two daughters, Agnes and Juliana.

LEWIS WESTON DILLWYN, ESQ. F.R.S.

Aug. 31. At his residence, Sketty-hall, near Swansea, aged 77, Lewis Weston Dillwyn, esq. a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Glamorganshire, President of the Royal Institution of South Wales, F.R.S., F.L.S. and Honorary Member of many foreign Societies.

Mr. Dillwyn was descended from an old Breconshire family. He was born at Ipswich in 1778, the son of William Dillwyn, of Higham Lodge, Walthamstow, a member of the Society of Friends, and fellow-labourer of Clarkson in the abolition of the slave-trade; and a native of America, whither his immediate ancestors had emigrated in the company of William Penn. His mother was Sarah, daughter and heiress of Lewis Weston, esq. of Highhall, Essex; whose cousin Thomas Weston, esq. of Clay Hill, Middlesex, made an unsuccessful claim to the Earldom of Portland.

William Dillwyn first visited Swansea about the first year of this century, and purchased of Mr. George Haynes the Cambrian Pottery, at the head of which he placed his son, the subject of this memoir, in 1801. Mr. Haynes had introduced a superior kind of earthenware, called "the opaque china," in the year 1790. In the course of a few years, under the care of Mr. Dillwyn and his enamel-painter Mr. Young, this ware attained a considerable degree of celebrity. It bore the impress of Mr. Dillwyn's taste for natural history, and became remarkable for its beautiful, and no less faithful, paintings of birds, butterflies, shells, and flowers. The finest kind of "Swansea China," however, was not brought to perfection until the year 1814, when Mr. Dillwyn received into his pottery two persons named Walker and Beely, who had been carrying on a small manufactory at Nantgarw (ten or twelve miles north of Cardiff), but who were shortly after recalled as workmen who had clandestinely left the employ of Messrs. Flight and Barr at Worcester. The manufacture of porcelain was finally laid aside by Mr. Dillwyn about the year 1817, and earthenware again became, as it still is, the sole product of the Cambrian Pottery.

Mr. Dillwyn had attached himself to the study of natural history from an early age. In 1802 he published the first part of his work on the British Confervæ: which was completed, making a handsome quarto volume (the plates by Mr. Young already mentioned), in 1809. The minute vegetations of which this work is the history, were investigated by means of common and compound Codrington lenses, the achromatic microscopic lens not being then in use among naturalists. In 1804, at the age of twenty-five, Mr. Dillwyn was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1805, in conjunction with Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, he produced "The Botanist's Guide." It gives a complete catalogue of British Plants under the heads of the several counties of England and Wales. The preface was written by Mr. Dawson Turner, who states that the work owed its origin entirely to Mr. Dillwyn.

In 1817 Mr. Dillwyn printed, in two thick octavo volumes, "A Descriptive Catalogue of Recent Shells, arranged according to the Linnæan method." This work was dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks, with whom he was on intimate terms, and of whose library he had made great use in its compilation. It contains 5,000 names and synonyms of shells, and 15,000 references to the labours of English and continental authors.

In 1823 Mr. Dillwyn communicated to the Royal Society, in the form of a letter to Sir Humphry Davy, a paper on Fossil Shells, which was printed in the Philosophical Transactions; and in the same year he gave to the university of Oxford an Index to Lister's Historia Conchyliorum, which was printed at the Clarendon Press. In recognition of this service the university offered him the honorary degree of D.C.L. which he respectfully declined.

In 1824 he addressed a second letter on Fossil Shells to Sir Humphry Davy; in 1828 he contributed a short paper on Cypræ to the Zoological Journal; and in the following year to the same periodical an account of the capture of a specimen of *Labrus maculatus* in Swansea Bay. A pamphlet on the Rarer Plants of Swansea was privately printed by him in 1828: as in 1829 were his Memoranda relating to the Coleopterous Insects found in the same neighbourhood. In 1838 he also printed, for private circulation, a Review of the references to the Hortus Malabaricus of Rheede von Draakenstein.

In 1840 he compiled, as a contribution to a bazaar for the benefit of the Swansea Infirmary, a small volume on the History of Swansea, which is reviewed in our vol. XIV. p. 635. This book, though at last printed on the spur of the occasion, con-

tained the results of the persevering collections of many years.

Mr. Dillwyn had been one of the founders of the Infirmary. He actively exerted himself to establish the Royal Institution of South Wales, and to raise its noble edifice, and he had continued the President from its foundation until his death; and in its annual reports are to be found many interesting monographs on scientific and local subjects.

In public life, Mr. Dillwyn made it a matter of duty to discharge punctually his functions as a magistrate, and he occasionally acted as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Glamorgan. It was through his exertions, in conjunction with Lord Cawdor, that the Welsh judicature was at length assimilated to that of England. He filled the office of Sheriff of Glamorganshire in 1818, and was elected Alderman of the borough of Swansea in 1835, and Mayor of that town in 1839.

In 1832 he was returned without a contest to the first Reformed Parliament as the second member for the county of Glamorgan. In 1837 he was returned for a second time; but in 1841, an opposition being threatened by the Conservative party, his place as one of the Liberal candidates was taken by the late Sir Josiah John Guest, Bart. who was defeated by Lord Adair.

In 1818 Mr. Dillwyn had been a candidate for the borough of Cardiff and its contributories; but he did not proceed to a poll.

Mr. Dillwyn's politics were those of a moderate Liberal: but opposed to an alteration of the Corn laws. His portrait occurs in Sir George Hayter's picture of the reformed House of Commons, in the company of his friends Mr. Talbot and Mr. Vivian; and a lithograph copy of it was made by Eddis.

When in 1848 the British Association for the promotion of Science held its meeting at Swansea, Mr. Dillwyn was elected one of its Vice-Presidents and President of the Section of Zoology and Natural History. He welcomed the association by dedicating a work on the Flora and Fauna of Swansea to the Marquess of Northampton and the Council, which issued from the local press on the first day of the meeting. As he sat as chairman of the Zoological section, it was gratifying to witness the respect with which he was regarded by Owen, Belcher, Forbes, Bowerbank, Carpenter, and others, to whom his works had long been familiar. By Mr. Babington, of Cambridge, when moving to him the thanks of the Section, he was characterized as the Father of English Botany. Around his table at Sketty-hall, on this occasion, there clustered such men as the Bishop of St. David's, Professors Forbes and Ramsay, Oldham, his old friend Dr. Buckland, and other spirits of like character. In earlier days, whilst he resided at Penllergaer during the minority of his son, he had entertained both Davy and Wollaston; and, among other distinguished botanists, Robert Browne was his frequent guest. As a host he excelled in the highest degree—hospitable always and hearty, he was equally at home with the farmer and the philosopher, with the former jovial and with the latter wise.

Mr. Dillwyn married, July 13, 1807, Mary, daughter of John Llewelyn, esq. of Penllergaer and Ynisygerwn, co. Glamorgan; by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The elder son John, who has assumed the additional name of Llewelyn, inherited from his maternal grandfather large estates in the counties of Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and Brecon; he married in 1833 Emma-Thomasina, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Mansel Talbot, esq. of Margam, and has issue. The younger son is Lewis Llewelyn Dillwyn, esq. of Hendrefoilan, now M.P. for Swansea; he has married Bessy, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry de la Beche, C.B., F.R.S. and has issue. The daughters are Fanny-Llewelyn married to Mathew Moggridge, esq. and Mary, unmarried. Few fathers have succeeded further than Mr. Dillwyn in awakening in the minds of their children an interest in those pursuits to which their own lives have been dedicated.

The body of Mr. Dillwyn was deposited on the 6th Sept. in the family vault at Penllergaer church; the funeral being strictly private.

VEN. ARCHDEACON BROOKS.

Sept. 28. At Everton-road, near Liverpool, in his 81st year, the Venerable Jonathan Brooks, Archdeacon and Senior Rector of Liverpool and Rural Dean.

He was born on the 1st Sept. 1775, in Oldhall-street, Liverpool, at the top of which, Brooks-street still retains the name of the family. His father was originally a merchant, but subsequently became an extensive porter brewer in Scotland-place. His mother was Miss Cropper, and, besides the late Archdeacon, there were two other sons, who became Majors in the army.*

The Archdeacon received a preparatory course of education at Macclesfield school, under the tuition of Dr. Davies. He was

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* An account of the melancholy death of Major Edward Brooks, in a duel, near Liverpool, with Colonel John Bolton, on the 20th Dec. 1806, is recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXVI. i. 89.

thence removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where, in 1796, he won Dr. Hooper's oration prize. He graduated B.A. 1798, M.A. 1802. His first curacy was Walton-on-the-Hill, whence he went to St. James's, and was shortly afterwards appointed one of the curates of St. George's, both in Liverpool, where he officiated as curate and chaplain for twenty-seven years. On the 7th Oct. 1829, he was appointed senior Rector of Liverpool, on the death of the Rev. Samuel Renshaw, M.A.; the Rev. Augustus Campbell, M.A. obtaining the appointment of junior Rector on the 4th of the following month, and both being instituted on the same day.

In 1848, soon after the present excellent and respected diocesan, Dr. Graham, was elevated to the see of Chester, Mr. Brooks was appointed Archdeacon of Liverpool.

On the 11th Nov. 1814, he was placed in the commission of the peace for the county palatine of Lancaster. He was an active and intelligent magistrate, and chairman of the sessions.

He was also an original member and a Vice-President of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and a donor to its museum.

The Archdeacon married, whilst Curate of Walton, the youngest daughter of his Rector, the Rev. Henry Heathcote.* They had four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter survive, one of the sons, the Rev. Henry Brooks, being now Curate of St. Peter's.

The remains of this venerable clergyman were attended to the tomb by the leading clergy of the town and neighbourhood, including the Lord Bishop of Chester, who read the burial service, and preached a funeral sermon at St. Peter's church, Liverpool, on the following Sunday. The mayor and town-clerk, with a large number of the corporation, and the children of the Industrial Schools and the Blue-coat Hospital, were present. The inhabitants generally put up their shutters during the period of the interment, the flags at the public buildings floated half-mast high, and the bells of the several churches tolled muffled peals during the day.

* The Rev. Henry Heathcote was the youngest son of Sir Wm. Heathcote, of Hursley, Bart. M.P. and of his wife the Lady Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas first Earl of Macclesfield, the Lord Chancellor. Thomas the third Earl of Macclesfield married, in 1749, his cousin, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Heathcote, the second Baronet, and in 1768 held the rectory of Walton-on-the-Hill in trust for the Heathcote family. On the death of the next Rector, the Rev. Samuel Heathcote, in 1810, who was a member of the same family, the living passed by purchase into the hands of John Shaw Leigh, esq. The late town clerk of Liverpool, Mr. William Statham, was brother-in-law to Mr. Brooks, having married another of Mr. Heathcote's daughters.

REV. ARTHUR KENNEY, D.D.

Jan. 27. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 78, the Rev. Arthur Henry Kenney, D.D. Rector of St. Olave's, Southwark, and formerly Dean of Achonry, Ireland.

Dr. Kenney's father, of whom he was the youngest son, had been a clergyman highly preferred in the diocese of Cork in Ireland, by the Right Rev. Doctor Browne, his uncle, who was Bishop of that diocese, and afterwards Archbishop of Tuam. Dr. Kenney's maternal descent was from the English family of Herberts, which had settled in the county of Kerry in Ireland. They were a younger branch of the Herbert family which was afterwards ennobled by the title of Powis, to which title Lord Clive succeeded by creation, upon the death of the last Herbert Earl of Powis, whose daughter and only child Lord Clive had married.

Dr. Kenney entered the University of Dublin in the year 1790, when he was 14 years of age. In 1793 he was elected a scholar of that university, having been awarded the first place in answering, out of about 70 candidates. The number of scholarships to be filled on that occasion was 16. In 1800 he was elected a Fellow, and in 1809 he resigned his fellowship for a college benefice in the north of Ireland. In 1812 he was promoted from thence by H.R.H. the Prince Regent, upon the recommendation of the Duke of Richmond, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Deanery of Achonry: and, having resigned that deanery in May 1821, he was instituted in the July following to the rectory of St. Olave, Southwark, on the resignation of the Rev. William Greene, who became Dean of Achonry.

Uniting as he did with great excellence in the performance of his clerical duties a generous and benevolent disposition, and pleasing and companionable manners, Dr. Kenney soon became popular among his parishioners, and retained their esteem and regard for many years; but, adverse circumstances and pecuniary difficulties arising, his living was sequestered, and he was obliged to reside abroad during the last ten years of his life.

Dr. Kenney was the author of—

Principles and Practices of Pretended Reformers in Church and State. 1819.

Facts and Documents illustrative of the

History of the Period immediately preceding the Accession of William III., referring particularly to Religion in England and in France, and bearing on recent events. 1827.

He was twice married. By his first wife he had a son and a daughter; the son is the Rev. Arthur Robert Kenney, A.M. Rector of Bourton on Dunsmore, Warwickshire. By his second marriage he has left several sons and one daughter.

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON, F.R.S.

Sept. 18. At Durham, aged 59, James F. W. Johnston, esq. M.A., F.R.S., Reader of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Durham.

He was born at Paisley, but transferred, whilst very young, to Manchester, where his father continued to reside for a few years, but afterwards returned to Scotland, and settled at Kilmarnock. Having entered the University of Glasgow, he supported himself for some time by private tuition. In 1825 he opened a school at Durham, and in the year 1830 married one of the daughters of the late Thomas Ridley, esq. of Park End. Thus possessed of a competent income, he resolved to gratify a taste for chemistry, which had now acquired predominating force, and for this purpose he chose Berzelius as his preceptor, and visited Sweden to study under that celebrated man. Upon the foundation of the Durham University in 1833, the Readership in Chemistry and Mineralogy was bestowed upon Mr. Johnston; and this appointment was retained until the period of his decease.

Except during term time, however, he continued to reside in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; and in the year 1843 he was elected chemist to the Agricultural Society of Scotland. When that society was dissolved, he made Durham his domicile.

Most of his substantive productions relate to the chemistry of agriculture. Without enumerating them fully, we may refer to the "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology," and to the "Catechism" of the same sciences, as the more celebrated of his works in this department. Of the latter thirty-three editions have been published in this country alone. It has been translated into nearly every language of Europe, and has been sown broadcast in America.

Rarely, perhaps, has a scientific man travelled so far or so rapidly. Amongst his less professional productions the "Notes on North America" should be mentioned with respect. But the most attractive of his compositions is "The Chemistry of Common Life." It is also the most recent. In addition to these publications, the Professor contributed occasionally to the Edinburgh Review, and frequently to Blackwood's Magazine.

Professor Johnston's last illness was short, and his death unexpected. He had been on the Continent for several months, and was about to return to England, when he caught cold, but without apprehending any serious results. Scarcely, however, had he reached Durham when symtoms of hæmorrhage in the lungs appeared; and he died of a rapid decline.

MR. ALDERMAN KELLY.

Sept. 7. At Margate, somewhat suddenly, in his 80th year, Thomas Kelly, esq. Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within.

He was the architect of his own fortune; and was originally a useful assistant in the employ of Mr. John Cooke, publisher, of Paternoster Row. Their business consisted chiefly in works in numbers, in the shape of annotated editions of the Bible, Histories of England, &c. which were circulated in large numbers by hawkers throughout the country, and greatly enriched their manufacturers.

This business was formerly conducted, in Paternoster Row, by Mr. Alexander Hogg; and afterwards by Mr. John Cooke, who died March 25, 1810, aged 79; and was succeeded by his son Mr. Charles Cooke, who relinquished the concern to the subject of the present notice.

Mr. Kelly was greatly respected by his neighbours, who elected him in 1823 one of the Common Council of the Ward of Farringdon Within; and on the death of John Crowder, esq. in 1830, he succeeded to the Alderman's Gown. He had previously served, together with the same gentleman, the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, in the year 1825-6. He was chosen Lord Mayor of London in Nov. 1836, and performed the duties of that high office much to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Kelly was a member of the Plasterers' Company.

FEARGUS E. O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Aug. 30. At the residence of his sister, Miss O'Connor, in Albert-terrace, Notting-hill, aged 59, Feargus Edward O'Conner, esq. barrister-at-law, formerly M.P. for the county of Cork, and afterwards for Nottingham, and leader of the Chartists.

Mr. O'Connor was born in 1796 at Dangan castle, co. Meath, and was the second son of Roger Page O'Connor, esq. of O'Connorville, Bantry, who was the tenant of Dangan, the celebrated seat of the Wellesley family.

In 1832, being then one of the supporters of the great demagogue O'Connell, he was returned to the first reformed parliament for the county of Cork, at the head of the following poll:

Feargus O'Connor, esq. . .	1837
Garret Standish Barry, esq. .	1778
Viscount Bernard	994
Jones Morris, esq.	737
Hon. Robert King	401

In 1835 he was again returned, after a poll which terminated as follows:

Feargus O'Connor, esq. . .	1630
Garret Standish Barry, esq. .	1613
Richard Longfield, esq. . .	1027
Viscount Bernard	983

Mr. Longfield petitioned, and Mr. O'Connor was unseated on the ground of disqualification.

In July of the same year, on the death of William Cobbett, Mr. O'Connor was a candidate for the borough of Oldham; but Mr. Lees, the Conservative candidate, was elected, after the following poll:—

John Frederick Lees, esq. . .	394
John Morgan Cobbett . . .	381
Feargus O'Connor	32

O'Connor was nominally a candidate for various other places on several occasions; but he never again went to the poll until the general election of 1847, when the democratic association which had assumed the name of Chartists accomplished his election for the town of Nottingham. His competitors were all men of some note, and the poll terminated as follows:

John Walter, esq. junior . .	1683
Feargus O'Connor	1257
Thomas Gisborne	999
Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart.	893

At this period, by means of a newspaper entitled "The Northern Star," Mr. O'Connor had acquired considerable confidence as a popular leader, and was regarded as the head of those who demanded "The People's Charter," and were consequently termed Chartists. The last French revolution, and the generally disturbed state of politics throughout Europe, gave some importance to the efforts of these persons; and on the memorable 10th April, 1848, they almost alarmed the metropolis out of its propriety, by proposing to meet at Kennington Common, and proceed thence in force to present their petition to parliament. The military defence of London on this occasion was not considered beneath the most anxious care of the veteran Duke of Wellington. O'Connor, however, became alarmed at the personal responsibility which he incurred; and after the speeches of the meeting were over, he recommended his auditors to disperse; whereupon the petition was conveyed over Westminster Bridge in three cabs. (See a further account of the proceedings of the day in our vol. XXIX. p. 536.)

It is generally admitted that Mr. O'Connor was an honest though rash enthusiast. Although his Land scheme was a complete failure, and involved many in disappointment and ruin, yet it betrayed no personal or mercenary views. He did not fatten on his supporters, but rather spent and exhausted himself and his own means in their behalf. They acknowledged this self-sacrifice in the motto they displayed at his funeral,—"He lived and died for us."

Mr. O'Connor was still member for Nottingham when, during the session of 1852, he exhibited on various occasions conduct so extravagant and violent, that he was committed by the Speaker for insubordination to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and at length it was manifest that he was permanently insane. He was thereupon committed to the care of Dr. Tuke, of the Manor House, Chiswick, under whose care he remained until within ten days of his decease. Dr. Tuke has published a remarkable report on the mental and physical condition of his patient during these three years. He states—

"I first saw Mr. O'Connor on the 16th of June, 1852. I had been sent for by a Committee of the House of Commons, then sitting. I found Mr. O'Connor in the custody of two policemen, who had orders to remain constantly in the room with him. He had been thus confined, in an apartment at the top of the House of Commons, for fourteen days. He was then in a state of considerable excitement, talking volubly and loudly, exclaiming against the Speaker, who had imprisoned him, he said, for 'nothing at all;' in the next breath praising him enthusiastically as the best Speaker and 'the most capital fellow that ever lived.' He addressed those around him as 'your majesty,' or, 'you ruffian,' seemed to delight in terrifying his visitors by pretended violence, but manifested great timidity when checked by his guardians. He was unable to command his attention, sometimes singing, sometimes bursting into tears. He appeared to retain to a great degree his memory, and had perfect consciousness of his situation, and the reasons for it. His pulse was remarkably soft and compressible, there was some tremulousness about his tongue, and I thought a slight dragging of the right leg.

"I expressed to the Committee of the House my opinion of his insanity, and my

willingness to take the charge of him. A Speaker's warrant was made out; I signed an undertaking to keep him, till the pleasure of the House was known, in safe custody, and Mr. O'Connor was delighted to hear that he might go down to Chiswick with me at once. He was under the impression that he was a State prisoner, and to be treated entirely as a visitor, and under this impression he always remained.

"He made himself quite at home in my house, and, as is invariably the case in this peculiar form of brain-disease, expressed himself perfectly well and happy; everything was with him *couleur de rose*, and it would have been impossible to have made him feel miserable, even had the experiment been tried.

"His nephew kindly spent a part of every Sunday with him while under my care. One or other of his friends saw him constantly. He used to accompany them to the gate, and if they offered to take him with them, he would reply, 'I am to dine here to-day, and go to-morrow to the House in the doctor's carriage;' and to this formula he adhered long after the House was dissolved, and he had ceased to be member for Nottingham.

"Though his recollection of preceding circumstances was strong, his memory of the events of the last three months before his committal by the Speaker seemed entirely gone. During that time he had been drinking as much as fifteen glasses of brandy daily, and this may account for his violence in the House. He had a curious passion for counting, and would carefully number the books or chairs in a room, the tassels of the curtains, or the figures in a picture. He played whist remarkably well, and would recite long speeches with wonderful exactness, sometimes inducing visitors to suspect that he only *feigned* insanity, and was not really insane.

"I had the assistance of Dr. Conolly and Dr. Tweedie in the treatment of his case. He was ordered nutritious but carefully regulated diet, with wine in small quantity every day. Sedatives were tried, but appeared to do mischief; for some time, therefore, bitter tonics, with mineral acids and occasional aperients, formed the sole medical treatment.

"Early in 1853 it became necessary to apply for a Commission of Lunacy, that he might be placed under the protection of the Lord Chancellor, as writs had been granted against him, and his lunacy did not protect his person from arrest. This Commission was issued on the petition of Mr. O'Connor's nephew, and conducted by his own solicitor. The jury, in their verdict, found Mr. O'Connor to have been of unsound mind on and since June 16th, 1852."

Dr. Tuke proceeds to state that in 1853 Mr. O'Connor's disease made rapid progress; his speech became unintelligible and his vision impaired. In June 1854 he had an epileptic fit; in September a second, and in January 1855 a third. In June last he became perfectly helpless; and on the 20th August he was removed from Chiswick by the authority of his sister,—his recently appointed committee, seven men lifting him into the carriage with difficulty. A post-mortem examination proved that the brain, having suffered from acute inflammation, had gradually softened, contracted, and changed its natural characteristics. A Coroner's inquest returned "That the death of Mr. O'Connor was caused by natural disease."

On Monday the 11th of September his body was interred in the cemetery at Kensal Green. His admirers had determined to honour him with a public funeral; and for that purpose they assembled in Russell square, with banners bearing various democratic mottoes. They marched to Notting Hill to conduct the body thence to the cemetery; where the assemblage was so numerous and unruly, that it was with difficulty that the funeral service was performed. At its close an oration was pronounced by Mr. William Jones, a workingman from Liverpool. A meeting of the friends of Mr. O'Connor has been held in Glasgow, to take steps for erecting a monument for the deceased. It was agreed to call on the working classes generally throughout Scotland to assist in the work, and a committee was appointed to issue an address for that purpose.

HENRY COLBURN, ESQ.

Aug. 16. In Bryanston Square, Henry Colburn, esq. the eminent Publisher.

Mr. Colburn was placed, when a youth, in the establishment of Mr. William Earle, bookseller in Albemarle Street; afterwards as an assistant to Mr. Morgan, the keeper of a Circulating Library in Conduit Street, whom he succeeded before the year 1816, and conducted the business with spirit and success until he resigned it to Messrs. Saunders and Ottley. He then removed to New Burlington Street; and soon became the principal publisher of novels and light literature of his time. Lady Morgan's France was among one of his most successful early publications; and by frequent and judicious advertising he brought it into general notice. Mr. Colburn was unrivalled in the art of advertising his publications.

At the suggestion of his friend Mr. Upcott, Mr. Colburn undertook the pub-

lication of Evelyn's Diary; which interesting work had been preserved from destruction by Mr. Upcott; and the success of it surprised both the suggestor and the publisher. The Diary of Pepys followed some years later with still greater popularity.

Most of the eminent Novelists of the day were first brought forward by Mr. Colburn; and among numerous others may be noticed Sir E. L. Bulwer-Lytton, Ward, D'Israeli, Theodore Hook, Captain Marryat, James, Banim, &c.

No one was ever more intuitively a publisher than Mr. Colburn. He had a keen perception of what the public required; and of the market value of the article offered. He was liberal and punctual in his dealings with authors. His judgment of copyrights was occasionally assisted by his friends Mr. Forbes and Mr. Charles Ollier.

In 1814 Mr. Colburn originated "The New Monthly Magazine and Universal Register," with the assistance of Mr. Frederick Shoberl, "on the principles of general patriotism and loyalty," in opposition to Sir Richard Phillips's Old Monthly. Among his early editors were Dr. Watkins, and we believe Mr. Alaric Watts. In 1820, a new series was commenced under the title of "The New Monthly Magazine and Literary Journal," and Mr. Colburn appointed Mr. Campbell the Poet as editor, with a very liberal salary. The editorship afterwards passed into the hands of Sir Lytton Bulwer, Theodore Hook, and others. In 1836, a third series appeared, as "The New Monthly Magazine and Humourist," under the editorship of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth.

Mr. Colburn parted with the Magazine before his death, but it is still continued under the editorship of Mr. Ainsworth, and published by Chapman and Hall.

Mr. Colburn had the merit also of originating many other periodicals, most of them with great success.

In 1825, in conjunction with Mr. William Jerdan, (who was also the editor,) Mr. Colburn commenced the "Literary Gazette, or Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, and Sciences." Messrs. Longman and Co. afterwards joined the partnership in this journal, which was for many years eminently successful.

In 1828 he commenced the "Court Journal," of which, up to the present time, 391 weekly Numbers have been published.

In 1829, Mr. Colburn originated another very successful monthly periodical, "The United Service Magazine and Naval and Military Gazette;" of which 322 Numbers have been published.

At one period Mr. Colburn had also a considerable interest in the Sunday Times Newspaper.

In 1830 Mr. Colburn took into partnership Mr. Richard Bentley, who had been one of his principal printers. This alliance did not last long. In Aug. 1832 they dissolved partnership; and Mr. Colburn, having undertaken not to recommence publishing within 20 miles of London, first set up again in business at Windsor; but afterwards paid the forfeiture, and opened his establishment in Great Marlborough Street; and finally retired from business in favour of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett—still retaining his name to some favourite copyrights.

Having acquired an ample competence, Mr. Colburn retired from business surrounded by literary friends, whom he delighted to entertain at his table. He had been twice married; the second time, in 1841, to Eliza Anne, only daughter of Captain Crosbie, R.N., who survives him.

Mr. Colburn's will has been proved in the Consistory Court, Doctor's Commons. It is comprised in ten folio sheets, and is dated the 1st August, 1854. The whole of his property, consisting of money in the funds, goods, chattels, and credits, is sworn to be under 35,000*l.* He has left his widow sole executrix. He bequeaths to her sole use and benefit the sum of 10,000*l.*, together with his leasehold house in Bryanston Square, furniture, pictures, stock, copyrights, &c., and a like sum of 10,000*l.* to her sister, the wife of Mr. Malcolm Douglas Crosbie, and her six children. With the exception of a sum of 500*l.* to Mrs. Hurst, and two small annuities of 80*l.* and 50*l.* respectively to two other persons, there are no bequests whatever to any of his friends or dependents.

CHAMBERS HALL, ESQ.

Aug. 29. In Bury-street, St. James's, aged 69, Chambers Hall, esq. late of Elmfield Lodge, Southampton.

Mr. Chambers Hall, was a gentleman well known as one of the most intelligent collectors of objects *recherché* in art. With a taste that was catholic, he sought every opportunity of enriching his portfolios or garnishing his walls with the choicest works. Ranging from Raffaelle to Ostade, his taste displayed itself in the acquisition of some of the finest drawings of the several schools,—many that were preparations for some of their most celebrated pictures. He was one of the few who possessed the knowledge, the fine taste, or the public spirit to collect works of the severer Italian schools. For him the selected forms of the Greek bronze, the Etruscan vase, or the Virgin Mother

of the Italian, had more charms than the materialism of the Dutch Vrow, the vulgarities of boorish manners, or the literal truths of still-life,—and when he sought these, it was in consequence of some victory achieved by the artist over the low or unpromising nature of the subject in the exhibition of some special mastery of technical management. Not restricted to subjects of history, Mr. Hall's taste led him to the acquisition of some remarkably fine examples of portraiture and landscape, recorded by the varied means of colour, the pencil, or the etching-needle. With a public spirit worthy of imitation, Mr. Hall sought not these for selfish or mere personal ends. His patriotism and public spirit were evidenced by the munificent act which he performed a few short months previous to his death—in dividing his collection between the museums of London and Oxford. He thus had the gratification of living (though but for a short time, it must be confessed) to enjoy the satisfaction to be derived from so liberal a deed.

W. B. Diamond, Esq. F.S.A.

Sept. 4. At Burman House, Henley in Arden, aged 69, William Batchelor Diamond, esq. High Bailiff of that town, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Numismatic Society, and a Corresponding Fellow of the Medical Society of London.

Mr. Diamond was formerly a surgeon in the naval service of the Hon. East India Company, and for many years he followed his profession at Warbleton in Sussex. Having devoted his attention to the treatment of mental disorders, he removed to St. Pancras, where he was much respected, being for a long time treasurer of the Skinners' and Brewers' Company's estates there. He afterwards united himself with the late Dr. Burman's establishment at Henley in Arden. That the upright conduct which guided him in London attended him in the country, is sufficiently evinced by his townsmen electing him to the ancient office of high bailiff.

By his death the town of Henley in Arden has lost a generous patron of every improvement, and the poor a liberal friend.

He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1808, and a Fellow thereof in 1852. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1853.

His body was interred on the 12th Sept. in the churchyard of the adjoining parish of Beaudesert.

Mr. Patrick Park.

Aug. 16. At Warrington, suddenly, Mr. Patrick Park, a distinguished sculptor.

He was a native of Glasgow, and studied under Thorwaldsen at Rome. He was remarkable for the vigorous and faithful expression of his busts. The recommendation of the noble family of Hamilton introduced Mr. Park to Louis Napoleon, his bust of whom has been universally admired. Of late years he has executed busts of other distinguished men, including the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Layard, M.P., Sir Harry Smith, the late Sir Charles Napier, and Lord Dundonald. His style always tended to the heroic, and the first work which made his name known in his own country was a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace, but Scotland would not find the means of perpetuating the work in stone, and the artist dashed it to pieces with his own hand. Apart from his professional merits, Mr. Park was a man of great and various talent, and strong originality of character.

Mr. James Carter.

Aug. —. Aged 57, Mr. James Carter, engraver.

He was born in the parish of Shoreditch, and evidencing a taste for Art, was articled to the late Mr. Tyrrel, an architectural engraver. While yet a youth, he gained the silver medal of the Society of Arts for a drawing; the prize was presented to him by the hand of the late Duke of Sussex. After he had served his time to Mr. Tyrrel, he abandoned the style of engraving he had learned of his master, and adopted landscape and figures, in which he made great proficiency, but without any further instruction. In 1840 he essayed to publish a work on Windsor Castle, but failed from want of the necessary support. He was much interested in antiquarian matters; and frequently amused himself, by way of relaxation from the labours of his graving tools, in writing poetical effusions, but none of them ever found their way into type.

When the Annuals were flourishing, Mr. Carter had his share of the work they brought to the engravers owing to his residence with Mr. Tyrrel. He succeeded admirably in his plates after the drawings of S. Prout; he also engraved many subjects from other painters. On the publication of the "Vernon Gallery" series of pictures, the charming work of F. Goodall, A.R.A., "The Village Festival," was entrusted to Mr. Carter; and he engraved it so much to the satisfaction of Mr. Carter Hall, and also to that of Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., that the latter expressed a strong desire that his "South

Sea Bubble" should be placed in the same hands. Other subjects he engraved from the Vernon Gallery, are, Hadrian's Villa, after R. Wilson, and the Angler's Nook, after P. Nasmyth.

He was also engaged, at the request of Mr. E. M. Ward, to engrave on a large scale that artist's picture of "Benjamin West's First Essay in Art." This plate occupied Mr. Carter a considerable time, and was finished only a very short period before his death: it cost him much anxiety, from a desire to execute a work which, inasmuch as it was the most important he had undertaken, should also be his best; and this solicitude, it is more than probable, brought on an attack of the disorder —determination of blood to the head—to which he was continually predisposed, that terminated his life.

Among Mr. Carter's other engravings, executed at various periods, are Wells Cathedral, Santa Pavilo, and the Triumphal Arch in Paris. Mr. Weale, the architectural publisher, employed him on several works—Stuart's Antiquities of Athens, Chambers's Civil Architecture, and Vitruvius, edited by Gwilt. One of his more recent engravings is The Temple of Jubiter at Ægina, for a work by Mr. Cockerell, R.A. to be published at the close of the year. He also made, for Mr. Weale, a drawing, and engraved it, of Oliver Cromwell in Conference with Milton; designed and engraved a frontispiece for a work, issued by the same publisher, entitled Charles Martel and the Moslems; engraved a portrait, folio-size, of Sir I. Brunel, C.E.; and made a sketch, and engraved it, of the New Palace of Westminster, as it stood three years ago. Mr. Ackermann recently employed him to engrave three small plates for the Queen.

In character, Mr. Carter was frank, cheerful, kind-hearted, and thoroughly conscientious, always ready to sympathise with and aid, so far as his limited means allowed, those in distress. His widow has to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, and his children an indulgent parent. Of nine children who survive him, six, with their mother, are, we are concerned to say, left entirely destitute; his large family having entirely prevented him making provision for them.—*Art Journal.*

MR. ROBERT MULLER.

Sept. 8. At Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Müller, pianist and composer.

Müller at a very early age evinced a taste for music, and came to Edinburgh, where he commenced his career under the veteran Dewar in the theatrical orchestra. He quickly rose to the top of his profession as a teacher, every hour being more than engaged. During these laborious years of his life his income was very considerable, and ere he attained 30 years of age he had realised such a sum as he thought necessary to enable him to proceed to Germany and Italy to prosecute his study of music in the most celebrated schools, relinquishing his position and home. He alternately placed himself under Hummel, Kalkbrenner, and Herz, devoting himself to study and improvement. In 1830 he perfected his studies in double counterpoint under Professors Zelter and Klein of Berlin. In Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Milan, Naples, Venice, and Bologna, he became a great favourite, and was presented by many of the reigning sovereigns with valuable presents in testimony of their appreciation of him professionally and personally. He was also a friend of Goethe. He was appointed pianist to the late King of Saxony, and, on his return to his native country, pianist to their Royal Highnesses the Princess Mary and the Duchess of Cambridge.—*Scotsman.*

MR. RICHARD EVAMY.

Oct. 8. Aged 90, Mr. Richard Evamy, hop-merchant, New-road, Southampton.

Mr. Evamy was originally a saddler, and in the old war had large contracts for the army, when camps were held on the Southampton Common. He left his business with a large fortune, about thirty years ago, and purchased the estate comprising the Spa Gardens and the site of Portland-terrace and Portland-street. He built the superb Assembly and Concert Rooms then called the Archery, now named after her Majesty, and a number of houses, letting the other lots of land for building. The design was completed, and the street architecture of Southampton received a great impetus from his taste and spirit. His designs, however, failed in a pecuniary point of view, and he entered into the hop trade, and was unfortunate. He, however, struggled manfully against misfortune; and by his laborious exertions, and great judgment in the hop business, kept himself respectably. He performed long journeys on foot till within two or three years of the close of his life, and was actively engaged in business but a month before his death. Four years ago the writer encountered him coming out of the Itchen, where he had been standing above his knees in water for three hours, being a first-rate fisherman; and for the greater part of his life he was a clever cricketer. He died without pain, and he has left behind him a character as good as the duration of his active and laborious life was extraordinary.

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 22. Aged 76, the Rev. *John Joseph Goodenough*, Rector of Broughton Poges, Oxfordshire, where his family was seated two centuries ago. He was the younger of two surviving sons (the elder, William, Archdeacon of Carlisle, having predeceased him in December last,) of the Rev. Edmund Goodenough, M.A., Vicar of Swindon, Wilts, by Ann-Juliana, daughter of the Rev. Elias Taunton, Rector of Sowton in Devon, and a Bampton Portionist, sister to Sir William Elias Taunton, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. He was also nephew to the Right Rev. Samuel Goodenough, D.C.L., V.P.R.S., and F.L.S., Bishop of Carlisle, and by marriage to Henry first Viscount Sidmouth. He was educated at Winchester and New College, of which latter he became a Fellow, being kin to William of Wykeham, the Founder of those Colleges; he graduated B.A. 1801, M.A. 1805, B. and D.D. 1817. In 1812 he was appointed by the Corporation of Bristol to the Mastership of the Free Grammar School in that city, which he held until the year 1843, during which period he educated with success and assiduity most of the leading citizens of Bristol. He was some time Rector of Bow Brickhill, in Buckinghamshire, to which he was presented in 1829 by Thomas Rawdon Ward, esq. From 1840 to 1843 he was Rector of Spernal, in Warwickshire; and he finally retired to the family rectory of Broughton Poges in 1845, where he was taken ill at 5 o'clock on the morning of his death, and expired in about 3 hours afterwards. Dr. Goodenough married first, 18 May, 1807, Margaret, second daughter of John Ward, esq. of Marlborough, and by her, who died 13 Dec. 1813, had surviving issue: 1. Edmund, who died suddenly at Malta, 23 May, 1855; 2. William-Elias-Taunton, of Bristol; and 3. Margaret-Frances, married to Colonel Henry Wenman Newman, of Thornbury Park, co. Glouc. They all have issue. Dr. Goodenough married secondly, 7 July, 1818, Isabella, sixth daughter of Richard Newman Newman, of Clifton and Thornbury Park, M.D. by whom he left surviving issue one son, John Ward Goodenough, Fellow of New college, Oxford, and three daughters: 1. Emma, married to Alfred Elton, esq.; 2. Charlotte-Ann-Toll, married to Thomas David Taylor, esq.; and 3. Caroline-Dorothea-Codrington, unmarried.

May 1. In London, aged 45, the Rev. *Frederick William Trevanion*, M.A. late Incumbent of Whitby. He was the fourth and youngest son of John Trevanion Parnell Bettesworth-Trevanion, esq. of Caerhays castle, Cornwall. He married, at Overton, Notts. Dec. 20, 1835, Lavinia-Sophia, only dau. of the late Capt. Percival, R.N.

May 2. The Rev. *J. Whitley*, D.D. Chancellor of Killaloe.

June 6. At Kilternan-glebe, co. Dublin, the Rev. *H. Kearney*, Rector and Vicar of Kilternan.

June 13. At Pentonville, aged 27, the Rev. *W. H. Merewether*, second son of the late Dean of Hereford.

July 9. At Grenada, Spain, aged 63, the Rev. *Henry Watson Barnard*, Canon Residentiary of Wells, Vicar of St. Cuthbert's in that city, and a magistrate for Somerset. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818; became a Canon of Wells in 1827, and Vicar of St. Cuthbert's in 1833. He went to Spain in ill health, and died there of cholera.

July 26. At South Kennington, Surrey, in his 84th year, the Rev. *Charles Boutell*, Rector of Litcham and East Lexham, and formerly Incumbent of Repps with Bastwich, Norfolk, to which he was presented by the Corporation of Norwich in 1804. He was presented to Litcham by Lord Wodehouse in 1848. His son, the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A. is well known for his excellent works on architectural and monumental antiquities.

Aug. 13. At Riva, on the Lago di Garda, aged 63, the Ven. *George Hodson*, Archdeacon of Stafford, a Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Lichfield, and Vicar of St. Mary's in that city (1851). He was first of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1810, and afterwards of Magdalen college, M.A. 1813. Forty years ago he was Curate of the old church at Clifton near Bristol. In 1825, when Minister of Christ church, Birmingham, he published "Twelve Sermons, illustrative of some of the leading doctrines of the Gospel in connection with Christian temper and experience." He was appointed Archdeacon by Bishop Ryder, and was identified with those principles and opinions usually called Evangelical; but latterly he cooperated in many objects, as in the proposed Diocesan Theological College, with more decided Churchmen. When travelling with his two youngest daughters in the Tyrol, he was suddenly attacked with cholera, and died within seven or eight hours.

Aug. 22. At Petit Ménage, Jersey, in his 40th year, the Rev. *Matthew O'Brien*, late Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was formerly Fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1841.

Aug. 26. At Clifton, aged 59, the Rev. *James Marshall*, Incumbent of Christ church, Clifton. He was formerly Minister of the Tolbooth church, Edinburgh, and seceded from the Presbyterian church in 1841, when he was ordained by the Bishop of Durham to the curacy of Norham, on the nomination of Dr. Gilly. Very soon after he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary le Port, at Bristol, by the trustees of the Rev. C. Simeon, and in 1847 he became the Incumbent of Christ church, Clifton, upon its consecration. He was very popular as a preacher, and much beloved by his parishioners. He was the author of "The Young Parishioner;" and "Inward Revival; or, Motives and Hindrances to Advancements in Holiness;" of both of which several thousands were circulated; and he also edited "Letters of Mrs. Isabella Graham," his aunt. He married the eldest daughter of the celebrated Legh Richmond.

In Brunswick-square, London, aged 26, the Rev. *Benjamin Seymour*, Perp. Curate of Woburn Episcopal Chapel.

Aug. 31. Aged 50, the Rev. *John Meredith Williams*, for seventeen years Curate of Berrum, co. Montgomery.

Sept. 1. At Wanstrow rectory, near Frome, the Rev. *Isaac Gosset Howard*, M.A. Curate of that parish. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Robert Howard, M.A. Rector of Burythorpe and Incumbent of Christ church, Scarborough. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Camb. B.A. 1835.

At Penny Bridge, aged 32, the Rev. *William Morgan*, Incumbent of Egton cum Newland, Lancashire.

The Rev. *John Steward*, Incumbent of Fenny Stratford, Bucks (1847). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1830.

Sept. 2. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 33, the Rev. *John Burrows*, M.A. only son of the late Major John Burrows, of Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, and formerly of the 57th Regt. He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1845.

Aged 72, the Rev. *W. Kendall*, Rector of Marske (1844), and Perp. Curate of Downholme (1833), Yorkshire.

Sept. 4. At Charlton on Otmoor, near Oxford, the Rev. *George Riggs*, Rector of that parish (1846). He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1824, M.A. 1828. Mr. Riggs died so suddenly, whilst seated in his chair, that an inquest was held, when it appeared that his death ensued from disease of the heart.

Sept. 5. At New Catton, near Norwich, aged 25, the Rev. *Starling William Day*, M.A. Fellow and late Tutor of Wadham college, Oxford. He graduated B.A. 1851.

Sept. 6. At Rangworthy, Glouc. aged 74, the Rev. *James Champion Hicks*, Perp. Curate of that place (1834).

Sept. 7. At Appleby, aged 32, the Rev. *Brathwaite Harrison*, M.A.

Sept. 8. Aged 40, the Rev. *John Garvey*, Vicar of Hough on the Hill, Linc. (1843), second son of the Rev. Richard Garvey, of the Vicars' court, Lincoln. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1838, and married in 1842 Martha, youngest dau. of G. Waddington, esq. of Kettlethorpe.

At Abbeville, Cork, aged 88, the Rev. *William Stopford*, LL.D.

The Rev. *Edward Ward Wakeman*, of Coton hall, Shropshire.

Sept. 9. At Halifax, aged 39, the Rev. *William Smith*, M.A. Curate and Lecturer of Halifax.

Sept. 10. In Cambridge-st. Hyde-park, aged 71, the Rev. *Richard Pierce Butler*.

Aged 95, the Rev. *Thomas Phillpott*, Rector of Pedmore, Worc. (1791.) He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.A. 1782, M.A. 1785.

Sept. 13. At Cadeleigh, near Tiverton, the Rev. *James Longmore*, Vicar of Yealmpton, Devon (1810). He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.D. 1816.

At North Mundham, Sussex, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Henry Pemble*, Vicar of that parish (1831), and Rector of Hunston (18..). He was of Sidney Sussex college, Camb. B.A. 1807; and was for many years Rector of St. Peter's, Sandwich.

Sept. 15. At Semley, Wilts. aged 86, the Rev. *Ralph Ord*, Rector of that parish (1812). He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794. Mr. Ord has bequeathed to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2,400*l.*; to the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel, 2,400*l.*; to the Society for Building and Enlarging Churches and Chapels, 2,400*l.*; to the Salisbury Infirmary, 150*l.*; to the choir of the parish of Semley, 100*l.*; and to certain poor of the parish 50*l.*

Sept. 18. At Clontuskert glebe, co. Galway, aged 29, the Rev. *Richard Collis*, Rector of that parish, fourth son of Rev. Robert Collis, Rector of Kilconnell, co. Galway, and brother to the Rev. John Day Collis, Head Master of Bromsgrove school.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

March 1. Whilst on service with his regiment in New Zealand, Richard Maxwell Slegg, esq. Capt. 65th Regt. younger son of the late Richard Slegg, esq. of Cheltenham.

May 12. At Hobart Town, brevet Lieut.-Col. Archibald William Reed, 99th Regt. son of the late Rev. Francis Reed, D.D. Rector of Hazelbury Brian, Dorset.

May 30. In Newtown, Sydney, Mrs. Ribey, known formerly as "Margaret Catchpole," the subject of the popular work by the Rev. R. Cobbold.

June .. At Tallahasse, Florida, aged 112, a free coloured man, named Toney Proctor. He was present, as an officer's servant, at the battle of Quebec, in 1759.

June 23. Aged 40, William Atkinson Gardner, esq. of Newnham, Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, Member of the Legislative Council, and son of Robert Gardner, esq. of Manchester.

June 24. From wounds received in the assault against the Redan on the 18th June, aged 32, George Widenham, esq. a Colour-Serjeant in 18th Regt. He served in the China and late Burmah war, and was second son of the late James Allan Widenham, esq. of Waterford, Lieut. 40th Regt.

June 27. At Cheltenham, aged 82, William Browne, esq. Capt. h.p. 24th Light Dragoons, second son of the late John Browne, esq. of Minola, co. Mayo, and Breafy House, Castlebar.

June 29. At Jullunder, Bengal, Major Charles Grissell, 61st N. Inf.

At Twofold-bay, Australia, aged 21, Walter, third son of W. C. Kerr, M.D. of Northampton.

July 10. At Uitenhage, Cape of Good Hope, aged 40, Thomas Manning Driver, esq. second son of the late Charles Burrell Driver, esq. of Kennington, Surrey.

At Hong Kong, from a sun-stroke, aged 19, Frederick-John, eldest surviving son of Mr. Lewis Engelbach, of Brompton-crescent.

July 14. At Mussoorie, Bengal, aged 14, Alexander, fifth son of James Cosserat, esq.

July 15. At Peer Pontee, Bengal, killed whilst accompanying a detachment of troops against the Santhal rebels, aged 20, Laurence, eldest son of the Rev. E. N. Braddon, Vicar of Sandwich.

July 16. At Shanghae China, aged 32, Archibald, Edward H. Campbell, esq. son of D. Campbell esq. of Chiselhurst.

On his passage to England, John Todd Hird, esq. of Melbourne, Victoria.

July 18. At Calcutta, aged 33, Thomas Sankey, esq. formerly of London.

July 19. At sea, Richard Francis, esq. of the Ceylon Civil Service.

July 21. At Thyetmoyo, Burmah, aged 28, H. S. Locock, esq. E.I.C.S. eldest son of the late H. Locock, esq. of Blackheath, formerly of Northampton.

July 23. At Coonoor, in the Nielgherries, aged 21, Dr. A. Umphelby, E.I.C.S. formerly resident tutor in Neville Hall College of Medicine, Newcastle.

July 25. At Sealkote, George, eldest son of the late James Whiskin, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl.

July 27. In the Beerbhoom District, in India, killed whilst fighting with the Santhals, aged 24, Lieut. Tom Henry Toulmin, 56th Nat. Inf. eldest son of the late Capt. Sam. Toulmin, 63rd Nat. Inf.

July 28. At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Halfhide, esq. and youngest dau. of the late John Hamilton, esq. Superintending-Surgeon.

July 29. At Aboo, in Rajpootana, aged 13 months, Arthur-Henry-Ord, son of Arthur St. John Mildmay, esq.

Aug. 1. At Vancouver's Island, aged 34, George Kellie Macaulay, Chief Engineer of H.M.S. Brisk, second son of Dr. Alex. Macaulay, formerly of Edinburgh.

Aug. 3. At Landour, aged 39, Capt. George Gardner Bowring, 59th Bengal Nat. Inf. third son of the late Samuel Bowring, esq. of Great Tower-street, and Peckham.

At Lee, Kent, in his 80th year, Joseph Sladen, esq. proctor, of Doctors' Commons.

Aug. 6. At Allahabad, aged 36, Wm. Henry Eborall, esq. C.E. eldest son of the late Lieut. S. Eborall, R.N.

Aug. 7. At Peshawur, in the Punjaub, Charles Alexander Gladstone, esq. Lieut. and Adjutant 15th Bengal Nat. Inf. son of David Gladstone, esq. formerly of Liverpool.

Aug. 12. At the hospital at Scutari, aged 41, Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Evanson Harison, Royal Art.

At Naince Tal, aged 29, Richard Davison Miles, esq. Bengal Medical Serv. fourth son of the late John Miles, esq. of Bath.

Aug. 21. At Heidelberg, aged 56, Commander Charles James Franklin Newton, R.N. He entered the navy in 1812 on board the Egremont 74, and served for twenty-six years on full pay. He was in the Niger 38 at the capture of the French frigate Ceres in 1814, and was made Lieutenant in 1821, as a reward for having attacked, together with Lieut. Edw. Digby, an overwhelming body of armed smugglers at Brookland, in Kent, on which occasion he was wounded. During the same year he was presented with a sword by the Committee at Lloyd's for having saved the crew of a vessel wrecked at Dungeness. As Lieutenant he served in the Brisk 10, Infernal bomb, Prince Regent 120, Spartiate 76, and Challenger 28. He was made Commander in 1838; employed on the Coast-guard from 1839 to 1844, and in command of the Lily on the coast of Africa from 1844 to 1847. He married in 1830 the only daughter of D. H.

Day, esq. of Wilmington Hall, Kent, and had issue two children.

Aug. 24. Aged 60, Mary-Dunham, dau. of the late Charles Dunham Barnett, esq. of Mattishall Hall.

Aug. 25. At Notting Hill, aged 59, Susan, wife of Robert Cocks, esq.

Aug. 30. Ann-Elizabeth, wife of William Davies, esq. of Lambeth-terr.; and on the 20th inst. (her 27th birth-day), her daughter-in-law, Malvina-Rosalie-Françoise, wife of William Kershaw Davies, esq. of Moore-pl. Kennington-road.

Suddenly, on his way to Constantinople, aged 35, Major Methuen Stedman, of the Turkish Contingent Cavalry, late Capt. in the 10th Hussars.

At the Havanna, mortally wounded whilst defending himself from a gang of robbers who had entered his house, aged 37, George Canning Backhouse, esq. H.B.M.'s Commissary Judge at that place, eldest surviving son of the late John Backhouse, esq. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Aug. 31. In Kertch Bay, Crimea, Mr. Wm. Edwards, of Whitstable, of the firm of Dean and Edwards, marine divers, sent out by the Government about 11 months since to destroy sunken Russian ships, &c.

Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, Capt. Lionel Fraser, 95th Regt. eldest son of Major-Gen. Fraser, late Quartermaster-gen. at Ceylon.

In the island of Grenada, aged 64, Edward Gibbs, esq. late of Brixton, Surrey.

Sept. 2. At the residence of her son, Trafalgar House, Barnstaple, aged 92, Mary, relict of W. Potts, esq.

Sept. 3. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 58, Wm. Owen, esq. late E.I.C. Civil Service.

At Scutari, aged 19, Lieut. Wm. Meredyth Somerville, Royal Eng. from illness contracted in the trenches at Sebastopol, only son of J. R. Somerville, esq. late Captain Scots Greys, by Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B. and nephew of the Right Hon. Sir W. M. Somerville, Bart. M.P. and of the late gallant Sir Arthur Torrens, K.C.B.

Sept. 4. Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 26, Capt. Charles Anderson, 31st Regt. Assistant Engineer, eldest son of Henry Anderson, esq. of Trinidad.

At Ilfracombe, aged 41, Amelia-Abigail, relict of the Rev. Gustavus L. Hamilton, of Great Berries, co. Roscommon, and Vicar of Carew, Pembrokeshire.

Aged 42, Emma-Vittoria, wife of Henry Milnes, esq. of Darley Dale, Derbysh. and fourth dau. of the late John Pleydell Wilton, esq. of Gloucester.

Sept. 4. At Matlock, Emily, wife of Richard George Horton, esq. M.R.C.S. Meanwood, near Leeds, and second sister to Dr. Bolton of Horncastle.

Sept. 5. At Malta, of fever caught in the trenches at Sebastopol, Capt. Robert Campbell Cunninghame, 42d Royal Highlanders, third son of the late Robert Cunninghame, esq. of Lorne House and Ballanorris, Isle of Man. He entered the service in 1846.

Sept. 6. At Scutari, of fever, aged 28, Mr. Edmund Robert Browne, late of Clapham, Surrey, belonging to the Commissariat department.

In command of a battery in the second parallel of the trenches before Sebastopol, Edward Geary Snow, esq. Capt. R. Art. son of the late Bernard Geary Snow, esq. of Highgate.

At Edinburgh, Mary, wife of William Sutherland, esq.

Sept. 8. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 52, Richard Bickerton Athill, esq. barrister-at-law, youngest son of the late John Athill, esq. of Antigua. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple Nov. 20, 1824, and practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer.

At Wilby, aged 54, Catherine, the wife of George Jones, esq.

Killed in the storming of Sebastopol.

In his 27th year, Capt. Frederick Simes Attree, 31st Foot, youngest son of the late William Attree, esq. of West Hill Lodge, Brighton, F.R.C.S.

Lieut. Lawrence Blakiston, 62d Foot. He entered the regiment as Ensign in Feb. 1853.

Aged 20, Lieut. Oliver Colt, 7th R. Fusiliers, eldest son of John Hamilton Colt, esq. of Inveresk House, Musselburgh, and Gartsherrie, co. Lanark, by a dau. of Lord President Dundas. He entered the regiment as Ensign in Aug. 1854.

Capt. Robert Alan Cox, 62d Foot. He was the second son of Col. Sir William Cox, of Coolcliffe, co. Wexford, who was Governor of Almeida during the Peninsular war. He entered the regiment as Ensign in 1844, and served in the campaign of the Sutlej, including the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, at the former of which he was wounded, and for which he had a medal.

Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Foot (noticed in a previous page).

Aged 18, Ensign Richard Grenville Deane, 30th Foot (1855), youngest son of the Rev. George Deane, Rector of Bighton, Hants.

Lieut. Henry George Donovan, 33d Foot (1855), third son of the late Richard Donovan, esq. of Ballimore, co. Wexford, by Frances, dau. of Edw. Westby, esq. of High Park, co. Wicklow.

Lieut. Douglas Dyneley, 23d Foot (1854).

Aged 38, Lieut.-Colonel James Eman, C.B. 41st regt. He entered the service as Ensign 1836, was promoted to Lieut. 1838, Captain 1846, Major 1852. He served in Spain with the British Legion in 1835-6, and with the 41st throughout the campaign in Affghanistan in 1842.

Aged 21, Capt. Edward Every, 41st Foot, second son of the late Henry Every, esq. of Ouseley Lodge, Old Windsor. He was appointed Ensign 1852, Lieut. 1854, Capt. Jan. 1855.

Capt. Henry William Grogan, 88th Foot; Ensign 1847, Lieut. 1851, Captain 1854.

Aged 31, Capt. Maximilian Montague Hammond, Rifle Brigade: 2nd Lieut. 1840; Lieut. 1843; Captain, 1847. He was the third son of William Osmund Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's court, Kent, by Mary-Graham, eldest dau. of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. Capt. Hammond's widow gave birth (prematurely) to a daughter on the 11th Oct.

Deputy Assistant Commissary William Hayter, of the Field Train department. He was killed from a shell in one of the batteries, where he had volunteered to take the place of a wounded non-commissioned officer. At thirteen years of age he was a trumpeter in the artillery: has since been a corporal and sergeant, and served for eleven years in the Artillery at the Cape.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Henry Robert Handcock, 97th Foot; brother to Lord Castlemaine. He was the sixth son of Richard the second Lord, by Anne, dau. of the late Arthur Ffrench, esq. and aunt to Lord de Freyne. He was appointed Ensign 1825, Lieut. 1827, Capt. 1832, Major 1846. He fell mortally wounded in the head by a bullet. He married, only last year, the only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Williams, R. Art.

Capt. John Hutton, 97th Regt. eldest son of the late Capt. J. Hutton, 88th Rgt. and formerly of 31st.

Capt. James Augustus Lockhart, 41st Foot, elder son of James Lockhart, esq. of Sherfield House, Hants, and Lanhams, Essex. He carried the Queen's colours of the 41st, when that regiment was the first to land at Scutari.

Lieut. Douglas Alexander M'Gregor, 97th Foot; Ensign 1853; Lieut. 1854. He was son of Major-Gen. Sir Duncan M'Gregor, K.C.B.

Capt. William Buck Carthew Augustus Parker, 78th Foot; Ensign 1839, Lieut. 1843, Capt. 1855. He has left a widow and three children.

Lieut.-Colonel James Brodie Patullo, C.B. 30th Foot, son of the late Capt. A. E. Patullo, Madras Cav., by Isabella, sister of William Brodie, esq. of Brodie, co. Moray. He was appointed Ensign 1840, Lieut. 1842, Capt. 1847, Major 1853.

Aged 23, William Halsted Poole, Capt. 23rd Fusiliers; son of Capt. W. H. Poole, h. p. R. Art.

Capt. Henry Preston, 90th Foot, fourth son of the late Rev. Wm. Michael Stephenson Preston, of Warcop hall, Westm. He was appointed Ensign in the regiment 1849, Lieut. 1854, Captain 1855.

In his 21st year, Capt. George Rochfort, 49th Foot, only son of the late Richard Rochfort, esq. and grandson of Gustavus Hume Rochfort, esq. M.P. for co. Westmeath. He was appointed Ensign 1851, Lieut. 1854, Captain 1855. He carried the colours of the regiment at the battle of Alma, was engaged in the memorable sortie of the 26th Oct. and again at Inkerman.

Aged 21, Lieut. Henry Stewart Ryder, 2d batt. Rifle Brigade (1854); youngest son of the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, Lieut. R.N. of Westbrook Hays, Herts, and the Lady Georgiana-Augusta, third dau. of Henry-Charles 6th Duke of Beaufort.

Aged 20, Lieut. Reginald Hugh Somerville, 23d Foot (1854), third son of the Hon. and Rev. William Somerville, Rector of Barford, Warw. by Charlotte, 7th dau. of the late Rev. Walter Bagot, uncle to Lord Bagot.

Capt. John Charles Newcombe Stevenson, 30th Foot; eldest son of John Newcombe Stevenson, esq. of Hayne, Devon: Ensign 1852, Captain Jan. 1855.

Aged 21, Lieut. Arthur Delgarno Swift, 90th Foot (1855), youngest son of Richard Swift, esq. of Lynn, co. Westmeath, h.p. 60th Rifles.

Major Augustus Frederick Welsford, 97th Foot, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Welsford, 101st Regt. of Halifax, N.S. and godson to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex. He was the first officer who mounted the parapet of the Redan, and was killed at the moment of his doing so by a round shot. He received the commission of Ensign 1832, Lieut. 1834, Captain 1838, and Major 1850. He served with his regiment in Greece last year, and, when Colonel Lockyer was made a Brigadier, was for some time in command of it during the last memorable winter at Sebastopol. He repulsed a sortie of the Russians with 200 of his men: and was much beloved in the army.

Lieut. Hugh Francis Wilmer, 90th Foot, in which he was appointed Ensign in Feb. last.

Lieut. L. L G. Wright, 7th Foot (1855).

Sept. 9. Of wounds received in storming the Redan, in his 19th year, Lieut. Edward Shuttleworth Holden, 23d Foot. He was the elder son of Edw. Anth. Holden, esq. of Aston hall, Derb. by Susan-Drummond, dau. of George Moore, esq. of Appleby hall, Leic.

Sept. 10. In the camp before Sebastopol, of a wound received in the assault on the Redan, aged 33, Capt. Augustus Charles Lennox Fitzroy, R. Art. He was the eldest son of Sir Charles Aug. Fitzroy, K.C.H. by Lady Mary Lennox, eldest dau. of Charles 4th Duke of Lennox. He joined the Royal Artillery in 1839; served with his company in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Jamaica, and Antigua; was appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery in 1846, and in 1848 joined his father, then Governor-general of the Australia Colonies, as Aide-de-camp. On leaving Australia, he immediately sought service in the Crimea. He had frequently distinguished himself by his gallantry and coolness under fire. He has died unmarried.

Mrs. Gent, wife of J. S. Gent, esq. of Stony Stratford, Bucks.

At Malta, on his way to England, aged 21, Lieut. Charles How Proby, 1st Royals. He was the second son of the late Capt. Proby, R.N. of the Ryalls, Seaton, Devon.

Aged 55, Charles Wightman Sievewright, esq. late of the Royal Fusiliers.

At Ramsgate, aged 80, Miss Letitia Twaddell.

Sept. 11. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 62, Mr. Walter Paton, an eminent penman, who, until he retired from his profession, was employed by the Corporation of London and other public bodies in executing the addresses voted by them to distinguished characters.

Aged 26, Capt. Herbert Millingchamp Vaughan, 90th Light Inf. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, late commanding the same corps, and of Llangoedmore, Cardiganshire. This young officer was one of those who led the 90th to the storming of the Redan. He fell wounded in both legs. The Russians conveyed him to their hospital, in which he was left amongst other wounded and dying soldiers until discovered by his friends on the evening of the 10th. He was then removed to the English camp, where every attention was paid to him, but, unhappily, without success. His first cousin, Capt. John Vaughan, 38th Regt. a highly esteemed officer, was killed by a rifle ball in the trenches on the 15th of June.

Sept. 12. At Gringley-on-the-Hill, Notts. aged 92, Elizabeth-Maria, relict of Major Herbert Beaver, 19th Infantry.

Aged 27, Clara, wife of Frederick Blenkarn, esq.

At Detroit, Mich. Robert Ferguson, esq. late of Jamaica.

Of wounds at the storming of the Redan, Lieut. Peter Godfrey, 19th Regt. only son of the late Edward Godfrey, esq. of Old Hall, Suffolk, and the late Susan Countess of Morton, and nephew of Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart. He entered the army in 1851.

At Brompton, Elizabeth, relict of Dr. Kitchiner.

At Dublin, Caroline-Juliana, wife of John Evelyn Kingston Morley, esq. of the Cambridge Militia.

At Pell-wall, Market Drayton, Purney Sillitoe, esq. of Bedford-pl. Russell-sq.

At Alborough rectory, Suffolk, aged 16, Charles-Robert, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Shuckburgh.

Sept. 13. Phœbe-Agnes, wife of Dr. W. H. Brown, F.L.S. of Bernard-st. Russell-sq.

At Friern Park, Middlesex, aged 67, John Strangeways Donaldson, late of Cheswick, Northumberland, esq.

At Ramsgate, aged 33, W. H. S. George, of Kingsgate Castle, Capt. East Kent Militia, magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Kent, only son of the late Rev. W. H. George, Rector of Spaxton, Somerset.

Off Broadstairs, by the upsetting of a boat, Charles, son of Major Griffiths, Royal Art.

At Dawlish, aged 76, Miss Hallett.

At Exning, Suffolk, aged 57, Harriet, wife of William Hammond, esq. of that place, and of Camden-road-villas. She was descended from the Parkers of Otford Castle, Kent, an ancient family, who were owners of that property for a very long period.

At the Elms, Stratford, Essex, aged 32, Robert Hasluck, esq. also of Hatton-garden, and Gibraltar.

At Huntington, co. York, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Hutchinson, esq. of Overton and Shipton, near York.

At the house of her father-in-law, at Stoke-hill, near Exeter, aged 25, Sarah, wife of Alfred Kempe, esq. and third dau. of Mr. George Hopkinson, of Exeter.

Off Broadstairs, by the upsetting of a boat, aged 20, Robert J. B. Neave, esq. eldest son of the late Robert Neave, esq. B.C.S.

At Trecastle, aged 87, Thomas Powell, esq. Maespoth, Breconshire.

At Stonea Grange, Camb. aged 40, John Bull Richards, esq. nephew of the late John Bull, esq. of Peterborough.

At Denmark-hill, Margaret, eldest dau. of John Sinclair, esq.

At Trelawny, Cornwall, aged 70, Col. Jonathan Trelawny, E.I.C.S. youngest son of the late Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart.

Sept. 14. At Peckham, aged 67, Mrs. Sarah Algar.

At Hastings, Marian, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Black, of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

In Alexander-st. Westbourne-park, aged 36, Diana-Anne-Geraldine, second dau. of the late Hen. Campbell, esq. 92d Highlanders, granddau. of the late Major-Gen. C. C. Campbell, Barbreck, N.B.

In Dorset-st. Portman-sq. Susannah, wife of F.

J. Coham, esq. and youngest dau. of Richard Harding, esq. of Buzzacott, Comb-Martin.

Aged 54, Ellen, wife of Samuel Culley, esq. of Hyde-park-terrace, Kensington-gore.

At Newcastle, aged 45, George Fenwick, esq. many years commander of the barque Circassian, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House at Newcastle, and second son of the late Capt. William Fenwick. His remains were attended to the grave by the Deputy Grand Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons.

In Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq. Alicia, wife of Capt. John Wingfield King, only dau. of the late Chidley Coote, esq. Mount Coote, Limerick.

At Hackney, aged 63, Christopher Man, esq.

In camp, of wounds received on the 8th before Sebastopol, aged 19, Ensign Christopher Michell, 49th Regt. second son of the Rev. T. P. Michell, of Standen, near Hungerford.

At Surbiton-hill, Kingston, Surrey, aged 48, Caleb Norris, esq. of Lancaster-pl. Strand.

In Westbourne-pl. Eaton-sq. aged 85, Mrs. Bridget Frances Profit.

Sept. 15. At Lutwyche Hall, Salop, aged 90, Dorothy, widow of Col. Lyde Brown, 21st Fusiliers, only sister of the gallant Capt. Riou, R.N. who fell at Copenhagen in 1801.

At Brighton, aged 31, Margaret-Bourne, second dau. of Thomas Campling, esq. of Bromley, Kent.

At Lee, Kent, aged 61, Benj. Thos. Crighton, esq.

At Crosby House, Walworth, aged 83, Jane, Marquise de Fulvy.

At Woolwich, aged 30, Capt. Charles William Grey, R.Art. eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, G.C.H. formerly Chief Justice of Bengal.

At Brighton, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, wife of Major Haymes, of Leamington, and widow of John Edward Carter, esq. attorney, formerly of Leicester, and of Scraptoft Hall.

At Havre, aged 77, Edward J. Heseltine, esq. many years manager of the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank at Rotherham.

At Hollybrook, Randalstown, aged 74, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Kennedy.

From an injury occasioned by a fall on the 30th ult. aged 52, Francis Lloyd, esq. of Gilstone Lodge, Brompton, eldest son of the late James Lloyd, esq. of Birmingham.

Aged 61, Frederick Lucas, esq. of Newport Pagnel, Bucks.

At Lugano, aged 55, Joseph Mallaby, esq. of Loxley Park, near Uttoxeter, justice of the peace for Staffordsh.

At Brighton, aged 85, Gen. Hugh Stacey Osborne, of the Bombay army. He was a cadet of 1788, became Colonel of the 10th N. Infantry 1819, Major-General 1837, and was some time on the staff in command of the Northern division.

At Kempton Cottage, near Sunbury, aged 63, William Pinn, esq. formerly of South Bank, Regent's-park.

At Charlton King's, near Cheltenham, Mary-Grace, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Ryder, Rector of Oaksey, North Wilts.

Aged 26, Sarah-Helen, wife of Archibald Steuart, esq. Park-hill Villas, Clapham.

Aged 71, Mr. W. Stokoe, of Hexham, surgeon; while on a visit to his brother-in-law, Professor Johnston, in Durham (also since dead), he was found dead in his bed.

At Millbay Prison, aged 36, Georgiana-Ommanney, wife of Lieut. Harry Veitch, R.N. Governor of the establishment.

Aged 76, James Ward, esq. of Willey-place, near Farnham, a magistrate for Hants.

Sept. 16. At Stoke Bishop, near Bristol, aged 75, Joseph J. Brandon, esq. late of Gloucester-sq. Hyde-park.

At Blackheath, aged 71, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Andrew Brandram, M.A. Rector of Beckenham, Kent, and Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

At Studley, Warw. aged 21, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Wm. Davies, esq.

At Huddersfield, Edwin Kitchen, esq. of Windsor.

At Regent's-park, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Nott, esq. formerly of Clifton.

At Moscow, aged 70, Count Sergius Ouvaroff, President of the Imperial Russian Academy of Sciences.

At Ramsgate, Emma-Susannah, widow of F. J. Robotham, esq. only dau. of the late Mr. Henry Haylock, of Rickett's-farm, Ashdon, Essex.

At Jersey, William James Voules, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law. He was the eldest son of William Voules, esq. of Windsor. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, June 7, 1844, being then an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, William Winfield, esq. of Walbrook, second son of Charles Henry Winfield, esq. of Tavistock-sq.

Sept. 17. At Lucca, Philadelphia, relict of Benjamin Bathurst, esq. She was eldest dau. of the late Sir John Call, Bart. of Whiteford, Cornwall, by Philadelphia, dau. and coh. of Wm. Battie, M.D. She was married in 1805 to Mr. Bathurst third son of the late Bishop of Norwich, and afterwards Minister at Vienna.

At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, of cholera, aged 34, Emily, wife of Wm. Leigh Brook, esq. of Meltham Hall, near Huddersfield, and dau. of Joseph Armitage, esq. of Birkby Lodge; also, at Cologne, on the 19th, aged 45, William Leigh Brook, esq. Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for the west riding of Yorkshire, eldest son of the late Jas. Brook, esq. of Thornton Lodge.

At Dover, Caroline-Eliza, widow of Sir Donald Campbell, Bart. of Dunstaffnage, Lieut.-Gov. of Prince Edward Island. She was the 2nd dau. of Sir William Plomer, Knt. Alderman of London, was married in 1825, and left a widow in 1850, having had issue the present Sir Angus Campbell, Bart. and other issue (see the memoir of Sir Donald in our vol. xxxv. p. 93).

At Upcott Avenel, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of George Lewis Coham, esq.

In St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, aged 45, John Joseph White, esq. of Lloyd's.

Sept. 18. In Blandford-pl. Regent's Park, aged 76, Charlotte-Eleanor-Mary, widow of the Rev. W. A. Armstrong, formerly of Pengelly Lodge, Cheshunt.

At the residence of his daughter, Guildford, aged 81, James Ayling, esq.

In Westbourne Park, aged 42, Henry Morrell Cox, esq. second surviving son of John Lewis Cox, esq. of Ham-common, Surrey; and a partner in the firm of Cox and Co. printers to the East India Company.

In Upper Porchester-st. Hyde Park, Capt. James Evans, late R. Art.

At the Countess Dowager of Glasgow's, Island of Cumbrae, Augusta-Georgina-Frederica, only dau. of the late Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence.

Aged 24, Christopher, eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Hindle, B.D. Vicar of Higham, near Rochester.

Aged 12, Martha-Alice, dau. of J. Horne, esq. of Allington; and on the 21st, aged 4, Henry, and aged 2, Thomas, his sons.

At the residence of his father, Litchdon, Barnstaple, aged 22, William-Henry, only child of Thomas Shephard Law, esq.

In Upper Brook-st. aged 76, Maria-Charlotte, widow of Col. W. H. Spicer, of Letherhead, Surrey. She was the only dau. of the late Sir George Prescott, Bart. of Theobald's Park, Herts, by Sarah, dau. of Beeston Long, esq. of Carshalton; was married in 1810.

At Lake Villa, Isle of Wight, aged 80, Edward Staple, esq. of Walthamstow.

Sept. 19. In Tottenham-terr. aged 77, James Bwye, esq.

Aged 26, Francis, youngest son of F. Francillon, esq. Banbury.

At [illegible], aged 34, [illegible] of Henry [illegible]

At [illegible], Hants, [illegible] eldest [illegible] of the [illegible] F. [illegible], esq. of [illegible].

Sept. [illegible] Henry Blake, esq. of Dormington, Worc.

At Bath, Helen-Margaret, second dau. of the late [illegible], esq. of Tetraridge, Devon.

At [illegible], aged 71, John Ashton Case, esq. of [illegible]-Lodge, Cheltenham, and of Poplar, [illegible].

In Great Cumberland-pl. Hyde Park, aged 93, Hon. [illegible] of [illegible] the late Carpenter. She was the [illegible] of Robert Morris, esq. of Morris Vale, co. Armagh, and mother of Colonel Carpenter, who fell at the head of the 1st Regt. in the battle of Inkerman. Her body was interred at Kensal-green Cemetery.

At [illegible], from a wound in the trenches, aged 31, Brevet-Major Stephen Bonnaud Chapman, 20th Regt. Assistant-Engineer, third son of the late Frederick John Chapman, esq. of H.M. Ordnance.

Aged 78, Mr. Mark Davies, late Principal coast officer of H.M. Customs at Mistley, Essex.

Before Sebastopol, of wounds received in the Redan on Sept. 8th, aged 18, Reginald Cyril Goodenough, Lieut. 97th Regt. son of the Rev. R. W. Goodenough, Vicar of Wottingham, Northumb. He had resigned the Quartermastership of his regiment a fortnight before, in order to go into action.

At the Monastery of St. George, Balaklava-heights, of Crimean fever, aged 25, Capt. John Barry Marshall, 4th Light Dragoons, second son of the late William Skinner Marshall, esq. of Hylepark-sq. and Flashwood Hall, Suffolk.

At Baden-Baden, at her son-in-law's Frederic Hamilton, esq. Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, aged 61, the Hon. Mrs. Erskine Norton. She was Elizabeth-Bland, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Colonel Smith; was married first, in 1809, to Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Esmé Stewart Erskine, youngest son of Lord Chancellor Erskine. He was Deputy Adjutant-General in the battle of Waterloo, and died in 1817, leaving issue. She married secondly, in 1819, James Norton, esq.

At Isella, on the Simplon-road, Agnes-Sophia, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Slessor, of Selmouth.

At Reading, aged 74, Amelia, widow of the Rev. John Towlson, M.A. Incumbent of Blackford, Som.

At Tunbridge Castle, accidentally drowned, Jane, wife of William Frederick Wolley, esq. of Campden House, Kensington.

Sept. 21. At Salisbury, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of J. Ballard, esq. formerly of North Audley-st.

Aged 24, John Brassey, esq. of Chadwell-st. Myddelton-sq. solicitor.

At Walsall, Edward Cross, esq. formerly Capt. in the Militia.

At Folkestone, aged 75, George Harrison, esq. formerly of Swadelands, Lenham.

When shooting near Reigate, by the accidental discharge of a gun carried by Mr. Creswick, one of the lessees of the Surrey Theatre, Mr. John Shepherd, of the Oxford Arms, Westminster-rd. brother of the co-lessee, Mr. Richard Shepherd.

Sept. 22. Aged 21, Thomas-John Batchelder, esq. of Pembroke coll. Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. J. Batchelder, of Norwich.

At Rodiston, Derbysh. aged 31, Mary, wife of the Rev. Isaac Hensley Bray.

At Salt-hill, Margaret, relict of Col. Bryan, of Jenkinstown, Kilkenny.

Elizabeth-L., fourth dau. of the late John Wyatt Lee, esq. of Munden Hall, Essex.

In Hamilton-terr. St. John's-wood, aged 44, George Alexander Kilgour, esq. second son of the late George Kilgour, of Belcairn, Aberdeenshire.

Aged 71, Miss Mabel Jane Rutherford, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Rutherford, Wesleyan minister.

At Clapton, aged 61, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Edward Stallybrass, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. James Bye, of Halstead, Essex.

At Ardley, Edgbaston, aged 75, John Willmore, esq. son of the late John Willmore, esq. of Oldford.

Sept. 23. At Burcher Court, Herefordsh. aged 62, Benjamin Boddington, esq.

At Bellevue, Cooper-Aurris, aged 20, Elizabeth-Mellor, only child of David Clark, esq. banker, Cooper-Aurris.

At Graythwaite, Westmerland, Major George Cox, late 66th Bengal N. Inf.

At Southampton, aged 34, Emma-Emilia, wife of Capt. James C. Onffard, late 12th Madras N.I., and dau. of the late Charles Day, esq. of Bevois-Hill, near Southampton.

At Cheltenham, Hyde-park-sq. aged 5 months, John-Osgood, infant son of Osgood Hanbury, jun. esq.

At Wilbraham House, Bath, aged 70, Sidney Parry Mainwaring, of Cheltenham, widow of Lieut.-Col. Mainwaring, Regt. and eldest dau. of the late T. P. Jones Parry, esq. of Madryn, Carnarvonshire.

Lady-Napleton, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Marsh, Vicar of Ashburton, Devon.

At Ewell, aged 31, Charles Shears, esq. of Ewell, Surrey, third surviving son of D. T. Shears, esq. of the Lawn, South Lambeth.

In the hospital at Scutari, from the effect of Crimean fever, followed by dysentery, aged 19, Henry Arthur Wight, esq. Lieut. 6th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of the late Arthur Wight, esq. Major 3rd Regt. B.N.I., of Brabseif Manor, near Guildford.

Sept. 24. In Offord-road, Barnsbury-park, Islington, aged 67, Thomas Bromley, esq.

At Scutari, on board the Orinoco, of epilepsy, Miss Clough, one of the lady nurses from Balaklava.

At Howdens, near Tiverton, aged 54, William Dickinson, esq.

At Portswood, near Southampton, aged 23, Alfred-Bennett, only surviving son of the late Capt. Fry, 11th Regt.

At Chichester, Elizabeth, younger dau. of the late Rev. Cornelius Greene, Rector of Terwick, near Midhurst.

At Filey, Mary, second dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Long, of Settrington; also at the same place, Henry-Heathcote, sixth son of the above.

At Rose-hill, near Lymington, Charles Heywood, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Kentish-town, aged 82, Sarah, relict of Robt. Holland, esq. of St. James's-street.

At Danygraig, aged 48, Elizabeth, relict of William Howell, esq. Carmarthen.

Of wounds at the attack on the Redan, aged 24, Lieut. William Kerr, 30th Regt. eldest son of W. C. Kerr, M.D. of Northampton. Lieut. Kerr joined the army as a volunteer from the Militia, receiving an ensignecy, with speedy promotion to the rank of Lieutenant.

At his residence, Bath, aged 59, Willoughby M'Ghie, chief clerk of the County Court of Somersetshire, holden at Bath, formerly of New Inn, London.

At Greenwich, Eliza-Christiana, fourth and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Samuel H. Savory, of Twyford Hall, Rector of that parish.

At Kempsey, Worcestershire, aged 29, Captain Arthur Payne Smith, Royal Engineers.

At Turin, aged 61, Thos. J. Woolhouse, esq. civil engineer, formerly of Leicester. He was engaged in the formation of the Midland Counties Railway from Rugby to Derby, and had since been employed in similar undertakings both at home and abroad. His death was occasioned by an apopletic seizure.

Sept. 25. In London, aged 71, Philip Edward Bayly, esq.

At Alford, Linc. aged 57, Rebecca, widow of Langley Brackenbury, esq. of Spilsby.

In Kensington-Garden-terrace, John Morris Colston, esq. late 70th foot.

Aged 73, James Williams Garland, esq. of Cross-street, Islington.

Aged 63, Mr. Joseph Francis Gilbert, landscape painter, for twenty years a resident of Chichester, second son of Mr. Gilbert, inventor of several ingenious plans for firing bombs.

Sept. 26. At Roydon Lee, Essex, aged 66, James Brown, esq.

At Conway, aged 51, Charles Francis Cobb, esq. of Moorgate-street.

At Leicester, aged 83, Rebecca, widow of the Rev. Frances Franklin, of Coventry.

Michael Fraser, esq. of Furnival's-inn, and Manor-cottage, Walworth.

From the effects of Crimean fever, on board H. M. S. Queen, off Sebastopol, John Sherwood Gaynor, Lieut. 47th regt. sixth son of Capt. Gaynor, Killiney-house, co. Dublin, and the Ordnance House, Buttevant.

At Folkestone, Mary, eldest dau. of the late George Harrison, esq.

At Hastings, aged 76, Richard Hopper, esq. of Charles-st. Westbourne-terr.

Aged 60, Mr. Joseph Pawsey, of Burnham Thorp, Norfolk, and brother to Mrs. Rollinson, Rede-hall.

In Beckford-place, Kennington-park, aged 45, Jane, wife of Henry William Sanders, esq. of the Home and Foreign Offices, Downing-st. and eldest dau. of the late Mr. John Whitfield of Morpeth.

At Highgate, Skipton, aged 72, Peter Watkinson, esq.

At Chertsey, aged 55, Mary-Ann, relict of Robert Wetton, esq. and only dau. of the late Thomas Cooper, esq. of Bombay.

Sept. 27. At Great Yarmouth, aged 83, Ann, relict of the Rev. Thomas Baker, Rector of Rolleaby.

Wilson Bigland, esq. son of Admiral Bigland, of Leamington.

At Newport, Monmouthsh. Mary-Ann, wife of W. M. Clapp, esq.

At South Shoebury, aged 69, Margaret-Maria, relict of the Rev. Mr. Crow.

Aged 59, David Davies, esq. of Llwynrickett, Mothvey, near Llandovery,

Aged 81, William Dowman, gent. of Sudbury, Coroner for the borough since the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act.

Sept. 28. At Belfast, John Bates, esq. solicitor, late clerk of Belfast.

In Westbourne-terr. aged 13, Charlotte-Jane-Lindesay, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Henry Bethune, Bart.

Aged 16, Emily-Popham, second dau. of the Rev. George B. Blyth, Vicar of Newbald, Yorkshire.

At Chipping Ongar, aged 32, Sarah, second dau. of Wm. Cooper, esq. late of Bondham Hall, Norfolk, and Rose-hill, Ipswich.

At Launceston, aged 86, Anne, widow of John Cudlipp, esq. M.D.

At Ehrenbreitstein, aged 31, Elizabeth-Frances, eldest dau. of the Hon. Peregrine F. Cust.

At Tunbridge-wells, aged 72, the wife of Alexander Dewar, esq. late of Sunning-hill, Berks.

At Wyke Regis, aged 53, Katharine, widow of Thomas Hare, esq.

At Stockwell, Surrey, aged 58, George Harris, esq.

At Brighton, Sophia, wife of Hen. J. B. Ivey, esq.

At Wollaston House, Dorchester, aged 19, Georgina-Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Hastings Nathaniel Middleton, esq. of Bradford Peverell, Dorset.

At Romsey, the wife of H. Saintsbury, esq. surg.

In London, Charles-Frederick, youngest son of the late Capt. John Turner, R.N. of Swansea.

On board the Robert Lowe transport, from wounds received at the attack on the Redan, Charles Henry Beck, Lieut. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, second son of S. Adams Beck, esq. Cheam, grandson of the late James Beck, esq. formerly of Alleslev Park, near Coventry.

Sept. 29. At Kingsbridge, aged 49, William Cholwich Haley, esq. solicitor.

Aged 57, George Mumford, esq. of Downham-market, Norfolk.

At Paris, Eliza, relict of Wm. Heath Petch, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Richard Phillips, Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1807-8.

At Greenwich, Margaret, wife of Capt. Charles Wing, late of Ipswich.

Sept. 30. At Southampton, Dorothea, eldest dau. of the late G. R. B. Berney, Bengal Civil Serv. and of Kennet Lodge, Reading, Berks.

At Bayswater, Anna-Maria, wife of Col. J. J. Graham, Military Secretary to General Vivian.

At Southampton, aged 68, Ann, dau. of the late Thomas Hatch, esq. Windsor, and of Sutton, Surrey.

At Clapham-rise, John Charles M'Mullen, esq. late of Lavender-hill, Surrey.

At Inverinate, Lochalsh, N.B. from falling over a cliff into the sea, Lavinia-Mary, wife of Alexander Matheson, M.P. and sister of the late Lord Beaumont. She was married in 1853, and has left two children, the youngest only a few months old.

Lately. In Upper Brook-st. aged 21, Harriett-Cecilia, only dau. of Arthur Blackwood, esq.

At Winchester, Augusta, widow of Lieut.-Col. Deane, and dau. of the late Rev. J. Lempriere, D.D.

On an excursion to the top of Dunquaich, when he unfortunately lost his way, and perished from exhaustion, David Inches, esq. writer, Inverary, late of Coupar-Angus.

At Hailsham, Sussex, aged 67, Mr. Pearson Slye, formerly of London; also, aged 74, Mr. Matthias Slye. They were both sons of the late Rev. Matthias Slye, Rector of Carlton.

At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Mr. John Holder Strange, draper, residing at Highbury. He had been inspecting some landed property he had recently purchased, and having mistaken his way, he fell over a cliff 40 or 50 feet high. Verdict, "Accidental death."

At St Ives, Cornwall, aged 57, William Edward Walmesley Tresidder, esq. solicitor.

Mr. Whitehurst, of Derby, brother to Mr. Whitehurst, Q.C. He was an eminent manufacturer of church, turret, and house clocks.

Oct. 1. At Lee-grove, Kent, aged 77, Thomas Brandram, esq. magistrate for the county.

At Brussels, Susan, wife of Col. George Campbell, Bengal Art. and eldest dau. of the late Alexander Campbell, esq. of Possil.

At York, aged 69, Mary, relict of Archibald Campbell, esq. of Bedale, and youngest dau. of the late Leonard Hartley, esq. of Middleton Tyas.

On board the Indiana, at Spithead, from wounds received in the trenches at Sebastopol on the 24th of August, aged 24, Capt. the Hon. Robert Drummond of the Coldstream Guards, second son of the Earl of Kinnoull.

At Versailles, aged 28, George-Andrews, eldest son of the late Rev. Charles J. Orman, Incumbent of Shouldham and Shouldham Thorpe, Norfolk.

Aged 70, Margaret, wife of Wm. Pearson, esq. of Harbledown, Canterbury.

At East Sheen, Surrey, aged 77, Harriet, wife of the Rev. John Hearne Pinckney, D.D.

At Mildenhall, aged 35, George Thos. Read, esq. solicitor, Bacup, Lanc. son of James Read, esq. solicitor, Mildenhall.

At Blackheath, aged 53, Mr. Thomas Saull, for many years connected with the firm of Messrs. W. D. Saull and Co. Aldersgate-st.

At Castelnau, Barnes, aged 69, Charlotte-Selina, dau. of the late Lestock Wilson, esq. formerly of Harley-st. and of Epping, Essex.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, John-Michael, and on the 7th Robert-Watkin, children of John Wynne, esq. of Garthmeilio, Denbighsh.

Oct. 2. Aged 79, Archibald Campbell, esq. Laird of Lochnell, Argyleshire, and the Mount, Harrow, Middlesex, father of the Rev. Colin Campbell, late Vicar of Dedham, Essex.

In Sloane-st. Col. Francis Dalmer, brother of the late General Dalmer. He entered the service in 1804, attained the rank of Major in 1814, and,

having served at Waterloo, was promoted to Lieut-Colonel by brevet dated 18 June, 1815. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1837. He also served in the Peninsula.

At Hexham, aged 54, Ann-Margaret, dau. of the late Jasper Gibson, esq.

On board the Indiana, at Spithead, Capt. the Hon. Robert Drummond Hay, of the Coldstream Guards, brother to the Hon. Arthur Hay, flag-Lieut. to the Commander-in-Chief.

In Brompton-sq. Lieut.-Col. Gillies M'Pherson, formerly of the 99th Regt. and lately of the Royal Canadian Rifles. He was found dead between two and three o'clock in the morning. Verdict, "Natural Death."

At the residence of her son, Trafalgar House, Barnstaple, aged 92, Mary, relict of W. Potts, esq.

At Susan-pl. Kingstown, aged 100, Henry Richardson, esq. He was the oldest solicitor on record, and was also a notary public, proctor of Admiralty, and stockbroker, being one of the original committee. He retained his faculties to the last.

At Cheltenham, Maria, wife of the Rev. S. C. Sharpe, M.A. Principal of the Pittville School.

At Morley, Derbyshire, Edward Wilmot Sitwell, esq. late Capt. 34th Regt.

Oct. 3. Aged 35, Susannah, wife of Daniel Constable Alston, esq. of Manningtree.

At Cheltenham, aged 74, Grace-Milbourne, relict of Major Baddeley, formerly of the 7th Hussars.

At Redcar, aged 85, Mrs. Grace Carter, niece to the great circumnavigator, Captain Cook.

At Strayingham Rectory, Christiana-F. wife of the Rev. W. F. Douglas, and eldest dau. of the late Adm. the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, by Mary, dau. of Robert Fanshawe, esq. She was married in 1846.

At St. Agnes, Cornwall, aged 67, Nancy, widow of Mr. John Opie.

At Geneva, aged 56, William Romilly, esq. eldest son of the late Sir Samuel Romilly.

Oct. 4. Aged 76, Henry Austin, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde-park.

At Lee, Kent, aged 62, Henry Ball, late of Torrington-sq. and of Mitre-court, Temple, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn May 12, 1830; practised as a special pleader, and attended the Western circuit and the Wiltshire sessions.

At Bourne-park, the residence of her son, aged 79, Jane, relict of John Bell, esq. K.C. late of Lincoln's Inn, and Street End House, near Canterbury.

Aged 84, Henry Buckton, esq. of Canterbury, and formerly of the Cape.

At Constantinople, James-Gubbins-Archer, second son of the late Lancelot Archer Burton, esq. of Woodlands, Emsworth, Hants, late Capt. 6th Dragoon Guards, Major in the Turkish Contingent, and Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. to the Cavalry Division of that force.

At Kensington Park Villas, aged 55, Benjamin Butler, esq. formerly of Manilla.

At the Grove, Hackney, aged 89, John Copling, sen. esq.

At Mount Ebford, aged 20, Isabella-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Edward Harris Donnithorne, esq. of Colne Lodge, Twickenham, and granddau. of the late Rev. George Moore, Rector of Sowton.

At Lee, Kent, aged 77, Daniel Eyre, esq. youngest and last surviving son of the late Rev. Ambrose Eyre, D.D. Rector of Leverington and Outwell, Camb. nephew to the late Dr. Edmund Keene, Bishop of Ely.

At Foley-pl. Cavendish-sq. the wife of Joseph Jennings, esq. of Hawkhurst.

At Chester, aged 58, Capt. Charles Stanhope Jones, Royal Anglesea Militia, and late Capt. 59th Foot.

At Manor House, Chigwell, Essex, aged 72, C. J. Mills, esq.

At Chichester, aged 73, Theophania Pilkington, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Pilkington, Vicar of Findon, Sussex.

At Blandford, Dorset, aged 77, Mr. Wm. Pond. He filled the office of alderman and chamberlain in the corporation of Blandford Forum for many years.

At Carshalton, aged 65, Stephen Winckworth Silver, of Cornhill and St. John's-wood.

Oct. 5. At Croft, aged 22, Susan-Mary, wife of Pearson Armstrong, esq. solicitor, Newcastle, and youngest dau. of the late Henry Dale, esq. of Tynemouth.

At Spa, Belgium, aged 47, Maria, wife of W. H. Benson, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Dunmore House, Argyleshire, Eliza-Hope, widow of James Campbell, esq. of Dunmore, and fifth dau. of the late Hon. William Baillie, Lord Polkemmet.

At Twickenham, Harriet, second surviving dau. of the late Col. Gardner, E.I.C.S. and of Belle-vue, Southampton.

At Leamington, Amelia, relict of Major Kempland, of the Bengal Light Cavalry.

Aged 86, Patience, widow of T. B. Luxmoore, esq. of Okehampton.

At Walkington, aged 66, Mr. Edward Page, land-agent and surveyor, and an alderman of Beverley.

At Bude Haven, Mrs. Rowe, of Great Hay, Lamerton, near Tavistock.

At the vicarage, West Farleigh, Ellen Sophia Stephens, younger dau. of the Dean of Rochester.

At her residence, Bath, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of Col. Augustus Thomas Watson, E.I.C.S.

Oct. 6. Aged 70, Susanna, wife of Joseph Box, esq. of Kentish Town.

In Portman-sq. John Lloyd Clayton, esq. third son of the late Sir William Clayton, Bart. of Marden Park, Surrey, and of Harleyford, Bucks.

At Portswood Park, Southampton, aged 44, Chas. A. Dalby, esq. M.D. late of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

At Cork, Richard Joseph Downing, esq. formerly connected with the Cork Examiner, and during several years a parliamentary reporter for the Morning Herald.

At Blackheath, aged 63, Amos Hodgson, esq. late Deputy Storekeeper of the Tower.

Aged 20, Catherine-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. M. Oliver, Rector of Bobbingworth, Essex.

Oct. 7. At Lowick Cottage, Highweek, Martha-Escott-Gest, second dau. of the late Capt. Arscott, R.N. of Chudleigh, Devon.

Edward Read Mesban, esq. of Sneld's Park, Edmonton.

At Little Waltham, Essex, aged 35, Thomas Bruce Stone, esq.

Oct. 8. At Bell Hall, aged 32, Hewley John Baines, esq. late Capt. 95th Regt. eldest son of Hewley Mortimer Baines, esq. of Yorkshire.

At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, aged 37, William-Key, third son of Charles Brenchley, esq.

At Gateshead, aged 79, Joyce, widow of George Dixon, esq. solicitor, Wolsingham.

Aged 78, John Dent, esq. of Worcester, and of Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire. He was the elder son of William Dent, esq. of Worcester, and brother to the late William Dent, esq. of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for December, 1854, with some account of the restoration of Sudeley castle. Mr. John Dent served Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1849—50. He was unmarried; and is succeeded, we believe, in his estate by his nephew John C. Dent, esq. of Severn Bank, co. Worc. barrister-at-law. He has left, free of duty, legacies for various charitable institutions and purposes, amounting to 10,250*l.*: viz. 6,000*l.* for the endowment of ten almshouses, and 2,000*l.* for a day school at Winchcomb or Sudeley; 1,000*l.* to the six masters for the endowment of two additional boys in the Worcester Blue-coat School; 500*l.* in trust, for clothing and coal for the poor women of St. Nicholas' parish; 300*l.* to the Propagation of the Gospel Society; 200*l.* to the Diocesan Church Building Society; 100*l.* to the Birmingham Deaf and Dumb Institution; 50*l.* to the Worcester Dispensary; 50*l.* to the

Widows and Orphans of Clergy in the Archdeaconry of Worcester; and 50*l.* to the poor of St. John's. At the time of his decease Mr. Dent was engaged in restoring the chapel at Sudeley, and has left directions for its completion.

At Morpeth, aged 35, Robert Hood, esq. surgeon.

At the residence of Wm. Sankey, esq. Wouldham, Kent, aged 62, Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Hutchinson.

At Penleigh House, Wilts, the residence of her brother, William Beckett Turner, esq. Mary-Jane, wife of Thomas Sargeant, esq. of Porchester-terr. North, Bayswater.

Killed on the South Devon line, near St. Thomas's station, Exeter, by the up-train passing over his body, aged 28, Henry Stewart Sperling, esq. He had been staying at a friend's house in Exeter: was of taciturn habits, and sometimes depressed in spirits, but never evinced any symptoms of insanity. When within 20 yards of the approaching train he deliberately lay down on the line. The body was frightfully mangled, the head severed from it, and crushed in pieces. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

At Brighton, aged 51, Harriette, youngest surviving dau. of the late John Webb, esq. formerly of Lee-hall, Staffordsh.

Oct. 9. Aged 72, James Brooke, esq. of Furnival's-inn.

At Macclesfield, aged 86, Margaret, widow of Mr. Stephen Dickinson, formerly of Hinckley, attorney.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Richard, youngest son of Baron Marochetti.

At Putney, Ann, third dau. of the late Wentworth Malin, esq.

At Puncknoll, aged 14 months, Charles-Pleydell, son of Morton Grove Mansel, esq.

At Wateringbury, Kent, Elizabeth, widow of John Miller, esq. of Yalding, and eldest dau. of the late Alderman Lucas.

Oct. 10. At Myddelton-sq. aged 68, Mary, relict of Thomas Bayden, esq. of Brookland.

At Southampton, aged 22, Blanche-Frances-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Joseph Chamberlayne Chamberlayne, esq. of Maugersbury Manor-house, Gloucestersh.

At Leyrath, Kilkenny, aged 26, Annette Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Sir Josiah Wheeler-Cuffe, Bart.

At Fleetwood, aged 23, Henrietta, only dau. of the late John Henry Faucett, esq. of Holt Hall, Derbysh.

At Bridgwater, aged 33, E. B. Gooding, esq. solicitor.

Aged 30, Geraldine, wife of John Robert Greenhill, esq. of Wagney-house, Chadwell, Essex.

Aged 31, Mary, third dau. of J. J. J. Sudlow, esq. of Weybridge, and Bedford-row.

Oct. 11. At the house of H. B. Adams, esq. Forest-hill, Bideford, Devon, aged 82, Mrs. Ann Maria Mary Bickham.

Charles Fores, esq. of Stokenchurch, Exon.

At Hitchin, Louise-Ann, fifth dau. of the late Robert Hinde, esq. of Preston Castle, Herts.

At Bideford, aged 91, Miss Dorothy King.

At Lewisham, Kent, aged 96, Miss Margaret Merchant.

At Spondon, Derbysh. aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Nixon, esq. late of Nuttall Temple, Notts.

At Cambridge, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. R. Okes, D.D. Provost of King's.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered									Births Registered.
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Sept. 29 .	598	194	186	156	26	—	1160	624	536	1707
Oct. 6 .	487	132	159	128	36	6	948	482	466	1445
,, 13 .	449	131	124	124	22	13	863	436	427	1564
,, 20 .	463	154	150	129	25	6	927	480	447	1725

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Oct. 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
76 11	36 11	28 5	48 9	49 2	45 10

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 29.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 29.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 29. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 4*d.*	to 5*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 4*d.*	to 5*s.* 0*d.*
Veal	3*s.* 8*d.*	to 5*s.* 0*d.*
Pork	3*s.* 10*d.*	to 5*s.* 0*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 29.

Beasts	4,801	Calves	127
Sheep and Lambs	22,550	Pigs	420

COAL MARKET, Oct. 26.

Walls Ends, &c. 18*s.* 0*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 16*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 65*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 64*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Sept. 26, to Oct. 25, 1855, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	49	60	45	30, 19	cloudy, fair	11	55	57	57	29, 68	fair
27	41	61	47	, 89	fr. cly. rn. ltng	12	55	63	52	, 63	constant rain
28	50	62	61	, 65	rain, fair	13	50	57	50	, 67	fair, cloudy
29	60	65	60	, 63	do. do.	14	48	53	47	, 49	foggy, cloudy
30	55	65	63	, 55	do. do.	15	42	55	46	, 44	foggy, cldy. rn
O 1	55	67	63	, 50	do. do.	16	55	57	49	, 71	cldy. fr. hvy. rn
2	53	64	54	, 51	cloudy, rain	17	52	68	51	, 69	hvy. rain, cldy.
3	55	67	55	29, 30	heavy rain	18	53	57	50	, 91	cloudy, fair
4	53	66	55	, 31	rain, hail	19	53	57	50	30, 5	do. do.
5	55	60	54	, 33	heavy rain	20	52	61	53	, 16	fair
6	53	62	53	, 34	fair	21	55	61	58	, 66	cloudy, rain
7	53	64	55	, 32	do. cloudy	22	55	62	57	, 10	do. fair
8	53	63	55	, 50	cloudy, rain	23	56	62	54	29, 91	do. do.
9	49	60	50	, 50	fair, rain	24	53	57	43	30, 0	do. do.
10	45	52	47	, 68	do. do.	25	50	54	54	29, 78	do. rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. and Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	
28	—	—	88¼	—	—	—	—	—	par.	4 dis.
29	—	—	88⅜	—	—	—	—	6 pm.		
1	—	—	88¼	—	—	—	229	2 pm.	par.	1 pm.
2	—	—	88¼	—	—	—	—	2 pm.	3 dis.	1 pm.
3	—	—	88¼	—	—	—	—	par. 4 pm.	3 dis.	1 pm.
4	—	—	87¼	—	—	—	—	par. 2 dis.	4	1 dis.
5	—	—	87¾	—	—	—	226	—	2	5 dis.
6	—	—	87⅜	—	—	—	—	—	5	1 dis.
8	—	—	87⅜	—	—	—	—	3 pm. 3 dis	5	1 pm.
9	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	2 pm. 2 dis	5	2 dis.
10	—	—	86¾	—	—	—	—	3 dis. 2 pm	6	0 dis.
11	207	85¾	86⅝	86⅝	3 7/16	—	228	—	7	3 dis.
12	209	86⅞	87¾	87¾	—	—	—	5 dis. par.	8	3 dis.
13	209	87⅝	88⅜	88⅜	—	—	—	3 dis. 2 pm	7	2 dis.
15	209	87⅝	87⅞	88⅜	3 7/16	—	—	—	5	2 dis.
16	209	86¾	87¾	87⅝	—	—	—	2 pm.	7	3 dis.
17	209	87¼	88⅛	88	3⅜	—	225	1 pm.	7	3 dis.
18	209	86⅝	87¾	87¾	3⅜	—	228	2 3 pm.	7	3 dis.
19	209	86¼	86¼	87½	3 7/16	—	—	1 pm.	10	5 dis.
20	—	86¾	87½	87½	3 7/16	—	—	par. 5 dis.	10	3 dis.
22	209	86⅞	87½	87½	3¼	—	229	1 pm.	1	4 dis.
23	209	86⅝	87⅜	87⅜	3 7/16	—	—	1 pm. 3 dis	3 dis.	2 pm.
24	208	87⅛	88	88	3 7/16	—	—	2 pm. 2 dis	—	—
25	207	87½	88¼	88¼	3 7/16	—	—	3 pm.	3 pm.	2 dis.
26	208	87¼	87⅞	88⅛	3 7/16	—	227	—	3 pm.	2 dis.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER, 1855.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Urban,—Will you have the goodness to mention that the outrage on the old Roman Pharos in Dover Castle (which I described in your last number, p. 504) is now discontinued, and that a new stone wall has been built to prevent future aggressions. May I also ask of you the correction of an error in the article referred to. The words "the ancient church," line 18-19 from bottom (not in my manuscript), convey an idea contrary to fact, and, I think, also at variance with the antecedents. Yours, &c. J. M.—We appear, in making the insertion pointed out, to have misunderstood our Correspondent's meaning. As we now apprehend him, the nuisance was confined to the Pharos, and did not extend to the contiguous church. At any event, we are glad that it has been removed, though we fear that the report he makes of ulterior proceedings is scarcely satisfactory. The original injury, committed under the Duke of Wellington's wardenship, was the insertion of modern masonry *into* the Roman work: and we should be glad to be assured that the wall lately erected is merely protective, and has neither the effect of injuring nor that of concealing the original structure.

A Correspondent says,—The English inscription on the monument of Bishop Butler in Bristol Cathedral, referred to in December, 1852, p. 554, is stated in Mr. Bartlett's Life of that Prelate to have been written by Southey, who was requested to do so as a native of Bristol (p. 229). Mr. B. says, at p. 233, that the lines beginning, "Some write their wrongs in marble," were suggested by Butler's readiness to forgive injuries, "and published after his decease." But in Miss Reynolds's Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, in the *Johnsoniana*, 1843, p. 205, they are quoted as having been written on Bishop (Archbishop) Boulter, and Mr. Croker's note ascribes the authorship to Dr. Madden. The name of Madden is omitted in Ryan's "Worthies of Ireland," where it ought to have had a place.

J. T. M. asks, who is the author of "Essays on the Principles of Charitable Institutions," published by Longman and Co. in 1836, and dedicated to Edward Lawford, esq.

The following paragraph is from a newspaper of Jan. 1830:—"It is a curious circumstance, that the Marquess Wellesley has in his possession, and often wears, the very identical George in his collar of the Order of the Garter, that was worn by king Charles the First on the scaffold, and given by his Majesty to Bishop Juxon, immediately previous to his execution. It is a beautiful sardonyx, and is encircled by a row of the largest diamonds, taken in the tent of Tippoo Saib, and presented with others to his Lordship, by the East India Company." It would be interesting to know where this relic is now preserved. Though the insignia of a deceased Knight of the Garter are after his death surrendered to the Sovereign by his nearest representative, yet it may be presumed that many badges of the Order, interesting as relics of ancient art, are preserved by our old nobility. I believe there are several at Goodwood. J. G. N.

Library Catalogue of the British Museum. The following has been sent us as a choice example of some of the contents of the famous *hundred-and-fifty-three volumes* of MS. Catalogue of the Books recently added to the Library of the British Museum,—already so famous for the space it devotes to the De's and the Von's.

"Lucas, T. M.

(13007 c.) Genesis (Exodus) . . . in T. M. L.'s embossed stenographic characters, *etc.* *See* Academies, *etc.* Europe. Great Britain and Ireland. London. *London Society for teaching the Blind to read.* Bible. Old Testament. *Genesis.* The Holy Bible, *etc.* 1843. 4°."

This is repeated for Exodus, Leviticus, &c. &c. &c. to the extent of thirty-eight entries, occupying eleven folio pages with this voluminous series of cross-references to what is in fact a single work, though in many volumes.

Aug. p. 193. The *Marquess of Thomond* has bequeathed the sum of 100*l.* to the Bath General Hospital, 100*l.* to the Bath United Hospitals, 100*l.* to the Bath Penitentiary; 50*l.* to the Eastern and Walcot Dispensary, and 50*l.* to the Bath Eye Infirmary. His personalty was sworn under 50,000*l.*

P. 169. Jortin, writing to Bishop Warburton, in allusion to Valesius' edition of the Ecclesiastical Historians, says, "I wish we had *Philostorgius* entire: his heterodoxy would make him the more valuable as an historian. It is good to have writers of different sects, *audi et alteram partem.*" (Warburton's Remains, 1841, p. 216.)

P. 514. Dr. Heberden's translation of Cicero's Epistles to Atticus was published in 1825 (8vo. 2 vols.) with a dedication to Bishop Barrington. It is mentioned in the fourth edition of Brunet (1842) vol. i. p. 697.

Errata.—Page 285, line 9 first column, *for* "Blunt" *read* W. J. Clement, esq.—Page 290, line 2 in note, *for* "Walton" *read* Watton.

P. 427, *for* Brampton Park, co. Northampton *read* co. Huntingdon; line 11 from foot, *for* 1830 *read* 1850.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

LITERARY LABOURS OF THE BENEDICTINES.

ST. BENEDICT, the founder of this illustrious monastic order, and indeed one of the fathers of monasticism in western Europe, was born at Nursia in the duchy of Spoleto, A.D. 480. At an early age he was sent to Rome for the benefit of study, but quitted the Imperial city at the early age of seventeen, and retired into the solitude of Subiaco, about forty miles from Rome, where he is said to have lived three years in a dark cavern. Only one person, Romanus, as he is rather dubiously called, and subsequently canonized, knew of his retreat, and used to convey provisions to the young ascetic in his subterranean abode, by means of a lowered rope. Some inmates of a neighbouring monastery hearing of Benedict's conduct, and prepossessed with an idea of his extreme sanctity, invited him to become their abbot: he accepted the office for a time, but, finding the mode of life adopted at the monastery unsuited to his own ideas, he again retired into a state of solitude. Many persons now began to follow him as their spiritual leader; and, such was their munificence, that he is said to have found the means of erecting several monasteries in that district. In A.D. 529 he went towards the more southerly portions of Italy, and ultimately settled at Monte Cassino, where, on the hill-top, was a famous temple of Apollo still flourishing. It is said that he instructed the people of the surrounding districts in the doctrines of Christianity, converted them, destroyed the image of Apollo in the temple, and built two chapels on the hill itself. Subsequently to this he founded there the celebrated convent of Monte Cassino, established in it a large community of religious persons, and at length drew up the orders of his rule, called the Rule of the Benedictine Order, which have since formed the foundation of nearly all the monastic rules in this part of the world. He died there in A.D. 543 or 544, and it is said that his body was afterwards carried into France to the large convent of Fleuri; but this is disputed by some of the annalists of the Benedictine order.

It is well known that from this original order of monks, with various alterations of the rules, arose the orders of Camaldoli, of Vallombrosa, of the Carthusians under St. Bruno, of the Cistercians under Robert de Molesme, and several others. Some of the enthusiastic chroniclers of the Benedictine order have asserted, but with the spirit of exaggeration rather than of truth, that among the members of this religious fraternity may be enumerated the following dignitaries, lay and clerical: 40 popes; 200 cardinals; 50 patriarchs; 1,600 archbishops; 4,600 bishops; 4 emperors; 12 empresses; 46 kings; 41 queens; and 3,600 canonized saints.

However, the learned Cardinal Baronius has shewn that this list is far from being correct; and he has blamed the indiscreet zeal which caused it to be compiled; but, with the largest deductions being made from its numbers, it is still certain that the world is indebted to the Benedictine order for a whole host of virtuous and learned men, such, indeed, as cannot be surpassed by the annals of any other monastic order.

A reform of the Benedictine monks took place in the sixteenth century at the convent of St. Vanne in Lorraine, and the improvements effected in the

discipline and arrangements of that institution were so considerable that the example was followed in other houses, and ultimately received the papal sanction. Pope Gregory XV. approved of the change, and Urban VIII. allowed the new congregation to assume the name of the Congregation of St. Maur. This saint had been one of the earliest companions of the founder of the order; but it has been disputed, even by the Benedictines themselves, whether he was merely a monk of Monte Cassino, the birth-place of the order, or whether he was not abbat of the French monastery of Glanfeuil on the Loire: be this as it may, his name became associated with this peculiar branch of the Benedictines, and they require to be distinguished by this appellation in order to separate them from other congregations under the same general rule. This new congregation of St. Maur was divided into six provinces, each containing about twenty monasteries, the whole being under the control of a superior called the General. The most distinguished of these monasteries were those of St. Remi, at Rheims; Fleuri, or St. Benoit, on the Loire; Fescamp; the Trinity, at Vendôme; Marmoustier, near Tours; St. Denys, near Paris; and the famous Abbey of St. Germain des Prés, in Paris itself. Altogether in 1709 there were 188 monasteries belonging to this congregation. The general chapter of the order was held every three years at Marmoustier. Besides the usual observance of religious exercises by those who belonged to these houses, the members took upon themselves in a special manner the honourable profession of literary and scientific pursuits; and certainly few bodies of men ever acted, collectively, more fully up to the spirit of their vows than these learned brethren. The various convents throughout France, wherever the Benedictines were established, were distinguished for their size and their territorial revenues: and those of the Congregation of St. Maur added, in nearly every instance, the qualification of good learning as well as piety subsisting among their members. Though not the most central by position, nor the most important of these houses by its wealth, yet the abbey of St. Germain des Prés, by the circumstance of its being within the metropolis, in the centre of the literary world of France, became the most important house of the order, so far as the modern fame of the members is concerned. It was within the walls of this abbey that the recluse students whose names have shed so much honour on French literature lived, studied, and died, and hence the very title of a Benedictine father carries a reader at once back to the walls of this venerable convent and the shelves of its famous library.

The abbey of St. Germain des Prés was situated on the southern side of the Seine, and had been founded by Childebert in A.D. 550, on the recommendation of St. Germanus, then bishop of Paris. This king gave it the fief of Issy, one of the richest domains in the vicinity of Paris; and succeeding monarchs enriched the institution with lands and privileges until it acquired a position of great importance. The superior of the abbey had absolute jurisdiction within a large surrounding district, and even had a prison within the precincts of the abbey, where persons amenable to his justice were confined. It was this prison (which still exists, and which is one of the most curious of the historical monuments of Paris) that witnessed the horrible massacres of the Revolution; and its name will ever be associated with one of the most frightful episodes of that abominable period. Westward of the abbey lay the extensive meadows along the river-side, from which the abbey derived its name: these meadows, from being in after-times the resort of the students of the university, were called Le Pré aux Clercs, just as the abbey was itself styled St. Germain des Prés. In after-times the whole became covered with sumptuous buildings, and is now known as the Faubourg St. Germain. The only other portions of this once large establishment which are still standing, are the abbatial house and the abbey church. The former is a large building of the time of Louis XIV.—of imposing size and aspect; and is one of the most characteristic features of that quarter of Paris. The church is a fine specimen of the architectural styles of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; and, though two of its three towers have been partially destroyed, yet the other portions of

the building are well preserved, and, indeed, a special reparation of the whole has been undertaken by the enlightened zeal of the French government.

The literary visitor of Paris, the antiquary, the historian, are almost sure to ask for St. Germain des Prés, amongst the earliest objects of their curiosity; but they will seek there in vain for what would have formed a centre of powerful attraction, the famous library, for which this monastery was known all over Europe. During the Revolution the abbatial buildings were, with the exception mentioned above, totally destroyed. Among them was the library, but its contents were, we believe, all transferred to the great national collection, now known as the Bibliothèque Impériale,—one of the finest libraries in the world. There are, therefore, no literary attractions to draw the visitor across the Seine, towards this old Benedictine abbey: if he would see the riches of the collection, he must stop in the Rue de Richelieu, and he may there have a rich bibliographical and literary treat. But he must know how to ask for the treasures he seeks, and he must know what those treasures are, otherwise his visit will be of little use.

The bibliographical riches of the Benedictines do not, however, come within the limits of the present paper; they may be found detailed in the various French works written upon similar subjects: it is merely worth while to observe, with regard to them, that they constituted one of those mines of information from which these monks extracted their literary gems. They were both the cause and the consequence of their literary labours. It was here that they found some of the most valuable MSS. and printed books upon which they laboured; and, as soon as the reputation of their house had risen in the world of letters, donations and legacies of books and MSS. came upon them from all quarters.

Three curious MSS. may, however, be briefly mentioned: one was the Psalter of St. Germanus, written on a purple skin, in letters of silver and gold: its date was as old as the sixth century. Another was a Bible of about the middle of the ninth century, in which the famous seventh verse of the fifth chapter of the First Epistle of St. John is found. And the third MS. was another Bible of the same date, in which this same verse is wanting. The first of these MSS., and, we believe, the two others, may be seen in the collection of the Bibliothèque Impériale.

The dress of the Benedictine order was entirely black, and consisted externally of a long gown reaching to the neck, with wide sleeves, (from which it is said that the gowns of several of the colleges in our English universities have been copied,) and also of a hood, worn sometimes over the head,—as during the long services of cold winter nights in the abbey church,—sometimes thrown back upon the neck. The manners and habits of the monks were exceedingly simple, without being ridiculously austere: everything encouraged in them labour and perseverance, whether in religious duties only, or in these conjoined with literary pursuits. The eyes of all the men of letters in the capital became turned towards the labours of these recluses within their gloomy walls. The king and his ministers favoured their exertions, while the Gallican clergy and the Pontifical authorities of Rome promoted them by all means in their power. We have little doubt but that very large sums of money must have been devoted from the revenues of this house, and from those of others of the same congregation, towards the compiling and the publishing of such large and expensive books as we shall presently see they produced; otherwise a few poor monks could never have found the means of getting their labours laid before the world. It was, however, an honourable circumstance in the French literary character of that day,—as, indeed, it has been ever since, and at no time more peculiarly so than the present,—that works of solid literature, of great size and cost, such as were all those of Benedictine mould, met with ready and even anxious purchasers. Their ponderous tomes were speedily caught up by the public. They were translated into foreign languages, reprinted in foreign countries; new editions became wanted, and new editions appeared. Even in our own times their labours are as fresh and as useful as ever: new light has indeed been thrown upon many of the subjects they treated of, but still what they effected stands good, and [illegible] t the present day new

editions of some of their works are now passing through the press, and a fresh issue of others is greatly wanted by the studious portion of mankind.

The laborious activity of the Benedictines was not confined of course to the members of this one monastery of St. Germain des Prés; it shone forth with considerable lustre in others of the same order; only here it seemed to be concentrated into a flame of unusual brilliancy, which, though made up of the single lights that streamed from solitary cells,—fed, it is true, with much midnight oil,—yet gave forth a steady and enduring radiance that was felt throughout France, and, we may say, throughout Europe. The peculiar provinces of literary research assumed to themselves by the Benedictines were those of ecclesiastical and civil history, in the most general sense of the term; antiquities of all kinds; chronology and geography; divinity, as a matter of course, throwing upon this subject a vast amount of truly Christian philosophy; and the belles lettres, in the stricter meaning of the phrase. Just as in the case of the Dutch critics, editors, and commentators, there are hardly any profound students of the great works of Greek and Roman literature but must have found themselves anticipated in almost every portion of the field by those industrious pioneers; so in all matters of modern history, in all that relates to the study of antiquities, whether civil or ecclesiastical, every inquirer is forced to confess his deep obligations to these learned fathers for laying the foundations upon which the means of modern study are based. There are very few students that can find out anything unknown to a Benedictine.

In inquiring, however, into the lives and labours of the Dutch Critics, ample materials may be found for contemporaneous history and anecdote. We find them mixed up with the civil history of their state, holding offices of public trust, sometimes ambassadors to foreign powers, often driven about and troubled by the crossing of their path by political storms. Their peculiar credit may be said to lie in their having been able to effect so much in the midst of a bustling and not very literary community. We find, too, that their literary genius seemed to run in a family, and that the Gronofs and the Vosses seemed to inherit the abilities that made their sires illustrious. It was necessarily a far different case with the Benedictines, who, shut out from the world by the rules of their order—cut off from all the troubles and the compensating endearments of family life—seemed doomed to pass their lives over their books, and were certainly placed in most favourable situations for profiting by the contents of their extensive libraries. It should be remembered, however, that this very state of absolute (it might almost be called of forced) repose is one of the most dangerous temptations of monastic life. For one man that has the courage and the perseverance to exert himself within the pale of a cloister, it may be feared that there is a crowd who would let life glide by in absolute indolence. The excess of quiet acts as a fatal soporific to the mind, deadens the senses, and weakens the faculties of the soul. Man requires rousing to exertion; he wants to have the electric current of thought sent through his brain by the great battery of society; like steel, he may have the hidden spark within, but he has need of the blow from the flint to strike it out, and thus to originate the flame. Let not the student sigh too much for the fancied sweets of total seclusion. Monasteries have too often proved to be "Castles of Indolence;" and the warning of our own immortal Bard may well be quoted as an argument against some of their concomitant faults:—

O mortal man, who livest here by toil,
Do not complain of this thy hard estate;
That like an emmet thou must ever moil,
Is a sad sentence of an ancient date;
And, certes, there is for it reason great;
For tho' sometimes it makes thee weep and wail,
And curse thy star, and early drudge and late,
Withouten that would come an heavier bale,
Loose life, unruly passions, and diseases pale.

Though, however, the rules of the Congregation of St. Maur provided most successfully, as has been proved, against the evils of indolence, they could not hinder the task of the biographer from becoming rather monotonous and uninteresting, when applied to members of that order. For since the monks had no family connections, no domestic events, to mix up with the details of their literary lives, since they generally entered their order at

an early age, and of course remained immured in their cloistered solitude till their death, the usual materials of a biographical account are absolutely wanting in all their cases. When we come to inquire who these learned Benedictines were, we find hardly any means of satisfying our curiosity. All that is preserved of them are their names, the places and dates of their birth, the times of their renouncing the world, and the periods of their deaths. They stand before us like the solemn statues in the portal of some ancient cathedral,—a goodly but an uniform band of saints and priests,—motionless, voiceless. An inscribed stone informs us of their identity, but that is all: there they are, the monuments and records of the past. But ever and anon some shade of the dead passes, as it were, before our eyes—it points to the good works, the great deeds, done in that body which it once tenanted: we turn to the pages that contain their labours,—and we come at once within the influence of that intellectual voice which speaks not to the ear, but which thrills through the soul; and we live in the ennobling company of the learned and the good.

There are, therefore, no biographical anecdotes, properly so called, to be given about the Benedictines. All that we know of them concerns their written works, and those only: it is only to the details of their literary labours that attention can be solicited. And even here the materials that are available for the modern inquirer are not very accessible; for the interest of their works lies not so much in the way in which those works were compiled, as in the contents of the works themselves. But, then, who can pretend to have even skimmed over all the books they wrote? who has had the time to have dived deeply into more than a few of them?

The list of the more notable members of the congregation of St. Maur only, not including the other classes of Benedictine monks, who flourished during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and nearly all of whom were authors, many of them exceedingly voluminous, contains no less than 400 names: a number that might seem fabulous were there not the records of the order, and still more their works, to speak for the fact. And probably we shall not be over the truth in estimating the products of their pens at 1,000 volumes, for some of them published upwards of 20 folio volumes each; an amount of literary labour which we really have not the means of appreciating in these "degenerate times."

Taking, then, the names of these learned monks and their works in alphabetical order, not the whole 400, but only a few of the more notable, we come upon the following (and wherever the word *Dom.* is used, for that was the title they went by, it should be remembered that it is the abreviation of the old Latin term of respect, *Dominus;* and by it they are universally known):—

Dom. Luc d'Acheri was born at St. Quentin, in Picardy, A.D. 1609; and his erudition, as well as his personal character, have entitled him to a high place among the illustrious members of this order. One of his principal literary merits was the discovering and the publishing to the world numerous valuable works in MSS. which might otherwise have been slow in appearing before the literary public. Then, in 1645, he printed the Epistle attributed to St. Barnabas, and in 1648 the works of Lanfranc archbishop of Canterbury, the Chronicle of the Abbey of Bec, the works of Gilbert, or Guibert, abbat of Nogent, and numerous other curious documentary works. The large number of valuable charters and other rare documents, which he printed along with these works, have been of great use to the historical student. Finding, however, that in the course of his reading he met with a considerable number of rare documents, each possessed of their own literary or historical interest, yet not sufficiently important perhaps to publish by themselves, he resolved to compile a large collection of them, which he accordingly did, and gave them to the world under the title of Spicilegium, in thirteen large 4to volumes. This extensive work contains more rarities than perhaps any other of the same compass; and the obligations of subsequent scholars have been so great to the indefatigable industry of this learned monk, that almost every one, who has treated of the antiquities of

mediæval and modern European history has been obliged to acknowledge the debt due to him. Dom. Luc d'Acheri was a most sedulous student, passing his life in the most profound retirement, seeing few persons, being remarkably shy of communication, avoiding all visits, and of unusual modesty and reserve in his conversation. He died at St. Germain des Prés, A.D. 1685 (April 16), ætat. seventy-six.

Dom. Beaubois was the author of a learned history of Britany, in one vol. folio, and also of a collection of documents to serve for the illustration of this book, in three other folio volumes: they are all of great authority.

Dom. Bouquet is a name better known to the continental historian than that of almost any other compiler and editor, and indeed almost every one, who has studied the earlier portions of English history professionally, must be familiar with the sound. This Benedictine was commissioned by his order to draw up one of those immense works, which from time to time have been the peculiar boast of the French literary world, and to which I am ashamed to say we have nothing to compare in our own country. It was considered highly desirable that all the ancient and mediæval writers upon the history of France, of what kind soever, should be collected into one immense *corpus historicum*, and published, it may be truly said, for the good of the nation. Dom. Bouquet was entrusted with the commencement of this arduous undertaking, and he lived to compile and published the first nine folio volumes of the collection. Other Benedictines continued it after his death: even in the times of Napoleon more than one volume was added: they now amount to twenty-two very thick and large folio volumes, and I believe that the collection is still going on. We know, however, that the collection of *Memoirs* alone concerning French history, published nearly all by order of government, and principally under the auspices of M. Guizot, amount to 300 8vo. volumes. In England, where we pride ourselves so much upon our public spirit and national superiority, we have no parallel to this.

Dom. Briat, a Benedictine, born in 1745, and who died in Paris so recently as 1828, was one of the compilers of the twelfth to the eighteenth volumes of this collection of Dom. Bouquet, or, as it is professionally known, the Rerum Gallicarum Scriptores. He also took part in the thirteenth to the sixteenth volumes of the Literary History of France; a great standard work.

Dom. Brice was one of the authors of the Gallia Christiana, a large and most important work, being almost the equivalent of Dugdale's Monasticon in England, inasmuch as it comprehends accounts of all the religious foundations of France, with complete lists of the abbots, bishops, and other ecclesiastical functionaries from the earliest periods.

Dom. Banduri was the author of the Imperium Orientale, in two vols. folio, so often appealed to by Gibbon and Sismondi; also of the Medals of the Roman Emperors, from Trajan to Constantine Palæologus, in two vols. folio.

Dom. Augustin Calmet, though of the Benedictine order, was not a member of that reformed portion of it called the Congregation of St. Maur. He belonged to another division, the Congregation of St. Vanne and St. Hydulphe, and was born A.D. 1672. Having early distinguished himself by his profound knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, as well as of Hebrew, he, in 1707, by the advice of Mabillon, commenced the publication of his Commentaries on the Old and New Testament. This valuable work was written in the French language; it first appeared in twenty-five quarto volumes, but afterwards in eight folios, and was subsequently translated into Latin and republished at Venice. This work he followed up by a History of the Old and New Testament and of the Jews, in two quarto volumes; and this again by the work for which he is best known to English theological scholars, his Dictionary of the Bible which, with the Supplement, fills four folio volumes. This admirable book, which displays an immense extent of learning and research, has gone through many editions and translations. It was translated into Latin and reprinted at Lucca, Venice, and Augsburg; it has also been translated into Flemish and Dutch, and of late years has appeared in English at London, with various

additions, and has even been issued in a cheap popular form. A Life of our Saviour also issued from the pen of this active writer; and, besides numerous works on various antiquarian subjects, he published the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Lorraine, in three folio volumes, adorned with a multitude of plates. This, like the other books above-mentioned, is appealed to as the standard of research in its peculiar department. Dom. Calmet became abbat of two houses of his order, and was offered the dignity of an episcopal mitre by Pope Benedict XIII. but this honour he did not accept. Few names of theological writers are better known by the world in general than that of this candid and industrious commentator.

Dom. Carpentier, who was born A.D. 1697, and died A.D. 1767, is known to the learned world first of all for his Alphabetum Tironianum, in folio, but next and principally for his Supplement to the great Glossary of Ducange; which latter work, taken conjointly with this addition to it, may be safely pronounced as one of the most valuable literary productions extant. Ducange himself was not a Benedictine; he was a layman, and one of the most profoundly-read men in mediæval antiquities that ever existed. He conceived the useful idea of publishing a complete Glossary of all the terms of law, ecclesiastical and civil, as well as of all the words used in the charters and writings of the middle ages, in the debased or altered Latin of those epochs. The way in which he accomplished his task was most satisfactory: the work appeared in six folio volumes; but still there was much to be added, and this Dom. Carpentier undertook to perform. He added four folio volumes, but even this was not enough, and at the present day the great Parisian publisher Didot is bringing out a new edition of this invaluable work, thereby rendering a great service to all historians and antiquaries. Without the Glossary of Ducange nothing can be done satisfactorily in the study of history previous to the sixteenth century: we can hardly decipher a single parchment without having recourse to these pages. The original work is of high price, but the new one will be of nearly the same amount; and those who want information of this kind must be prepared to pay for it. It will be in seven quarto volumes, at no less a cost than two guineas each. Benedictine learning is by no means at a discount.

The name of Felibien is honourably known, not only among the Benedictine authors, but also in the general world of letters. The father of the monk was André Felibien, a gentleman of independent property who held the honourable post of historiographer to Louis XIV., and was the *protégé* both of Fouquet and Colbert. He is best known for his work on the celebrated Painters of modern times, and for another on the Principles of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, both of them excellent books, and both translated into English (the latter by the Duke of Perth). He was one of the first eight academicians appointed by Colbert. His brother James was a clergyman of great learning and exemplary character, who has left behind him some works that prove his literary merits. There were three sons of André:—one of them, Nicholas, entered into the secular service of the church, and became dean of the chapter of Bourges. The second, John Francis, succeeded his father as historiographer to the king, and has left behind him a standard work containing the lives and operations of the most celebrated architects, as well as historical descriptions of Versailles and the church of the Invalides at Paris. The third son, Michel, entered into the order of Benedictines when he was no more than seventeen years of age, and from thenceforward dedicated his life to the pursuits of study. Among other books of reputation which he has left us are the History of the Abbey of St. Denis, which may be taken as a model for other works of the same nature, and is equal to that of Dom. Bouillart on the abbey of St. Germain des Près, to which they both belonged. He was engaged by the civic authorities of Paris to write a complete history of that city, but he only lived to work at it for three years, and then left his labours unfinished, to be completed by Dom. Lobineau, the learned historian of Britany. This latter work, in five folio volumes, is still the great book of authority upon Parisian history, and

forms a noble monument of the enlightened liberality of the corporation of that metropolis,—an example that might be worthily followed elsewhere.

Dom. Michel Germain was born at Peronne, in Picardy, A.D. 1645. We know little of his life, except, that he was an active member of the Benedictine order: but we have most extensive proofs of his learning, from the share taken by him in aiding the famous Dom. Mabillon, not only in the great work on diplomatic matters, but also in the Acts of the Benedictines. He wrote a history of the royal abbey of Notre Dame at Soissons, and had even commenced the gigantic work of a complete historical account of all the congregations of the rule of St. Maur. He died in the midst of his labours, A.D. 1694, before he had completed his fiftieth year. He had been the companion of Dom. Mabillon in his journeys into Germany and Italy in search of manuscripts and various antiquities.

Dom. Gui-Alexis Lobineau was born at Rennes, in Britany, A.D. 1666. He entered the Benedictine order in his eighteenth year, and became one of the best historians of his time. His principal work is the History of Britany, in two folio volumes. It had been begun by Dom. Gallois, but was left for Lobineau to complete and finish. His intimate acquaintance with Celtic and Armorican antiquities rendered him eminently qualified for the task; and he in consequence produced a work that has ever since maintained its reputation untarnished. Another work was the Lives of the Saints of Britany: and a third, and a more considerable one, was the completion of the History of Paris, mentioned above as having been begun by Dom. Felibien. This great work has only the two first volumes devoted to a continuous narrative of the events that have occurred in that most historical city; the three last volumes consist of charters, documents, proofs, and illustrations of the narrative. Taken conjointly with the labours of M. Sauval on the same subject, in three folio volumes, we may be said to know as much about the antiquities of Paris as we want. Few cities, indeed, have met with so many able historians; and few have offered better ground for the labours of the antiquary to be exercised upon.

Dom. Legallois was a fellow-labourer with Lobineau in the History of Britany, and was also author of several ecclesiastical works.

Dom. Lepelletier was the author of an excellent Dictionary of the old Breton or Armorican language, in one vol. folio. Like others of his brethren he belonged to the Breton monasteries, and was one of the most learned scholars in Celtic matters that Britany has produced. The Armorican portion of the Celts have been truly fortunate in having such learned men as Lobineau, Lepelletier, and Pezron, to illustrate their history and their language.

Dom. Jean Mabillon is one of the peculiar lights of the Benedictine order; and his name holds a place of high honour, not only among his learned brethren, but also among the very first of the most eminent antiquaries of France. He was born in the diocese of Rheims, A.D. 1632, and took the monastic vows in the famous Abbey of St. Remi, at Rheims, in his twenty-third year. His whole life was consumed in the most untiring pursuit of history, antiquities, theology, and other subjects; and the works that proceeded from his pen would suffice to create the literary reputation of several less diligent authors. The first book, in which he gave evidence of his future powers, was in a new edition of the works of St. Bernard, the sainted monk of Cluny; and the learning shown in it was such that he was shortly after commanded by the superiors of the Benedictines to undertake the history of the *Acta Sanctorum*, or the deeds of the saints of that order. The first volume of this great undertaking appeared in 1668, and he followed it up by no less than eight others, all in folio; yet those sufficed to bring down that historical account only to the eleventh century. This work is known, not only for the great mass of historical documents, charters, &c. which it recites and compiles, but also for the learned prefaces inserted into it by its author; in which he has shown himself to be not only a complete, but also a thoroughly philosophical master of the history of the Christian church—at all events for those early periods: while

many of his ecclesiastical writings of a later date, and referring to more modern eras, would lead us to make the same inference for the whole of the Christian annals. These prefaces have been printed in a separate form. Mabillon in 1675 published the first volume of his Analecta, which was followed by five others, being a collection of documents and short works upon various subjects, and including the account of a literary and antiquarian journey made into Germany in company with Dom. Germain. In 1681 appeared the great work upon which his fame chiefly depends with modern scholars, being that which has served as one of the text books for historians and antiquaries down to the present time—the Treatise De Re Diplomaticâ, in one folio volume. In this learned book Mabillon not only gives, in a series of erudite dissertations, a complete account of the principal ancient charters and documents of importance subsisting in Europe, but also lays down a complete code of palæography, and furnishes also a most ample statement of the different variations which the manner of compiling and of engrossing charters has undergone in various ages. A large portion of the book is taken up by facsimile copies of various royal charters, and the whole may be described as a *sine quâ non* to the professed antiquary. It is a matter of surprise that the first portion of this work should never have been translated into English, illustrated with a selection of documents, and published in a commodious form for the use of the historical student. Mabillon during the course of his travels in Italy came to Rome, and was received there with great distinction by the pontifical court: he had the opportunity of examining all the most celebrated libraries of Italy conjointly with Dom. Germain, and on his return home he gave the results of his travels to the learned public under the title of Museum Italicum. Many works on points of controversial divinity proceeded from the pen of this universal author, and drew him at times into much unpleasant discussion. At one time indeed it was rumoured that he had altered his views of orthodoxy, and he published a letter in consequence addressed to the Roman Catholics of England, where the rumour had originated, to deny its correctness. It appears, however, that some observations which he had made upon the bodies of early Christians buried in the catacombs of Rome, and which, it is said, the court of Rome has sometimes extracted, and affixed gratuitous names to them, as the remains of undoubted saints and martyrs, caused offence at the Vatican; and we know that the learned author found it necessary to make some explanations upon the subject. Another of his works was the Liturgy of the Gallican Church, with copious annotations; and another, not published, was an antiquarian journey through Burgundy: he put, however, the crowning stroke to his literary reputation by the Annals of the Benedictines, of which he lived to publish four folio volumes; a fifth was left by him nearly finished, and was edited by Ruinart soon after his decease, and the work has been since continued by other members of the order. Dom. Mabillon died at St. Germain des Prés in A.D. 1707, aged seventy-five years. The reputation which he enjoyed during his lifetime was very great; but it was not unaccompanied by the respect and friendship of the principal literary men of the day. He was a man of profound humility and amiableness of character; his piety was sincere—his industry is sufficiently attested by the works he produced. A good biographical account of this literary star was written by his friend Dom. Ruinart, himself no small ornament of the order, and several eulogies appeared from various pens when his decease became known.

Dom. Edmond Martenne was born of a respectable family in the diocese of Langres, A.D. 1654. He entered the order of St. Benedict at the age of eighteen, and throughout a long life was most laboriously occupied in literary labours. After the appearance of some works of minor importance, he published his learned Treatise on the Ancient Rites of the Monastic Orders, in two quarto volumes, which has been ever since the standard book on the antiquities of that subject, and has passed through more than one edition. This was followed by a similar work on the Ancient Rites of the Church, and by another on Ancient Church

Discipline; both of them bearing the same character of being the standard books of reference for subjects of this nature, and both reprinted. Dom. Sainte Marthe having occasion to require aid for the compilation of the Gallia Christiana, Martenne was ordered by the superiors of St. Germain des Prés to visit most of the monasteries of the Benedictine confraternity in France, accompanied by Dom. Durand, in order to search for documents in illustration of the great book just named. They performed this task with so much activity and zeal, that, besides bringing back with them to Paris more than 2,000 documents for the Gallia Christiana, they collected materials for five folio volumes, consisting of other documents and rare papers. These Martenne published under the title of Thesaurus Novus Anecdotorum; to which another volume, making the sixth, of similar documents, was also added. These two learned Benedictines published besides an account of their literary travels under that title; and the two quarto volumes that resulted have been a storehouse for French antiquaries ever since. These fellow-labourers, not content with this display of their learning, and the good service they had thereby rendered to the world of letters, afterwards published another collection of old writers and documents upon historical and religious subjects, which they justly styled Amplissima Collectio, it being in nine folio volumes. Dom. Martenne was concerned in several others of the great literary undertakings of the Benedictines, and died in the midst of numerous projected works A.D. 1739, aged eighty-five.

Dom. Bernard de Montfaucon, one of the brightest stars of an illustrious galaxy of learned men, was of noble birth, and first saw the day at the château of Soulage in Languedoc, A.D. 1655. His father's usual residence was at the château of Roquetaillade. He was not intended originally for the church, but, on the contrary, was brought up to the honourable profession of arms, entered the regiment of Perpignan, and served in its ranks with distinction during two campaigns. The death of his parents, and of a superior officer upon whom his hopes of promotion much depended, induced him to leave the army, and some other events having occurred to render him tired of society, he resolved to enter a monastery, and in 1676 he became one of the Benedictine order. He had made the ancient languages his deep study, and he soon edited various works on ecclesiastical antiquities and history; among others, a new edition of the works of St. Athanasius. In 1698 he determined to go into Italy, accompanied by a religious brother, Dom. Paul Brioys, in search of manuscripts and rare works; and on his return, after an absence of three years, published his Diarium Italicum; a work that has been translated into English, and was published at London in 1712. This curious book gives an account of the principal libraries of Italy and their contents, and is still a most useful book of reference for Italian travellers. In 1706 he published a collection of unedited Greek authors upon ecclesiastical subjects, in two folio volumes; and many other smaller works came out from his study about the same period. In 1708 appeared his Palæographia Græca, in folio, a work illustrating, by a considerable number of plates and learned dissertations, the whole history of Greek writing, with the variations of the Greek characters from the earliest times down to the present. This was almost the first work written upon the subject, and it has served as the textbook for all students of this branch of Greek literature, until the same topic has been taken up only a few years ago by some modern scholars, and new light thrown upon it. In 1719 he was named one of the members of the Académie Française, and in the same year sent forth to the world his Magnum Opus, L'Antiquité Expliquée, in ten folio volumes, with a supplement of five more, making in all fifteen enormous folio volumes. Of the importance of this great book to the antiquarian and the historical world it is hardly possible to speak too highly. Its object was to lay before the public a vast series of objects of ancient art, of architecture, of sculpture, &c. and to illustrate the whole by plates, executed in the highest style which the age admitted of. This the learned author effected most completely; and it is to this very book that the founda-

tion of all our most important branches of archæological knowledge at the present day may be ascribed. The obligations of the continental antiquary to Montfaucon are immense; and his work will stand the test of future ages, as one of the most astonishing, and certainly one of the most extensive, monuments of antiquarian research ever made by one man. This large work was reprinted almost immediately in France, and it has been translated into English and republished at London: the price is still from fifteen to twenty guineas, and it is likely to increase rather than to sink in value. Dom. Montfaucon followed up this great undertaking by another of the same nature, the Monuments of the French monarchy, in five folio volumes, with a great number of plates and illustrations: and in 1739 came out his last work, the Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum Manuscriptarum,—being a compendious account of the contents of nearly all the MS. libraries of note with which he was acquainted, in two folio volumes. This most indefatigable writer died suddenly in the abbey of St. Germain des Prés, A.D. 1741, aged 86. Independently of the works enumerated above, there is a whole host of papers and memoirs upon all kinds of subjects by his pen in various collections; and to give an idea of the variety of his objects of research, we may mention that the title of one of his papers is that of Objects to be examined into in a Journey to Constantinople and the Levant. In the world of letters there are few who have been able to bring forward such proofs of unremitting labour as Dom. Montfaucon.

Dom. Pernetty took a line of reading far different from most of his colleagues; for he has left us an excellent work on America and the Americans, a Mythological Dictionary, a Collection of Greek and Egyptian Fables, &c. He died as late as 1801.

Dom. Pommeraye was an indefatigable recorder of ecclesiastical antiquities, and produced Histories of three Abbeys at Rouen, a History of the Archbishops of the same diocese, and a History of the magnificent Cathedral of that most interesting city—all ponderous tomes, and in the antiquary's eye worth their weight in gold.

Dom. Rivet de la Grange was the principal author of the Literary History of France, of which he edited the first nine volumes. This is a most valuable and learned work, to which we have not as yet any sufficiently good parallel in England. All the authors of France, with their works, are there classed and passed in review; and this too with a display of learning and candour infinitely creditable to the authors. Many brethren of the Benedictine order contributed to this work.

Dom. Thierry Ruinart was born at Rheims, A.D. 1657, and entered the Benedictine order at twenty years of age. He placed himself under the guidance and tuition of Dom. Mabillon, and helped that learned author in several of his works. The first work of his own that he published, and for which he is best known, was the Acta Martyrum, in folio, in which he contended, in opposition to Mr. Dodwell, that the number of early Christian martyrs was very large; and his arguments on that side of the question are supported by great learning and knowledge of ancient documents. In 1699 he published a new edition of the works of Gregory of Tours; and he afterwards aided Mabillon in compiling and publishing the Acts of the Benedictine Saints, in two volumes, folio; and after Mabillon's death he wrote and published his Life, which is an interesting piece of literary and ecclesiastical biography. Dom. Ruinart was the author of numerous theological works, less known than those mentioned above. He died A.D. 1709.

Dom. Claude de Vic, who was born at Sorèze, A.D. 1687, though not such a voluminous writer as some of the great men mentioned above, was yet intimately connected with them in their labours, and is, in particular, well known to historians and antiquaries as being joint author with Dom. Vaissette of the great History of Languedoc. This work, like almost all other literary productions of the Benedictines, is a standard work; it is the great authority for all that concerns the early history of that part of France; and now that it is re-appearing in a new edition, we know all that has been preserved of the history and traditions of a country peculiarly rich in important events and remarkable

places. Dom. Vic had the agreeable task, during a lengthened residence at Rome, of having to search the libraries on behalf of his fellow-labourers at home; and he had the good fortune to be of considerable use to his friends in this manner. He was much looked up to by literary men of his day, and he died at the comparatively early age of 53, in A.D. 1734.

Dom. Sainte Marthe was the principal author of a great work already named, the Gallia Christiana, of which he was considered responsible for 11 folio volumes. All the learning of the order is shewn forth in this work, which, as may be imagined, was beyond the compass of any single person's industry. Sainte Marthe, therefore, had several assistants, but his name nevertheless takes precedence. He also published a life of Pope Gregory I. and an edition of his works.

Dom. Tassin was a main contributor to another great book on palæography and diplomatic matters, called the Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique, which was intended to serve as a Supplement and a continuation to Mabillon's *magnum opus*. It is in six 4to. volumes; and, like its predecessor, may be pronounced as indispensable to the professional historian and antiquary. While upon this subject, we may mention that if any body not aware of the importance of such subjects would see to what a highly interesting and practical use it may be turned, he should consult Mr. Westwood's elaborate work, entitled the Palæographia Sacra, lately published in London; or Mr. Henry Shaw's Specimens of Ancient Illuminated MSS., both splendid books of their kind and readily accessible. Dom. Tassin also wrote the Literary History of the Congregation of St. Maur, a most interesting book, and quite *àpropos* to our subject.

Besides the learned men whose names we have rehearsed above, there were numerous others who applied themselves to Hebrew and Arabic, and who explored the works of those languages with the same success that attended their brethren in different pursuits. The Benedictine character stands deservedly high in this as in other branches of human knowledge. Others wrote upon topics of natural history and physiology; some upon medicine; some on natural philosophy; but their numbers were less considerable, and their works were not of the same importance.

The theological writers of the order comprehended almost every member of it; but it is not intended on the present occasion to go into an enumeration of their labours: we will only remark that they distinguished themselves principally as editors and commentators; and that among other valuable services in theological literature, they gave to the world a nearly complete edition of all the Greek Fathers.

We have reserved, however, to the last the mention of one of the greatest of the Benedictine labours, as being unfortunately that very one upon which we have the least satisfactory information as to the names of its authors. The work itself is of such a nature that we may not unreasonably infer a great number of compilers to have been employed upon it; we might almost say that it is the result of the united labours of the whole order. Every reader of the immortal pages of Gibbon or Sismondi, all who know any thing about the labour of making original researches in historical matters, will recognise the work alluded to, L'Art de Vérifier les Dates. This is the great collection of chronological tables, the great summary of all history, ancient as well as modern, the great *multum in parvo*, for which, if the Order produced nothing else, the thanks of all subsequent scholars would be voted unanimously. It may be truly said that no book ever held so important a place in modern historical literature as this. It contains a most exact summary of the history of all nations; so exact, that to detect an error in it may, commonly speaking, be called an impossibility. The decisions of this book are always looked upon as final; he who possesses a copy of it has indeed a treasure. Several editions of this splendid work have appeared; the old ones are not now to be purchased in a complete state except at a great price, twenty-eight guineas for the eight folio volumes, of which it consists; even the new edition in 4to. is not much cheaper, being twenty-four guineas for ten volumes. The last

edition, in 8vo. is however more accessible, and sells at fourteen guineas for the forty-one volumes of which it is composed. We have found only three names of Benedictines as immediately and ostensibly connected with this great work, those of Dom. Clement, Dom. Clémencet, and Dom. Durand; but it is well known that there were many others.

To revert, in a few words, to the general literary labours of the order of St. Maur, we cannot avoid coming to the following conclusions:

First, that the nature and number of the works produced by those patient and studious monks, the high character they have ever held among all who are really competent to judge of their merits, reflect the highest honour on the Order itself, and on the literary spirit of the age, which must have been a concomitant cause and result of such learned exertions. There were learned authors in abundance amongst the other monastic orders of France, but there did not exist such a compact body of hard-working and successful men as in the Congregation of St. Maur; and at the present day the very name of a Benedictine may be styled a by-word, not of disgrace, but of high honour and esteem amongst all the learned men of France.

Secondly. That during the same period, notwithstanding our richly endowed Universities in England, and our other wealthy institutions, we did not produce anything like the same number of great and standard books in similar departments of literature. Not that the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were idle times in England, but that our attention was turned elsewhere. We had our Bacon, our Milton, our Newton, our Locke, and our Butler in those periods, and our national fame may safely rest under their protection; but, in the way of patient compilation and editing and examination, we did not effect so much as the Benedictines did in France. The national mind was of a different turn in our country from what it was in the other, caused by differences of politics, of religion, and of social institutions, too obvious to need further allusion.

Thirdly. That this example of so much learning and literary labour amongst men under such circumstances as the Benedictine monks, should make us suspend awhile the sweeping condemnation, which it is sometimes the fashion to pass indiscriminately on all monastic orders and institutions. Monastic life has its peculiar dangers, temptations, and evils; but surely here is evidence that it has also its good results. The peculiar style of works to which the Benedictines devoted themselves were all well suited to their condition, their profession, and their mode of life. Whether inclosed in their quiet cells, or hunting up the treasures of their extensive libraries, or pacing round their solemn cloisters and meditating upon the results of their studies, they must have been always actively and usefully employed. And what unusual feelings of literary enthusiasm must have animated these men, who knew that they were labouring altogether for others, and for posterity—not at all for themselves! No public honours nor emoluments awaited their brightest efforts; no worldly advancement was to be their lot: they had entered the cloister young, and, even should they live to be old, they were to die within its sacred pale; like lamps lighted within the walls of some mausoleum, they were to shine indeed, but only on the dead! Such rare examples of literary disinterestedness should not be without their due weight in times like our own, when the thoughts of the present engross the national attention, and traditions of past years, as well as prospects of future ones, are made to bend in humble subserviency to exigencies of the fleeting day. The Benedictines have won for themselves an honourable name, but they have left no posterity to profit by the reflected honour: they are gone: their monasteries have been demolished, or applied to other uses; the very country, that once derived so much credit from their presence, has repudiated the Order; all has disappeared except their works. But these live, and the memory of their authors cannot but be gratefully preserved by the whole body of the literary world.

H. Longueville Jones.

MARTIN BEHAIM.

BRAVE old Nuremberg has greatly declined from its former glory. Fitter type, perhaps, than any other German city of Germany's sad eclipse in these late years of cowardice, discord, and disgrace. Illustrious alike in the history of art, of religion, of commerce, and of politics, Nuremberg is now, we believe, chiefly known as a manufacturer of toys. Germany also, once so earnest, the birth-place of Luther, and the grand scene of Luther's reformation, seems no longer able to do anything but play, half as a dilettante and half as a poltroon, with what two or three hundred years ago would have kindled a universal flame of valour and enthusiasm. Our hope is, that as Germany cannot sink much lower without becoming a second Byzantine empire, an abyss of corruption, feebleness, and lies, the hour of its redemption may be near, through the immense rebound from its present ignobleness and ignavity. When that hour comes the city of Albert Dürer may perhaps recover its former splendour and influence, cease to place a large Protestant population in the grasp of a bigoted popish prince, and, instead of manufacturing toys, may think it is better to be, as in the valiant time, the mother of poets, painters, and heroes.

Some six hundred years ago a Bohemian family, called Behaim, settled in Nuremberg. Notable members has that family been fruitful in, even down to our own days: for, if attracted to Nuremberg by its antiquities and associations, you will find that there are still Behaims here. The greatest of the race was he of whom we propose to give a brief account. But two others would have commanded the world's attention and applause, even if Martin Behaim had not achieved distinction among those who sought a name in the same age and in the same path as Columbus.

Matthias Behaim gave, in 1343, a translation of the Bible into German, which is carefully preserved as something more than a curiosity, as something sacred—in the university of Leipsic.

Michael Behaim, one of the most celebrated of the German Meistersingers, was born in 1421 and died in 1490. He is said to have endeavoured, with success, to introduce the songs of the people into the courts of the princes where he passed his life. His productions, besides their poetic merit, have an additional and abiding interest, as relating to the events of his period and illustrative of its manners. His Buch von Den Wienern was published at Vienna in 1843, and enabled the Viennese to see what a poet had to say about their fathers in the fifteenth century.

Martin Behaim, the subject of our sketch, was born at Nuremberg in 1436, and thus in the same year as Columbus. He appears to have had learned and gifted masters: but when Beroaldo the elder is mentioned among them this seems improbable, as Beroaldo was a much younger man, and taught only in Italian cities or at Paris: remote parts for a young German student, destined to be a merchant, to be likely to repair to. Best known as a cosmographer, Behaim had, from his early years, applied himself with diligence to cosmography and navigation. In connection with his commercial pursuits we find him in 1457 at Venice, and in the years from 1477 to 1499 at Mechlin, Antwerp, and Vienna. How he prospered as a seller of cloth we are not informed; but his heart was, no doubt, more in those dreamings, darings, and movements, which led to the discovery of America. At Antwerp he became acquainted with some Flemings who had settled as colonists at Pico and Fayal, two of the Azores. There is reason to believe that his intercourse with them led to a journey which he undertook in 1480 to Portugal, which became thenceforth the chief theatre of his exertions. That in Portugal Columbus and Behaim met and communicated their nautical plans to each other is likely enough, though we have no evidence on the subject. The rich, sympathetic, and magnanimous character of Columbus must always have been strongly drawn toward men of kindred spirit. Behaim was not long in attracting the attention of King John the Second, who commissioned him to make an astrolabium, and to calculate de-

clination tables. The king expressed his satisfaction by creating him a knight of the Order of Christ. He speedily bestowed upon him more substantial marks of his favour. After several enterprises more or less important, king John had sent, in 1481, a fleet of twelve vessels to the west coast of Africa, to verify the explorings, to consolidate the results, and to continue the discoveries of previous expeditions. In 1484 the King despatched a second fleet to the same regions, under the command of Diego Cam. This fleet Behaim accompanied as geographer. He stopped, on his return in 1486, at the island of Fayal. The governor was a Fleming; his daughter Behaim married, and a son was born to him in 1489. Chiefly for the purpose of visiting his relations, he went to his native city in 1490, where he continued three years, devoting much of his time to a terrestrial globe which he had undertaken to make at the request of the three principal magistrates of Nuremberg. This globe is still in the possession of the Behaim family, and is not merely a curiosity of a very singular kind, but also a remarkable monument of science and genius at a period when both theoretically and practically geography was entering with gigantic steps on a miraculous career. King John, who had the warmest regard for Behaim, and who thoroughly appreciated and sincerely admired his scientific acquirements, did not leave him idle when he once more found himself in Portugal. In 1494 he sent him to his illegitimate son Prince George, then in Flanders, to whom it was his wish and intention to leave his crown, which nevertheless passed to his sister's son Dom Emmanuel. Captured at sea, Behaim was conveyed to England, where he fell ill. Having recovered at the end of three months, he again put to sea, and was again captured, and this time by a corsair, who took him to France. Having paid his ransom, he repaired to Antwerp and Bruges, whence he wrote an account of his adventures to one of his cousins, Michael Behaim. King John died in October, 1494, and from that time till 1516 Behaim lived quietly at Fayal, deterred by his increasing age from fresh adventures. Sojourning, probably for some temporary purpose, at Lisbon, he expired there in 1516. The same year was also fatal to Columbus, so that he and Behaim were in the most absolute sense contemporaries. Behaim was interred in the church of the Dominicans at Lisbon. If he had not the grand inspirations of Columbus, neither could he, like him, in bitterness and grief, order, when dying, the chains which calumny, envy, and ingratitude had forged to be placed on his coffin.

Behaim's terrestrial globe was completed in the very year in which America was discovered. We extract a detailed description of it from the same sources from which we have drawn the preceding particulars, aiming herein at no other merit than that of accurate and faithful translators.

The globe is one foot eight inches in diameter, and is placed on an iron tripod. The meridian is of iron, but the horizon of latten, and was not made till long after, probably by John Werner, as seems to be shewn by the inscription on the edge, which is as follows: "Anno Domini 1510 die 5 Novembris." The different possessions are indicated on this globe by flags, bearing the arms of the respective powers. These flags are painted, as well as the dwellings and costumes of the inhabitants of each country, which are drawn with much care. The names of the places are written with red ink and yellow ink. The globe is covered with vellum blackened by years. Everything on it is indicated according to the descriptions of Marco Polo and Mandeville, exactly in the manner that Columbus had imagined: namely, that Cepango (Japan) is the country the most advanced toward the East; this is why he took America for a part of Asia, gave it the name of West Indies, and entertained to the very end of his life the project of discovering a route to the East Indies. In the depôt of the archives of the Behaim family there is a very correct drawing of this globe on two sheets of vellum. At the bottom of the globe, near the Antarctic Pole, is painted in a circle of seven inches in diameter the eagle of Nuremberg. Below in the middle are the arms of the Nutzel family; on the right of the eagle are seen the arms of the Valkamer and Behaim families; and on the left those of the Groland and Halzschuer families. Round these

drawings are written on five lines the words—

At the demand and requisition of the wise and venerable magistrates of the noble imperial town of Nuremberg, who at present govern it, named Gabriel Nutzel, P. Valkamer, and Nicholas Groland, this globe has been invented and executed according to the discoveries and indications of the Chevalier Martin Behaim, a man thoroughly versed in the art of cosmography, and who has navigated round a third of the earth. The whole taken with much care from the books of Ptolemy, Pliny, Strabo, and Marco Polo, and the whole, both lands and seas, grouped and placed even as orders had been given by the aforesaid magistrates to George Halzschuer, who aided in the execution of this globe in 1492; the which globe has been left by the aforesaid Martin Behaim to the town of Nuremberg as a souvenir and homage on his part before he returned to his wife, who was in an island seven hundred leagues away, where he has established his abode, and where he proposes to end his days.

On the lower part of the globe, under the equinoctial line, we read:

It ought to be known that this figure of the globe represents the whole size of the earth, as well in longitude as in latitude, measured geometrically, a part according to Ptolemy and the rest according to the Chevalier Marco Polo, who from Venice travelled into the East in the year 1250, as well as according to what the respectable doctor and Chevalier John de Mandeville stated in 1322, in a book on the countries unknown to Ptolemy in the East, with all the islands which appertain thereto, whence come to us spices and precious stones. But the illustrious Dom Juan king of Portugal sent in 1485 his vessels to visit all the part of the globe toward the south which Ptolemy had not known, a discovery at which I, who made this globe, was present. Toward the west is the sea called Ocean, in which likewise navigation has been carried farther than Ptolemy indicates, and beyond the columns of Hercules even to the Azore islands, Fayal and Pico, which are inhabited by the noble and pious Chevalier Huerter de Moeskirchen, my father-in-law, who dwells there with the colonists, whom he has conducted thither from Flanders, and who possesses and governs them. Toward the dark regions of the north, we find, beyond the limits indicated by Ptolemy, Iceland, Norway, and Russia, countries which are now known to us, and to which vessels are sent every year, though the world is simple enough to believe that we cannot navigate everywhere from the manner in which the globe is constructed.

Close to the islands of Prince, of Saint Thomas, and of Saint Martin, is written:

These islands were discovered by the vessels which the King of Portugal sent toward these parts of the country of the Moors in the year 1484. They were merely deserts, and we found there no human being, but only forests and birds. The King of Portugal causes to be transported thither every year those of his subjects who have merited death, as well men as women, and gives them ground to cultivate for their support, in order that these countries may be inhabited by Portuguese. In these lands it is summer while we have winter in Europe: and all the birds as well as quadrupeds are there of a different form from ours. There grows here much amber, which in Portugal is called Algallia.

At the promontory of the Cape of Good Hope it is said:

"Here were planted the columns of the King of Portugal the 18th January of the year 1485 of our Lord. The year 1484 from the birth of Jesus Christ, the illustrious Dom Juan king of Portugal caused two vessels to be equipped called caravelles, filled with men, with provisions and arms for three years. The crews were ordered to sail, on passing the columns planted by Hercules in Africa, always toward the south, and toward the places where the sun rises: they loaded also these vessels with all kinds of merchandise to be sold or given in exchange, as well as eighteen horses, with all their beautiful harnessings, which were put into the vessels to make gift thereof to the Moorish kings, to each of them one, when we should deem it suitable. We also received specimens of all kinds of spices to show to the Moors, in order to inform them thereby what we came to seek in their country. Being thus equipped, we left the harbour of the city of Lisbon, and set sail toward the island of Madeira, where grows the sugar of Portugal: and, after having doubled the Fortunate isles and the wild islands of Canary, we found Moorish kings, to whom we made presents, and who offered us some in return. We arrived at the country called kingdom of Gambia, where grows the malaquette; it is eight hundred leagues distant from Portugal: afterwards we passed into the country of the king of Furfur, which is twelve hundred leagues therefrom, and where grows the pippin which is called pippin of Portugal. Further on is a country where we found cinnamon bark. We

were now two thousand three hundred leagues from Portugal: we entered on our homeward route: and in the nineteenth month we found ourselves once more in the presence of our king.

On the other side of the point of Africa, near to Riotucunero (now Targonero) and Porto-Bartholo-Viego is painted the Spanish flag, near which we read:

As far as this place have come the Portuguese vessels, and have raised their column: and at the end of nineteen months they once more arrived in their native land.

Doppelmayr, in his History of the Mathematicians of Nuremberg, has given a representation of this globe on a small scale, though in a sufficiently faithful manner. It is also in part reproduced at the end of The First Voyage Round the World of Pigafetta, Paris 1802.

Portugal under wiser and better government seems about to resume something of her former place among the nations of Europe; and, when recalling in her hour of renewed prosperity those who formerly helped to make her illustrious and great, she will not forget one of brave old Nuremberg's bravest—Martin Behaim.

PARALLEL PASSAGES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT AND THE ANCIENT CLASSIC AUTHORS.

Mr. Urban,—The following passages exhibit a remarkable similarity (either in the *sentiment* or in the *expression*) between the writers of the New Testament and some of the ancient Classic Authors. They afford additional evidence that, in respect to the moral law, and in many things relating to the spiritual law, God had, indeed, not left Himself without a witness among Pagan nations: and at the same time they shew how little mere moral science could accomplish, towards producing purity of conduct, without the higher sanctions of Christianity. They seem a proof also, not only that the language of Greece was understood and spoken in Eastern countries, and which, from the time of the Macedonian conquest, it is well known to have been, but also that the Greek and Roman literature, its phraseology, and modes of thought, had become intimately interwoven with the language and philosophy of Syria. Similar coincidences have been pointed out by others; the following have not, I believe, been generally noticed before.

Matthew v. 8.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

Plato says,—

Ἐὰν μὲν ἡ ψυχὴ καθαρὰ ἀπαλλάττηται—εἰς τὸ ὅμοιον αὐτῇ τὸ ἀιδὲς ἀφίξεται, τὸ θεῖον τε καὶ ἀθάνατον—κ. τ. λ.—Phædo, c. xxix.

i. e. *The pure spirit shall go at death to the Being like itself, invisible, divine, immortal.*

Id. v. 28.

Whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.

Incesta est etiam sine stupro, quæ cupit
Stuprum.—M. Seneca's Controver. Lib. vi. Contr. viii.

The above formed the sentence of condemnation passed upon a vestal who had written the following verse:—

Fœlices nuptæ! moriar nisi—nubere dulce est.

The *wish* being regarded as equivalent to the violation of her vows. With respect to the amount of guilt incurred by the desire to commit wrong, there are some curious remarks in *A. Gellius*, Lib. vii. c. iii. See also *Herodotus*, vi. c. lxxxvi. It is observable, however, whatever the opinion of the ancients

might have been on the subject, that our Saviour's words by no means imply, as they are often understood to do, that a guilty desire is equally sinful as a guilty act.

MATTHEW VI. 19.

—— treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt.

καὶ πάντα τὰ λυμαινόμεν' ἔνεστιν ἔνδοθεν·
οἷον ὁ μὲν ἰὸς τὸν σίδηρον, ἂν σαπῇς,
τὸ δ' ἱμάτιον σὴ σῆπις.—Menander, p. 218.

All corruption is from within; as rust corrodes iron, and the moth a garment.

ID. VI. 25—33.

Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment? But seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.

ἐγὼ περιέρχομαι ἢ πείθων ὑμῶν—μήτε σωμάτων ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, μήτε χρημάτων πρότερον μηδὲ οὕτω σφόδρα, ὡς τῆς ψυχῆς, ὅπως ὡς ἀρίστη ἔσται, λέγων, ὅτι οὐκ ἐκ χρημάτων ἀρετὴ γίγνεται, ἀλλ' ἐξ ἀρετῆς χρήματα καὶ τ' ἄλλα ἀγαθὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἅπαντα.—Apolog. Socr. c. xvii.

My endeavour was to persuade you not to take thought for the body, but for the soul, as of more value: telling you that virtue did not arise from wealth, but that wealth and all other worldly advantages were the rewards of virtue.

ID. VI. 31, 32.

Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or What shall we drink? &c. for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things.

καὶ εὔχετο δὲ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἁπλῶς τ' ἀγαθὰ διδόναι, ὡς τοὺς θεοὺς κάλλιστα εἰδότας ὁποῖα τ' ἀγαθὰ ἐστί· τοὺς δὲ εὐχομένους χρυσίον, ἢ ἀργύριον, ἢ τυραννίδα, ἢ ἄλλο τι τῶν τοιούτων—κ. τ. λ.—Xenoph. Mem. Lib. i. c. iii. s. 2.

He prayed simply for what was good for him, believing that the gods best knew what that good was: and he reproved those who prayed for riches, power, and other like possessions.

ID. VII. 13, 14.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction: but straight is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life.

τὴν μὲν τοι κακότητα καὶ ἑλκέσθαι ἔστιν ἑλέσθαι
ῥηϊδίως· λείη μὲν ὁδός, μάλα δ' ἐγγύθι ναίει.
τῆς δ' ἀρετῆς ἱδρῶτα θεοὶ προπάροιθεν ἔθηκαν
ἀθάνατοι· μακρὸς δὲ καὶ ὄρθιος οἶμος ἐπ' αὐτήν.
Hesiod. Ep. in Hμ. 285.

It is easy enough to attain to Vice; short is the way, and she dwells near each of us: but the gods have made the ascent to Virtue laborious, and long and steep is the path that leads to her.

ID. XII. 43.

When the unclean spirit hath gone out of a man, he walketh through dry places, seeking rest, and findeth none; then saith he, I will return into my house from whence I came out.

Exit sæpe foras magnis ex ædibus ille,
Esse domi quem pertæsum est, subitoque revertit:
Quippe foris nihilo melius qui sentiat esse.—Lucret. iii. 1073.

When a man is discontented he leaves his home, but quickly returns when he finds there is nothing better away from it.

MARK V. 2.

—— There met him out of the tombs a man with an unclean spirit.

ἡ ψυχὴ ἀκηθεστὰ περὶ τὰ
μνήματα, τι καὶ τοὺς τάφους κυλινδουμένη.—Phædo, c. xxx.

The unclean spirit wanders among the tombs and monuments of the dead.

MARK VI. 20.

Blessed be ye poor, for yours is the kingdom of God.

ἀεὶ νομίζουσι οἱ πένητες τῶν θεῶν.—Menander, p. 112.

It has always been the belief that the poor are of God.

LUKE XII. 15.

A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth.

οὐδὲν ὁ πλοῦτος βοηθεῖ εἰς τὸ ζῆν καλῶς.—Cebes's Tab. p. 54.

Riches contribute nothing to a noble life.

ID. XVI. 22.

And it came to pass that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom.

λέγεται δέ, ὡς ἄρα τελευτήσαντα ἕκαστον, ὁ ἑκάστου δαίμων, ὅστις ζῶντα εἰλήχει, οὗτος ἄγειν ἐπεχειρεῖ εἰς δή τινα τόπον, οἷ δεῖ τοὺς ξυλλεγέντας διαδικασαμένους εἰς Ἅιδου πορεύεσθαι μετὰ ἡγεμόνος ἐκείνου.—Phædo, c. lvii.

It is said that when a man dies, the angel which had been assigned to him conducts his soul to the place where all are made to assemble under their guides in order to be judged.

JOHN IX. 13.

—— If any man be a worshipper of God, and doeth his will, him he heareth.

ὅς κ' θεοῖς ἐπιπείθηται, μάλα τ' ἔκλυεν αὐτοῦ.—Ilias, i. 218.

Whoever obeys God, him he heareth.

ID. VIII. 32. 34.

—— The truth shall make you free—Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin.

μόνος ὁ σοφὸς ἐλεύθερος, καὶ πᾶς ἄφρων δοῦλος.—Cicero, Paradox. vi.

The wise man alone is free, everyone void of understanding is a slave.

ACTS V. 29.

—— We ought to obey God rather than men.

ἐγὼ δὲ ὑμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀσπάζομαι μὲν καὶ φιλῶ, πείσομαι δὲ μᾶλλον τῷ θεῷ ἢ ὑμῖν.—Socrat. Apolog. c. xvii.

I love and reverence you, Athenians, but I will obey God rather than yourselves.

ID. XIV. 17.

He gave us rain from heaven and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with joy and gladness.

Nam et fruges, et reliqua quæ terra pareat, et tempestates, et temporum varietates, a Diis immortalibus tribui generi humano.—Cicero De Nat. Deor. Lib. i. s. 11.

For the harvests and the fruits of the earth, with the various seasons, are given to men by God.

ID. XXIII. 9.

—— Let us not fight against God.

κακὸν μακάρεσσιν ἐρίζειν.—Callimach. ad Apoll. 23.

It is sinful to contend with the immortals.

ROMANS VI. 21.

What fruit had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed?

τί δὲ σὺ ἀγαθὸν ἔχεις; ἢ τι ἡδὺ οἶσθα;—τοῦς μὲν πεπραγμένοις αἰσχυνόμενοι;—Prodicus De Hercul. p. 12.

What advantage have ye, or what pleasure, from those actions of which ye are ashamed?

ROMANS XII. 17.

Recompense to no man evil for evil.

ἀντικακουργεῖν κακῶς πάσχοντα, οὐ δίκαιον·—Οὔτε ἀνταδικεῖν δεῖ οὔτε κακῶς ποιεῖν οὐδένα ἀνθρώπων, οὐδ' ἂν ὁτιοῦν πάσχῃ ὑπ' αὐτῶν.—Crito. c. x.

It is wrong to return evil for evil; nor may we injure another, nor treat him unjustly, whatever the ill-treatment we receive from him.

1 COR. VI. 19, 20.

Ye are not your own; glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which is God's.

ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἓν τῶν κτημάτων τοῖς θεοῖς εἶναι.—Phædo, c. vi.

Mankind are one of the possessions of God.

ID. XIII. ii.

When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man I put away childish things.

Nam velut infirmo pueri teneroque vagantur
Corpore; sic animi sequitur sententia tenuis.
Inde ubi robustis adolerit viribus ætas:
Consilium quoque majus, et auctior est animi vis.—Lucret. iii. 448.

When a child is young and weak in body, the thoughts of the soul partake of that weakness; but when time has increased its strength, judgment becomes stronger, and the powers of mind are enlarged.

ID. XV. 32.

—— Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.

The Apostle here quotes the well-known Epicurean maxim—

εὖ εἰδὼς ὅτι θνητὸς ἔφυς, σὸν θυμὸν ἄιξε.—Athen. p. 287.

Indulge your inclinations, remembering you must die.

So Martial—

Frange toros: pete vina: rosas cape: tingere nardo:
Ipse jubet mortis te meminisse Deus.—Lib. II. Ep. lix.

ID. XV. 33.

Evil communications corrupt good manners.

The Apostle again quotes a Greek poet, the well-known verse of *Menander*, see p. 78. *Xenophon* has the same sentiment:—

τῶν μὲν χρηστῶν ὁμιλίαν ἄσκησιν οὖσαν τῆς ἀρετῆς, τῶν δὲ τῶν πονηρῶν κατάλυσιν.—Memorab. i. ii. 20.

An intercourse with good men increases virtue, that with the vicious is its destruction.

2 COR. V. 8, 10.

We are confident, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord—for every one will receive the things done in his body, whether it be good or bad.

ὥστε διὰ ταῦτα οὐκ ἀγανακτῶ, ἀλλ' ἱλαρός εἰμι, εἶναί τι τοῖς τετελευτηκόσι, καὶ πολὺ ἄμεινον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, ἢ τοῖς κακοῖς.—Phædo, c. viii.

Hence, I am not unwilling to depart, being confident that there is something in store for those who die; and greater good for the righteous than the wicked.

GALATIANS V. 19, 20, &c.

Now the works of the flesh are manifest; which are these, uncleanness, hatred, emulations, wrath, envyings, and such like. But the fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, meekness, temperance.

ὃν ἐπιτρόπει παρὰ τῆς ἀκάτης, καὶ τὴν ἀλαζονείαν, καὶ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν, καὶ τὴν ἀπραξίαν, καὶ τὸν θυμὸν, καὶ τὴν φιλαργυρίαν, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ πάντα.—παρὰ τῆς ἐπιστήμης, ἀνδρεία, καὶ δικαιοσύνη, καλοκαγαθία, σωφροσύνη, εὐταξία, ἐλευθερία, ἐγκράτεια, πραότης.—Cebes, Tab. p. 32, 33.

The fruit of folly is pride, concupiscence, incontinence, wrath, avarice, and such like. But the fruit of wisdom is long-suffering, justice, kindness, temperance, moderation, liberty, chastity, gentleness.

PHILIPPIANS I. 21.

—— To die is gain.

κέρδος ἐστὶν ὁ θάνατος.—Socrat. Apolog. c. xxxii.

Death is gain.

1 TIMOTHY V. 9.

Let not a widow be taken into the number under threescore years old, having been the wife of one man.

Unica gaudens mulier marito
Prodeat, justis operata divis.—Hor. Carm. III. xiv.

Let her assist at the sacrifices who is the only wife of her husband.

It has been doubted whether the Apostle intended to condemn a plurality of wives; or second marriages after a divorce. The Roman law limited every man to one wife; and the Greek epigram would seem to imply that second marriages were regarded by the Greeks with disfavour:—

Ἀδ' ἐγώ ἡ περίβωτος ὑπὸ πλακὶ τῇδε τέθαμμαι,
μούνῳ ἐνὶ ζώναν ἀνέρι λυσαμένη.—Steph. p. 226.

Sede sub hac tacitâ Merope celebrata quiesco,
Cujus zona uni casta soluta viro est.

ID. VI. 9.

But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction.

αἰὶ τὸ πλουτεῖν συμφορὰς πολλὰς ἔχει,
φθόνον τε, κἀπέρειαν, καὶ μῖσος πολὺ,
πράγματα τε πολλὰ, καὶ ὀχλήσεις μυρίας—
καὶ εἶτα μετὰ ταῦτ' εὐθὺς εὑρέθη θανὼν—Philemon, p. 352.

Riches bring many cares, envy, calumny, hatred, many perplexities and troubles, and then after all the man is found to die.

ID. VI. 10.

The love of money is the root of all evil.

πλεονεξία μέγιστον ἀνθρώποις κακόν.—Menander, p. 206.

The love of wealth is man's greatest evil.

TITUS I. 12.

Even a prophet (poet) of their own said, The Cretans are always liars.

The poet quoted by the Apostle is supposed by the Commentators to be *Epimenides*, who was a native of *Crete:* but the words occur also in *Callimachus*, a Cyrenean, who adds the reason of their being so called:—

Κρῆτες ἀεὶ ψεῦσται· καὶ γὰρ τάφον, ὦ ἄνα, σεῖο
Κρῆτες ἐτεκτήναντο.—Hymn. In Jovem, l. 8.

The Cretans are always liars; for they fabricate respecting thy tomb, O Jupiter.

So Lucian—

ἐπιδείξαιο τίνα χολὴν—εἰ μὴ ἀληθῆ ἐστιν τὰ ὑπὸ Κρητῶν περί σοῦ, καὶ τῆς σῆς ταφῆς μυθολογούμενα.

Display some anger (O Jove!), unless indeed the fables of the Cretans respecting thee and thy tomb be true [*i. e.* unless thou art really dead and buried.]

ID. II. 12, 13.

—— Denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world—looking for that blessed hope, &c.

ἡ ψυχὴ τὸ ἀληθὲς καὶ τὸ θεῖον θεωμένη, καὶ ὑπ' ἐκείνου τρεφομένη, ζῆν τε ὄιεται οὕτω δεῖν, ἕως ἂν ζῇ, καὶ ἐπειδὰν τελευτήσῃ, εἰς τὸ ξυγγενὲς, καὶ εἰς τὸ τοιοῦτον ἀφικομένη ἀπηλλάχθαι τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων κακῶν.—Phædo, c. xxxiv.

The soul, looking to the divine and true Being, and supported by him, believes it ought so to live while on earth, that, when it departs hence, it may be freed from mortal suffering, and go to that which is kindred to itself.

HEBREWS x. 4.

For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and of goats should take away sins.

εἰ τις δὶ θυσίαν προσφέρων, ὦ Πάμφιλε,
ταύρων τι πλῆθος, ἢ ἐρίφων, ἢ κατασκευάσματα,
εὔνουν νομίζει τὸν Θεὸν καθιστάναι,
πλανᾶτ' ἐκεῖνος, καὶ φρένας κούφας ἔχει.—Menander, p. 268.

Whoever thinks he can propitiate God by the sacrifice of bulls and kids has erred from truth, and betrays a weak mind.

HEBREWS XII. 5.

—— Despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of him.

ὅστις μηδεὶς πρὸς Θεῶν
πράττειν κακῶς, λίαν ἀθυμήσῃ ποτέ.—Menander, p. 108.

Let no one be disheartened when suffering adversity from God.

ID. XIII. 5.

Let your conversation be without covetousness — for he hath said, I will never leave thee or forsake thee.

μηδὲ βελόνης ἔναμμ' ἐπιθύμει, Πάμφιλε,
ὁ γὰρ Θεὸς βλέπει σε πλήσιον πάρων.—Menander, p. 268.

Covet not even so much as another's needle-thread, for God is ever present, and seeth thee.

JAMES IV. 13.

Go to now, ye that say, To-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city, and buy and sell, &c.

εἴποι τις ἡμῶν εἰς τὸν ἀγρὸν ἐξιὼν,
μνήματα παρελθὼν, καὶ τάφους ἀνθρωπίνους,
τούτων ἕκαστος ἔλεγεν, Ἐις ὥρας ἐγὼ
πλεύσω, φυτεύσω.—Philemon, p. 370.

What man of us, as we leave the city, and pass the graves and monuments of the dead, could say, At such a time I will set sail, will begin to sow?

1 PETER I. 7.

The trial of your faith being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, &c.

χρυσὸς μὲν οἶδεν ἐξελέγχεσθαι πυρὶ,
ἡ δ' ἐν φίλοις εὔνοια καιρῷ κρίνεται.—Menander, p. 272.

As gold is tried by fire, so is the sincerity of friendship by time and circumstances.

ID. I. 24.

For all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away.

οἵη περ φύλλων γενεὴ, τοιήδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν.
φύλλα τὰ μέν τ' ἄνεμος χαμάδις χέει, ἄλλα δὲ θ' ὕλη
τηλεθόωσα φύει, ἔαρος δ' ἐπιγίγνεται ὥρη·
ὣς ἀνδρῶν γενεὴ, ἡ μὲν φύει, ἡ δ' ἀπολήγει.—Ilias, vi. 146.

The generations of men are as the leaves: now the wind scatters them on the earth; and now, as spring approaches, they flourish on the groves. Such is man; brought into existence to-day, to-morrow he perishes.

ID. II. 23.

Who, when he was reviled, reviled not again.

ἥδιον οὐδὲν, οὐδὲ μουσικώτερον
ἐστ' ἢ δύνασθαι λοιδορούμενον φέρειν.—Philemon, p. 302.

There is nothing more amiable, nothing more characteristic of a disciplined mind, than the being able to bear revilings.

1 Peter v. 7.

Casting all your care upon him, for he careth for you.

τόδε μοι δοκεῖ εὖ λέγεσθαι, τὸ θεοὺς εἶναι ἡμῶν
τοὺς ἐπιμελουμένους.—Phædo, c. vi.

I regard it as a true opinion that the gods are they who care for us.

So *Menander*,

ἀλλὰ τῶν
χρηστῶν ἔχει τιν' ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ Θεός.—P. 142.

God careth for the righteous.

2 Peter ii. 3.

Through covetousness shall they with feigned words make merchandise of you—their damnation slumbereth not.

ὅταν ἐκ πονηροῦ πράγματος κέρδος λάβῃς,
τοῦ δυστυχεῖν νόμιζε σ' ἀρραβῶν' ἔχειν.—Menander, p. 274.

Whatever you gain by a sinful act regard it as the earnest of future punishment.

Id. iii. 10.

The day of the Lord will come; in which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up.

Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur, affore tempus,
Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia cœli
Ardeat; et mundi moles operosa laboret.—Ovid. Metam. Lib. i. 256.

He remembered that the destined time should come when the sea, and the earth, and the heavens should be burnt up, and the beautiful fabric of the universe perish.

And *Lucretius*, still more anciently,

Maria, ac terras, cœlumque tuere:—
Una dies dabit exitio:
Et pereunt res exustæ torrentibus auris.—Lib. v. 94—411.

Behold the sea, and the earth, and the heavens; one day shall destroy them, and the mass of matter perish with fervent heat.

C.

POPE'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. BATHURST.

Bristol Road, Edgbaston.

Mr. Urban,—The following letters form a portion of the correspondence of Alexander Pope with my grandfather, the late Charles Bathurst, esq.* who for a short time was the partner, and subsequently the successor, to Mr. Benjamin Motte, who died March 12, 1738, not 1758 as stated in your Magazine for February last.

A slight misprint occurs in your Magazine for October, page 364. In the agreement for the miscellanies bearing date July 1, 1729, signed by Benjamin Motte and Alexander Pope, the last clause should read "part of the 250 pounds *due*," &c. instead of "250 pounds *one*."

I have added a letter from Bishop Warburton to Mr. Bathurst respecting the copyrights of Pope.

Will you permit me to refer those who are interested in the literary history of the last century to the memoir of Alexander Pope, by Robert Carruthers, esq. Its talented author has not done himself justice by the unfortunate manner in which this most able

* The following notice of Mr. Bathurst appears in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, vol. IX. p. 783:—"Mr. Bathurst was generally reputed a baronet, though he did not choose to assert his title. His only son by his first wife died before him, and late in life he married a second wife, by whom he had one daughter, who inherited an ample fortune." Mr. Bathurst was one of the booksellers appointed by the Speaker to print and publish the Votes of the House of Commons.

production was published. I shall be happy if this slight notice be the means of introducing to your readers the most accurate and beautifully written Life of Pope which has hitherto appeared.

Yours truly, CHARLES BATHURST WOODMAN.

Mr. Pope to Mr. Bathurst:—

"*June* 15.

"Sir,—I thank you for your care, and Mr. Edwards also, in regard to the minerals. I have received them at last safe. I am gone to Lord Bathurst's, in Glocestershire, for a week or two. As soon as I return I'll put the Miscellanies in order for Wright, as I promised, which I am pretty sure will be of service to you, otherwise I would not trouble myself more about them; but I am sincerely,

"Sir, your friend and Servant,

"A. POPE."

"*Twitnam, Oct.* 23.

"Sir,—I should be glad to see you at dinner on Sunday at this place. You'll meet nobody that I know of, except by chance Mr Knapton should call from Marshgate, where he is generally on a Sunday. I thought this would be the most convenient day to you.

"I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

"A. POPE."

"*Twitnam, Thursday, July* 19, 1741.

"Sir,—I received the inclosed very obliging letter from yr Friend Mr. Edwards.* Pray thank him for it, and write, as he proposes, for a Hamper or two more of those minerals, which I shall make use of as soon as I can receive them.

"I beg you when Mr Edwards returns to you to let me know, that we may fix a day for yourself and him to come hither and see the use I have made of his kind present.

"I wish you would resolve upon printing in the manner I mentioned yr Miscellanies, for I am now perfectly at leisure, which I shall not be a month longer. I am sure it will turn out much to their advantage; and, as for mine, I have no terms to make with you, but only to serve you in the little improvements that I shall make. By putting *all* the verse into the last Vol. (as was originally intended, as you'll see by the first paragraph of Dr Swift's and my Preface) you will be enabled (if you prefer it) to leave out whatever is another's claim or Property; for, as I have cast the volumes, it will be of equal size when you have so done. I shall be here for some days constantly; I think till Sunday.

"Yrs, A. POPE."

"*Twitnam, Aug.* 29.

"Sr.—I had many things to say to you when I sent, but there's no haste. I shall print somethings more of Scriblerus, and add to what is already done; but it will be in Quarto, and the new part of the Vol. be above two-thirds of the old. I don't care to alienate the Property, but if you have

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* Thomas Edwards, esq. was the author of "Canons of Criticism." The original letter which Pope mentions has been preserved, and is now in Mr. Woodman's collection. The following is a copy of it:—

"To Alexander Pope, esq.

"Sir,—I reckon it a great misfortune that I was obliged to leave Middlesex before I completed the commission I undertook about the minerals, which, perhaps, you might have sooner received could I have been in town to have solicited the affair, for to confess the truth I believe the delay might be owing to the hurry of a bridal state, my kinsman being lately married and just gone down to his country seat, so that I hope your goodness will excuse it.

"I am glad they arrived safe, though late: if they are not sufficient you may freely command whatever quantity you please by a letter to me at Mr Pond's, in Queen Street, which is the shortest way I know of conveyance to me here in Buckinghamshire; or if, as is probable, you should want them sooner than by this round-about correspondence they can be had, please to beg Mr Bathurst to write for them in my name immediately. I shall look upon it as an evidence that you forgive the delay which happened before, if it does not discourage you from again employing,

"Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

"THO: EDWARDS.

"*Turrick, near Wendover,*
"*July* 18, 1741."

any mind to treat for the impression I will give you the refusal.

"I have endeavoured to serve you as to a Volume of all Dr Swift's Pieces collected, and more selected than the present. It would be for his Honour, and, when I can be in town for a day or two, I will tell you the Event of my Negotiations. I believe Dr King has mentioned it to you.—I am your very affectionate Servt. "A. Pope.

"Pray deliver the inclosed to Mr. Lintot."

"*Novr.* 15, *Sunday.*

"Sr,—I write this very post because I hate to keep any one in any sort of suspense. I should be willing to serve you, but cannot in this instance. Probably Mr Gyles's Family continue the business; in which case Mr W * would favor them. But otherwise he told me formerly he liked Mr Knapton so well that I believe he would naturally succeed; and indeed I encouraged it lately by mentioning him at his request previous to yours. I know you are a reasonable man enough to think I could not do otherwise than favor Mr Knapton herein: as I would yourself in the like situation; who am, Sr,

"Your affectionate humble servant,
"A. Pope."

"Mr Arbuthnot will not have the sermon at the Cross at Edinburgh printed in the Miscellanies, intending a General Edition of all his Father's Political and Physical Works."

"*Feb.* 1740.

"Sir,—I desired Mr Knapton to mention a thing to you; and I sent you a Catalogue of some additional pieces yet unprinted which might be inserted in the two or three Vols. of Miscellanies instead of Dean Swift's and those removed into my volume. I have heard nothing from you about it, but shall be in town soon & willing to do as you like.

"I am, Sr, your humble servt,
"A. Pope."

"*Arlington St. Monday.*

"Sir,—I forgot to desire you to send me a line of what Corbett says to you, hither. And if he persists in his design of pirating pray watch his motions, and I'll file a Bill. 'Twill be best of all if you can find at what Press he does it.

"Sr, your humble Servt,
"A. Pope."

"Sir,—If you are returned to London, and will send to Mr. Cheselden's the Surgeon in Spring Garden, they will deliver you the books of Miscellanies with my note how to rectify several mistakes for the future when you reprint—pray observe them—and when I am next in town I shall be glad to meet you and settle the other matter, I believe to your satisfaction.

"Yours, A. Pope.

"*Twitnam, Oct.* 18*th.*"

The following memorandum in Mr. Bathurst's handwriting is attached to the accompanying letter of Bishop Warburton:—

"Upon the Death of Mr Andrew Millar, his Brother and Executor Dr Millar told me that the Bishop of Gloucester, from whom Mr Millar derived his share in the Copy-Right of Pope's Works, had reserved to himself the Liberty to nominate the person or persons who were to be the Purchasers upon any alienation, and that it was to be valued by Mr John Rivington. Mr Millar's death happened about the middle of the Summer 1768, and in the course of it I applied to my good friend Lord Bathurst † then in the country to recommend me to the Bishop, that I might be admitted purchaser. I acquainted Dr M that I had done so—who replied that it would be very agreeable to him. My Lord was so kind as to recommend me. The Bishop's Letter to me on the occasion is annexed."

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* Warburton.

† Mr. Bathurst was related to his Lordship—having been one of the last descendants of the ancient family of the Bathursts, baronets, and lords of the manor of Lechlade, in the county of Gloucester. This branch of the Bathurst family suffered severely for their loyalty at the time of the Great Rebellion: their estate was sequestered, and a large sum of money extorted from them. Mr. Bathurst's first wife was a daughter of Rev. Thomas Brian, Head Master of Harrow-on-the-Hill; his second wife survived him many years: it was by this lady (my maternal grandmother) that the valuable literary correspondence of Swift and Pope which has appeared in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine during the present year was preserved. She died Dec. 24th, 1847, at Plympton, Devon, at a very advanced age.—Charles Bathurst Woodman.

Bishop Warburton to Mr. Bathurst:—

"*Prior Park, Decr.* 22, 1762.

"Sir,—I received yours of the 15th. Lord Bathurst, for whom I have a very great regard, in a visit he was so good to make me here, told me that he had something to ask of me in your favour. He did not know or did not recollect the particulars of it, but perhaps I might know what you wanted. I was as much at a loss as himself: but said that any favor which I had in my power to grant I should be ready on his Lordship's account to oblige you in.

"If I had had the least conception that you wanted to purchase Mr Millar's share of Pope I could have given him a more explicit answer. For not many days after Mr Millar's death I engaged myself to two persons to use all my interest with the Executors in their behalf concerning the Purchase.

"I am, Sir,

"Your humble Servant,

"W. Gloucester."

"P.S. But to give all the satisfaction I am able to Lord Bathurst in this affair, as you say you have written to Dr. Millar, now at Bath (whom I have not seen),—If he and the rest of the trustees or executors were disposed to treat with you about the Purchase, I shall interfere no further about it, having, as I told you already, on Mr. Millar's death solicited them in behalf of the two persons I mentioned."

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

IN discussing the question of romance either as the amuser or the instructor of mankind, Roussel rather sweepingly remarked that romances, by depicting man with exaggerated features, only prepared readers to be inevitably disgusted with life. The logic does not seem sound; and, if the description of what romance itself causes be not incorrect, its alleged effects may be very reasonably disputed. At one time the reading of romances was considered as the occupation of those who had nothing to do; the business of those who had none. Certainly, if young people looked into romances only to make study of life, the authors were bound not to mislead them. But taking the old romances for whatever writers or readers accounted them, they could not be otherwise than dangerous. There was peril in the exhalations of vice and corruption which arose from them; and there was peril equally great in the phantoms of ideal life which they presented to the imaginative and the impressionable. The true romance reader was not a citizen of this world; he belonged to another sphere. Either Mr. Edgeworth or his daughter has somewhere remarked, that a woman who has her head full of romances, fancies that she will be able to find the heroes of them in society. This saying was applied to the old social romance. As for the *historical romance*, a French author has truly said, that it was born of truth violated by a lie.

Our good Queen Charlotte had a profound contempt for romances. It was her majesty's maxim that the mind once surrendered to the charms of the imaginative, never cared for what was serious and real. She had a suspicion, or rather a dislike, of romance writers; and yet, so inconsistent are, aye even queens, that the royal lady, who hated romances and their writers, could very complacently sit surrounded by her daughters, and listen to Miss Burney reading aloud that dirty farce by the elder Colman, called "Polly Honeycombe."

It was objected against the old romances that the reading thereof could enrich a man neither with knowledge nor wisdom. The more modern historical romance (if that can be called modern of which there are so many in old classical literature, and of which the most splendid, though not by far the most ancient example is that brilliant book which its author, Quintus Curtius, chose to call a "Life of Alexander the Great,") —the more modern historical romance yields however but little knowledge, and is not calculated to produce wisdom. Indeed the latter treasure comes not by reading, but by meditation over the knowledge acquired through reading. But more than meditation is required. Lord Bacon recognised what

"more" was requisite, when he said, that "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing a correct man. And therefore if a man write little he had need of a great memory; if he confer little he need have a present wit; and if he read little he need have much cunning to seem to know that he doth not."

Jeremy Collier, whose canons of criticism however we are not at all inclined to endorse without some reserve, has one undeniably true remark upon the uses and abuses of reading. "A man," he says, "may as well expect to grow stronger by always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too much overcharges nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment. It is thought and digestion which makes books serviceable, and gives health and vigour to the mind. Books well chosen," he adds,—and he had no bowels for aught but what was real,—"neither dull the appetite nor strain the memory; but refresh the inclinations, strengthen the powers, and improve under experiments. By reading, a man does as it were antedate his life, and makes himself contemporary with past ages." Jeremy was alluding to history, and not to romance.

The early writers of romance were probably as purely intentioned as Mrs. Barbauld herself when she composed her "Lessons" for young children. Indeed, even in these matter-of-fact lessons there is much of the manner of the romancers, inasmuch as that the latter affected to teach one thing by the description of another; by allegory, in fact. So Mrs. Barbauld employs a false image very often to convey a distinctly different thing. The Edgeworths very reasonably object to her romance of the boy who, having tormented the robins, was devoured by a bear. But this lesson was given in days when young people had not yet ceased to peruse the Seven Champions of Christendom, and similar probable histories. The Edgeworths, in their work on Education, are perhaps too carping or too strict against poor Mrs. Barbauld in some of her phrases, but they acutely enough discern the romantic instead of the real, in such expressions as, "The moon shines at night, when the sun is gone to bed." The latter part of the sentence undoubtedly conveys a false idea, and it is condemned accordingly. Such a style is truly the first step towards making romance readers. If Mrs. Barbauld's pupils could be brought to believe that the sun went to bed, they might easily, at a later period, see in St. George the nurse-child of the witch Kalyb, the slayer of the dragon, and forget therein the clever bacon-dealer and the popularly-elected Bishop of Alexandria. The young lady in the "Children's Friend," whose nurse had told her stories of hobgoblins, of course screamed herself hoarse at the sight of a chimney-sweeper.

But the writers of old romances have inflicted less injustice upon individuals than harm to their readers generally. My meaning will, perhaps, be better understood, if I say that, while they have imagined incidents for imaginary heroes, they have not applied to one person a real glory belonging to another. The authors of historical romances have been far less careful. A striking example of how the merits of one person are made over to another, is to be found in Mr. James's novel "Richelieu." Few who have read that work will have forgotten Pauline de Beaumont; and these, perhaps, will not like to be told that, instead of being the unexceptionable young lady of the novel, she was an exceedingly mischievous and mischief-making maid of honour. Mr. James, moreover, has attributed to her an action of merit which was really performed, and that most disinterestedly, by another person.

It may be recollected that Pauline de Beaumont, in "Richelieu," executes the perilous mission of disguising herself, and taking a letter to be delivered to a prisoner in the Bastile. In the novel, that prisoner is the Count de Blenau, the lover of Pauline herself. Many spirited young ladies would, under the circumstances, have done as much.

She who really accomplished this then desperate feat was impelled, however, only by duty. The person in question was Mademoiselle de Hautefort. The queen, Anne of Austria, was placed in a position of serious difficulty by the imprisonment of her faithful servant Laporte; and when the idea was first entertained of con-

veying a letter to him, with instructions from his royal mistress, the few persons who were in the queen's confidence recoiled from the dangers attendant upon any attempt to realise the royal idea. Mademoiselle de Hautefort alone experienced no fears, and boldly offered to assume a disguise, and bear the missive from the queen to her confidential servant. The offer was accepted, the feat was most successfully performed, and the life of Laporte was saved in consequence.

The above is an example of the wrongs which reality sometimes endures at the hands of romance. Many other instances might be cited, but I will confine myself to an example of another sort of error, as it will afford me space to notice one or two matters which are illustrative of past times, acts, and actors. To do this I go back to a work which appeared some years previous to that of Mr. James, but which treats of the same period, and introduces many of the same personages that are to be found in "Richelieu."

As a misrepresentation, both of fact and character, I know nothing equal to that achieved by Alfred de Vigny, in his character of Marie de Gonzague, the heroine of the romantic novel "Cinq Mars." The readers of that now tolerably well-known work will remember that the Marie of the author is a gentle young lady, fairly wooed and pleasantly won by Cinq Mars; faithful to him amid terrible trial, and after his execution compelled, sorely against her will, to marry a man whom she had never seen, and for whom she of course had no particle of affection—namely, the King of Poland.

But if reality be put against this romance, what do we discover? One or two historical incidents that may be worth reproducing.

In the month of October, 1645, the French queen, Anne of Austria, repaired to Fontainebleau, with a splendid retinue of ladies, to witness a marriage which had been long in preparation, and which was expected to be more than ordinarily joyous, seeing that the two principal personages concerned were of royal condition or extraction.

The old King of Poland, an elective monarch, and who was at the period in question heir to the crown of Sweden, had offered his hand to "Mademoiselle." The latter imperious princess had treated with great scorn an offer which came to her from a gouty, purblind, aged prince, whose person was the reverse of attractive, and whose country was considered, in France, a mere nation of barbarians. The rejected king turned to Mademoiselle de Guise, who was somewhat *passée*, but who was blooming youth itself, compared with her wooer. She was, however, averse to the match; but, had she been as much inclined to it as she was otherwise, the marriage would not have taken place, for it was opposed by the queen and the all-powerful cardinal. The perplexed King of the Poles then bethought him of the daughter of the deceased Duke of Mantua, Marie de Gonzague. She had, in earlier days, been promised to him by her father; and his majesty, refused elsewhere, submitted himself to woo again the betrothed of Cinq Mars. His offer was received with a grateful acknowledgment which demonstrated the alacrity of her who made it.

Marie de Gonzague was at this time by no means so young as she is represented to us in the novel, when the queen exclaims, "Ma pauvre enfant, vous êtes reine de Pologne." The bloom was very decidedly off the peach. She had been the object of the adoration of Gaston Duke of Orleans; and this love-passage was the talk of the whole court. The duke was then heir-presumptive to the crown, and the lady was not insensible to such a wooer. The queen, Marie de Medicis, however, took another view of the subject, and to further that view poor Marie de Gonzague was shut up in the castle of Vincennes, and Gaston had altogether forgotten her before she came out again. When the prisoner recovered her freedom, she hated her old lover implacably, and she would gladly have accepted the King of Poland then, out of mere spite, but that sovereign, not caring to wait for her when she exhibited some symptoms of dallying, rendered the match impossible by uniting himself to a German princess.

Marie de Gonzague would not break her heart for any man. She was at heart her own mistress; and she lived

a gay life in Paris, although she had but a small fortune. Her wit and manners caused many to pay her homage, but nothing presented itself in the shape of a husband. Every one liked her charming suppers, but no man cared to make himself responsible for the payment of them, till Cinq Mars, the master of the horse to the king, offered her his hand, and was at once accepted.

Such was the fashionable and somewhat *fanée* lady who, as the beloved of Cinq Mars in the novel, is presented to us as a miracle of simplicity, reserve, youth, beauty, and overabounding love. She was proud, for her father had been sovereign Duke of Mantua; and Cinq Mars was partly the victim of that pride, for it urged him on to great designs against men in power, and made him aspire to be Constable of France, that he might be more on an equality with the daughter of a sovereign prince. Cinq Mars, however, was simply a conspirator, and he lost his head on the scaffold. His *liaison* with Marie de Gonzague was looked upon as a derogation on the part of the lady, and caused a little scandal. She perhaps cared for Cinq Mars more than she did for any other of her lovers; but, despite her attachment, she was very soon comforted after his death, and assuredly thought the prospect, which now opened to her, of being queen of Poland, as one very pleasant to contemplate, and not again to be missed.

Cardinal Mazarin was resolved to be rid of a lady who was a little addicted to dabble in politics in a way not compatible with his interests; who was, moreover, poor; somewhat depressed; had squabbles with her old lover Gaston, between whom and herself a mutual and intense hatred existed; and who wore a mourning air, out of compliment to Cinq Mars, who had been executed in the days of Richelieu, and to think of whom was ridiculous in the days of Mazarin. The cardinal, accordingly, despatched ambassadors to Poland, and the royal widower there sent his envoys in return to bear his compliments and affectionate greetings to the lady of many lovers.

The first homage was, however, rendered to the queen, Anne of Austria; and it was at Fontainebleau that the ambassadors were received with all the gorgeous ceremony that could be devised by the solemn officers charged with such matters.

The scene was a singular one. The representatives of the Polish king came ostensibly to ask for the hand of "the Princess Mary," as she was called. Etiquette required that she should not be present; but she was naturally curious to hear the speech, see the sight, and enjoy the conclusion. When the address had been uttered by the envoys, who appeared as thoroughly French as any gallant in court, one ambassador asked the other where the Princess Mary was. A gentleman in the suite, who had been in Paris before, and knew the lady by sight, recognised her standing behind a royal duchess, where, like a gentleman "below the bar," she formed no part of the illustrious assembly, but could see and hear all that passed. As the ambassadors and their suite retired, they distinguished the half-concealed lady by making the very lowest bows in the direction in which she stood; and they even treated her with a "your majesty" as they murmured their homage in passing near her.

Thenceforward, public homage was rendered to her by all parties, particularly after the signing of the contract. This necessary form was gone through without much ceremony, but at night the ambassadors were entertained at supper by the young king. I suppose there had previously been some jollity in the kitchen, with much obliviousness, for when the guests sat down to table it was discovered that the chief dishes had been forgotten. There was neither *soupe* nor *bouillie;* and the banquet was a failure. Nor was this all. When the ambassadors retired, they were conducted by the chief officers of the court to the grand staircase; but on reaching that honourable passage it was found all in darkness, and the ambassadors and gentleman-ushers had to grope their way to the bottom, cursing the *lampistes* who had neglected to illumine them. The queen-mother was disconcerted at first on hearing of this misadventure, but she afterwards laughed heartily; declaring that France never

managed matters rightly, either in great things or small; but that the only remedy was patience.

These shortcomings put the Poles on their mettle. In the following winter, the Palatine of Posen and the Bishop of Wermia, despatched by the King of Poland to execute the marriage by proxy, with a gorgeous gathering of Sarmatian nobles, all in their national costume, entered Paris, and by the grandeur of their equipments and carriages quite extinguished the complimentary deputation sent to receive them.

Madame de Motteville, in her Memoirs, speaks of this entry into Paris with the ecstacy of a lady fond of grand sights. The ambassadorial procession entered, she tells us,—

by the gate of St. Antoine, with abundance of solemnity, and the best decorum in the world. First and foremost came a company of foot-guards, dressed in red and yellow, with great gold loops upon their clothes. They were commanded by two or three officers richly apparelled and very well mounted. Their habits were very fine vests, after the Turkish manner, over which they wore a great cloak with long sleeves, which they let fall loosely by their horses' sides. The buttons of both their vests and cloaks were rubies, diamonds, and pearls; and their cloaks were lined with the same as their vests. After this company there came another in the same order, commanded by officers whose habits were richer than the former. Their vests and mantles were of the colour of their heydukes, of green and gold. We saw two other companies on horseback, with the same liveries as those which were on foot, one of which was red and yellow, and the other gold and green; only those wore richer stuffs, the harness of their horses was finer, and they had more precious stones.

Madame de Motteville proceeds to say that the French Academicians followed this fine and foreign array. The lady is very severe upon the *savants*, who, she says, went out to do honour to the strangers, but dishonour to themselves. They must, indeed, have looked very like mountebanks, for they wore shabbily-gay dresses, covered with ribbons, had feathers in their hats, and were mounted on sorry hackneys, which they hardly knew how to manage. They contrasted with the [illegible]dy of Polish noblemen who followed: these were attired in dresses of stiff brocade and silver, were splendidly mounted, and each was attended by a man in uniform. "Their stuffs were so rich, so fine," writes the lady already quoted, "and their colours so lively, that nothing in the world was so agreeable. Their vests glittered, too, with diamonds; yet," adds the true French lady, "for all their richness, it must be confessed there is something in their magnificence which looks very savage." It was not in the magnificence, however, in which, to our thinking, the "savageness" consisted. We rather detect the "barbarian" in a subsequent passage, which says of these splendidly attired Poles that "they wear no linen, and do not lie in sheets like other Europeans, but wrap themselves up in furs. Their caps," she adds, "are furred, their heads shaved, except a lock upon their crown, which hangs down behind. They are for the most part so fat and slovenly that they are loathsome." Some of them appear, nevertheless, to have been extraordinarily attractive in the eyes of this lady, who particularly admired the Polish officers of a superior grade, who wore three cock's feathers in their caps, and the heads of whose horses were made gay with the same distinctive adornment. Some of their horses, like Mr. Martin Van Butchel's pony that was a Sunday spectacle in the park some half-century ago, were painted, chiefly red. The lady very justly calls this an odd fashion, but yet "not a disagreeable sight."

The Palatine of Posen and the Bishop of Wermia came last, surrounded by Polish and French nobles, all on horseback, brilliant as finery could make them, and followed by the carriages of the palatine and bishop—handsome equipages, having silver wherever iron was employed in French carriages, and looking, with the fine plump steeds which drew them, not in the least as if they had made the long journey from Poland.

All Paris was a-foot early to see the entry, and even the young king and queen-mother placed themselves at a window of their palace to see them pass. But before the procession reached that point darkness had set in, and the sight-seers, royal and noble, gentle

and simple, were disappointed, and blamed the blameless; just as many did at the late entry of Queen Victoria into the French capital. The ambassadorial party was lodged and boarded at the king's expense, in the palace of the exiled Duke de Vendôme.

If there was discontent at the entry, there was still more at the marriage. There was an intention to perform this ceremony with every possible splendour, but there arose such acrid dissensions resting on points of precedency, every prince and noble claiming to be better than all others, and these dissensions were accompanied by such intemperance of speech and action, that the queen finally determined that there should be no public marriage at all. The renewed disappointment was universal; but it was not heeded, and the ceremony took place privately, with scarcely any one present but the bride, the representative of the "groom," and court officials.

It was well that this was the case, for there was something indecorous in the appearance of the black-eyed, black-haired, and still handsome bride. She originally designed to wear the royal Polish mantle—white—covered with "flames of gold," over a robe corresponding therewith. The ceremony being, however, a private one, the queen insisted that the mantle should not be worn. Thereupon Marie de Gonzague also laid aside the robe, and appeared at the altar in her "corset" and petticoat, "which being made," says Madame de Motteville, "to wear under another, was too short, and not grave enough for the occasion."

Singular as she must have looked, the Poles who saw her cross a terrace to proceed to the queen's apartment, previous to the marriage, shouted for joy at the sight of their own future queen. She did not want for brilliancy of adornment; for Anne of Austria had covered her with crown jewels, lent for the occasion. The service would probably have been all the more gratefully acknowledged if Anne had not forbidden Marie to wear the closed crown until after the ceremony was concluded. The "forbidding" should, perhaps, be rather called a "counselling," but, "*defense*" or "*avis*," it was obeyed, and the marriage was at length concluded in due form. Although Madame de Motteville says there was nobody at it, she enumerates such a number of the royal family and attendants as must have constituted a very numerous company. She especially notices the presence of the Duke of Orleans, the old lover of Marie; and she evidently thinks that the form which made a queen of the latter in presence of an old admirer, must have been wormwood to the duke, and something sweeter than all Hybla to the lady; indeed, the latter had more triumphs than this on the eventful day in question. She took, or rather was allowed, precedence of the Queen of France during a brief portion of the day; and Madame de Motteville, to whom such privileges seemed an antepast of paradise, thought that the bride must have been raised thereby to a condition of exstatic delight which it would be impossible to describe.

The banquet which followed the ceremony was a stately, lengthy, and tedious affair, and, as it appears to me, very dull when compared with the smart things that were said, not at, but after it. There was no lack of aids to wit, in the form of "creature comforts," and sparkling wines, but there was little mirth although much magnificence, and perhaps *because* of much magnificence. In the evening the bride was conducted, as became a queen, to her residence in Paris, where her escort of princes and nobles took leave of her, each with a separate compliment. The lady's ex-lover, the Duke of Orleans, was not there, but he was represented by the Abbé de Rivière. When this gentleman approached to take leave, he maliciously whispered that he thought she had done better if she had remained in France with the simple title of "Madame;" meaning "Duchess" of Orleans. "God," said the Queen of Poland, "has given me that of 'Majesty,' and therewith I am very well content."

The brilliancy of the court balls on this occasion made compensation for the disappointment caused by the late entry of the Poles into Paris, and the privately-celebrated marriage of

Marie with the proxy of the royal husband, who was quietly expecting her arrival at Warsaw. The new queen was the "Cynthia of the minute." Crowds followed her in the streets, as if she were a great stranger, and not one whose face was familiarly known to most, at least, of those who hurried to gaze upon her. She was unchanged by her fortune; and the fact of her being Queen of Poland, or of her having danced with the then young King of France, caused no difference in her towards her friends. This is spoken of as something highly meritorious on her part.

The journey, through Flanders and Germany, into Poland was a glorious ovation, and the last which she enjoyed. When she reached Warsaw there was scarcely any one in waiting to greet her; there was no state reception, no private happy welcome: and when she was led into the presence of the old king, fretful at the time from a sharper than ordinary attack of the gout, both parties were disappointed. The king did not think her so handsome as he had found her pictures represent her to be; and poor Marie, looking upon a man as old and twice as ill-looking as the "König in Thule," shuddered at her lot.

The scene was altogether an extraordinary one. The meeting took place in the cathedral. The old king was seated in a chair, and when Marie approached and knelt, and kissed his hand, he neither rose to receive her nor stooped to raise her, but, turning to one of the French gentlemen, he said, roughly and aloud, "Is this the great wonder of which you have made so much to me?" Never was there a more melancholy marriage. Each party seemed to wish to avoid the other. Not a word was said by either but what the ceremony required; and, when the sorry ceremony itself was concluded, the poor queen sank into a chair quite unable to thank the king, as was expected, for the great honour he had done her.

The banquet which followed disgusted the gastronomic French. There was nothing there, they said, but what was disagreeable; and the indifferent banquet was construed almost into an insult to France. Later in the evening, the unhappy queen whispered to Madame de Guebriant that she wished to heaven she could return with her to France. At length, weary and vexed, she was conducted to her solitary chamber; and the king, when he had seen the banquet fairly to a close, was carried to his own apartment, in another part of the palace.

What the French ladies thought of the ungallantry of the king may be seen in Madame de Motteville. Suffice it here to say, that they talked high and loudly, for days, of the honour of France; and they succeeded so well that everybody at last was satisfied that the honour of France had been properly regarded.

It was but a three years' splendid misery, and all was over: not for Marie, but her harsh old husband, who died in 1648. He left a wealthy widow, however, who was, in her very weeds, courted most assiduously by a younger brother of the late king. Marie had little interest now in France, and the prospect of helping her lover, by her wealth, to be elected King of Poland, and sharing the throne with him, was one which affected her most agreeably. There were many difficulties in the way; but these were all surmounted. Even the obstacle presented by the parties being within the forbidden degrees was easily got rid of, and money purchased from Rome a licence to break the ecclesiastical law. All ends were thus accomplished. The lover was elected king, and the widow of the old king became the bride of the new. He was not so ungracious a consort as the defunct monarch, but he did not scruple to speak of the wife whose money had bought his election to the crown, as a very estimable person indeed, yet one by marrying whom he had sacrificed a good deal, and materially injured his prospects. He was an ungrateful fellow; but probably did not mean all that he said. Be this as it may, Marie was "as happy as a queen" could be; though no one who reads her history will recognise in this clever woman the simple little piece of prettiness who is the heroine of De Vigny's "Cinq Mars." J. Doran.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS AND THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

THE first competitive examination for the civil appointments of the East India Company's service took place some months ago. The circumstances under which the examination was held, its relation not only to Indian affairs, but indirectly to the position of our own civil service, its influence on the intellectual standard of the country, and its test of our educational establishments, are all considerations which induce us to give an analysis of that portion of it more particularly coming within our province. We have another reason also for noticing this examination. The Board of Commissioners determined that History should form one of its most important elements, as may be seen from the following list of subjects, and the maximum marks which could be given in each:—

English Composition	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution	1,000
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
Language, &c. of Rome	750
Language, &c. of France	375
Language, &c. of Germany	375
Language, &c. of Italy	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed	1,000
Natural Science—that is, Chemistry, Electricity and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy	500
Moral Sciences—that is, Logic, Mental, Moral, and Political Philosophy	500
Sanscrit	375
Arabic	375
	6,875

We have reason to believe that of the total number of marks one-fifth was allotted to History, and in the following proportions:—

History of England	500
History of Greece	250
History of Rome	250
History of France	125
History of Germany	125
History of Italy	125
	1,375

A higher value, it will be seen, was set upon History than on Mathematics, pure and mixed, or than on all the natural and moral sciences put together. People who talk about the practical tendencies of the age may call this a bold step; but we must confess we think the Commissioners acted very properly in giving an important position to historical studies. Those who have maintained, as we have always done, the value of such studies, must be gratified at this thorough recognition of their pre-eminence. We do not question the great utility of mathematical research; we believe it is eminently useful, not only as the master-key of physics, but as a most important adjunct in mental culture, and as an almost unerring test of mental power. But whilst we cannot on the one hand agree with Sir William Hamilton in his low estimate of mathematics, we cannot on the other agree with those who are inclined to give it a position which we feel no single science has any claim to hold. History is in one respect a science; but it is a compound and not a single science, and in dignity, interest, and utility it should ever occupy the first place. Not only do we believe that

The noblest study of mankind is man,

but we also believe that it is of all studies the best adapted for developing the analytical powers, and cultivating the faculty of reflection. The exercise of memory, though to these a subordinate, is still an essential element in our estimate of the influence of study. That the formulæ of mathematics and the classifications of the natural sciences give this exercise, and in a very admirable manner, we are ready to admit; but we think that historical reading gives it not only as great in amount, but better in quality. He who has acquired the habit of recollecting historical facts will find little difficulty in remembering the facts of every-day life. They are both closely allied, for they are both dependent on human nature. In fact, the only distinction between them is one which can have no influence on mental operations—a distinction of time. Not only will the historical scholar easily remember these facts of every-day life, but he will also possess the faculty of analysing them, investigating motives, and tracing the influence of individual

character with a peculiar ease, and in all probability with a nearer approach to certainty than, *cæteris paribus*, any other student.

Although a great deal has been written on the study of History, there is one point which we are inclined to think has never been fully examined. It is a point which this civil service examination at once suggests. It is not the value of history to the statesman. It is not its practical utility to those who mix with the world. It is not its peculiar interest to the student; nor is it its relative or absolute dignity. It is simply the question, What value should we attach to historical scholarship as a *test* of common-sense and talent?

To give a satisfactory answer to this question, it is only necessary to define as clearly as the subject permits what we mean by historical scholarship. All historical facts may be divided into what for convenience sake we would call external and internal facts. They have equal claims to be called actual occurrences. But though both take place with equal certainty, the certainty of our knowledge of each is by no means equal. For instance, in the assassination of Cæsar there was both the act and a motive. Although we are equally sure that both of them existed, yet our knowledge of the motive cannot by possibility be as clear as our knowledge of the act. Now a knowledge of the motives or internal facts of history is dependent on two things: 1. On a knowledge of the external facts; and 2. On our own reasoning powers. We may therefore define historical scholarship to be an acquaintance with a certain class of facts which consists of circumstances and of motives.

Any one who agrees with us so far, and who clearly understands the sort of mental operation necessary for the deduction of motives, will scarcely differ with us when we say that historical scholarship must be a good test of the quantity and quality of those various powers included under the term talent. Not only is it a good test, but we believe there is no better. The fact that we cannot arrive at absolute certainty about historical motives has nothing whatsoever to do with the question. If that, as some people who take a superficial view of the case appear to think, had anything at all to do with it, then, indeed history might have to yield its place to mathematics, and to the more exact sciences. But it is not the character of the conclusion, it is simply the sort of mental process by which the conclusion is obtained which we have to consider.

In preparing an examination paper on History there are certain points which the examiner should always bear in mind. The questions should, as far as possible, be original, or, in university phraseology, deduced. A question should never be of such a nature as to admit of several answers; that is, it should not be on a very doubtful point, or about any subject on which the best authorities are not to some extent agreed. The reason of this is obvious. Where a number of answers to a single question have to be compared with each other, which is always the best method of examining them, the difficulty of determining their relative value will be much increased by a dissimilarity consequent on a want of exactness in the subject. The use of ambiguous terms should as a matter of course be avoided. The examiner should remember that it is his duty to place the questions before the candidates as clearly and as fully as he can. Though brevity is a great ornament in style, it has sometimes spoiled an examination paper. The papers at present before us* have a remarkable difference in this respect. A single question, No. 14, on English history, is almost as long as all the questions on the history of Greece, Rome, France, Germany, and Italy put together. Indeed Sir James Stephen appears to have spared no pains to make his questions clear and full. For example, we do not remember to have seen at any examination a better question than the following. It is a perfect model of what a historical question should be:—

12. The Treaty of Dover, of the 22d May, 1670, and the Treaty of London, of the 31st December, 1670, were both con-

* The historical questions given at the East India Company's Civil Service examination.

cluded with the same object, of forming an alliance between Louis XIV. and Charles II. for the invasion, conquest, and partition of the Seven United Provinces. It is, however, to be observed respecting these treaties, (1) that, though almost exactly coincident in every other respect, there was one highly important condition in the Treaty of Dover upon which the Treaty of London was entirely silent; (2) that the existence of the Treaty of Dover was neither known to, or suspected by, some of the Ministers of the Crown who were principally concerned in negotiating the subsequent Treaty of London; and (3) that to the world at large the existence of those treaties was entirely unknown until the comparatively recent publications of Macpherson and Dalrymple, and was not fully known until the publication, by the orders of M. Guizot (when Minister of the Interior in France), of the negotiations of Louis XIV. respecting the Spanish succession. What were the circumstances, and what the motives, which occasioned each of these remarkable departures from the ordinary course of English diplomacy, and from the ordinary habit of making public all treaties concluded by the English Crown?

This admirably-set question is a fair specimen of the English history paper. But it is not alone for the method of his examination that Sir James Stephen deserves credit. The matter was equally good. It embraced the whole range of our history. It dealt with fundamental and important facts, but still with facts which no one except a sound scholar would be familiar with. Whoever could fairly answer the following questions must have something more than a superficial knowledge of English history. He must not only have read much, but he must have carefully reflected on what he read:—

History of England.

1. Of what public functionaries or other persons was the Witena Gemot composed? What were the functions and powers of that body?

2. Trace the descent of Henry II. from Edmund Ironside; of Henry IV. from Edward III.; of Edward IV. from Edward III.; of James I. from Henry VII.; of the Lady Arabella Stuart from Henry VII.; of George I. from James I.

3. In the romance of Ivanhoe, Sir Walter Scott has illustrated and embellished the historical theory, which, throughout his history "De la Conquête de l'Angleterre," M. Thierry has laboured to establish. That theory is, that the true interpretation of the course of political events in England, from the Norman Conquest to the accession of John, is to be found in the animosities which during the whole of that period prevailed between the Saxon and the Norman inhabitants of the kingdom. Now, the action of the romance being supposed to happen in the reign of Richard I. what are the historical occurrences of that reign from which the theory of Sir Walter Scott and M. Thierry may derive either an effectual support or a plausible countenance?

4. By what right and in what capacity did Edward I. take on himself to decide on whom the crown of Scotland had descended on the death of Margaret, the maiden of Norway? What were the principles, legal and constitutional, which he laid down as forming the basis and grounds of his decision? Explain how the case of the successful claimant was brought within the reach and compass of those principles.

5. What is the substance of the Statute of Treasons of the 25th Edward III. so far as relates to the definition of the offence of treason? In what respects do the present statutory definitions of treason either coincide with or differ from those comprised in the statute of Edward III.?

6. When, where, and by what authority, and with what designs, was "Poynings Law" enacted? What were the more material provisions of it?

7. Recapitulate, as briefly as possible, the chief incidents in the political life of Sir Thomas More.

8. During the reigns of James I. and of the succeeding monarchs of England, till the year 1800, a long, though not unbroken, series of statesmen became one after another, though under various official designations, the chief or most powerful ministers of the Crown. Exhibit, in chronological order, a list of those statesmen, with the dates of the commencement and of the close of the administration of each (the date—that is, of years, not of months or days), placing in that list a single name only in respect of any one and the same period of time.

9. The Petition of Rights, stat. 3 Car. I. cap. 1, enacted (among other things) that "no man hereafter be compelled to make or yield any gift, loan, or benevolence tax, or such like charge, without common consent by act of parliament." When, in the great case of ship-money, the counsel for Hampden insisted on this statute in bar of the demand against him, the judges of the Court of Exchequer Chamber decided that, for three distinct reasons, that plea could not be sustained. Of those reasons, the first related to the right con-

struction of the statute; the second asserted a great principle of constitutional law; the third recognised a momentous rule respecting the prerogative of the king when acting in his legislative capacity. What were those three reasons?

10. Between the commencement of the Civil War and the close of the Treaty of Newport, Charles on several occasions unsuccessfully offered to the Parliament various concessions as the price—at one time of peace, at another of the restitution of his own royal authority. State, in chronological order, the substance of each of those rejected offers.

11. Hume employs the following words in reference to the trial of Sir Henry Vane, in 1660: "The court, considering more the general opinion of his active guilt in the beginning and prosecution of the civil wars than the acts of treason charged against him, took advantage of the letter of the law, and brought him in guilty." Is it true that "the letter of the law" was against Vane? What was the main ground on which he rested his defence against the indictment? What was the broad constitutional doctrine which that defence affirmed, and which the judgment of the court contradicted?

13. The practice now invariably observed by Parliament of directing to what specific uses the money granted to the Crown for the public service is to be appropriated, and the further practice of taking effectual securities against the diversion of any part of such grants to any other purposes, are usages which (1) had their earliest origin in the times of the Plantagenets; which (2), after a long interval, were revived in the times of the Stuarts; and which (3) were so revived—at one time by the express suggestion, at another with the decided approbation, of the kings of the house of Stuart. What are the facts by which each of these statements may be verified?

14. The Declaration of Rights of the year 1689 sets forth,—1. That the pretended power of suspending of laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority without consent of parliament, is illegal; 2. That the pretended power of dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal; 3. That all commissions for erecting courts of commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, and all other commissions and courts of the like nature, are illegal and pernicious; 4. That levying of money for or to the use of the Crown by pretence of prerogative, without consent of parliament, for a longer time, or in any other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal; 5. That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of parliament, is against law; 6. That elections of members of parliament ought to be free; 7. That the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament; 8. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted; 9. That jurors ought to be duly empannelled and returned; 10. That jurors which pass upon men in trials of high treason ought to be freeholders; 11. That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction are illegal and void; 12. That for redress of all grievances, and for amending, strengthening, and preserving the laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently. Under each of the twelve heads into which the declaration is broken in the preceding abstract of it, indicate in the most concise and general terms, and without entering into any details, some one historical occurrence which had taken place during the lives of some of the members of the convention parliament, and to which each such head may be reasonably supposed to refer.

15. What were the principal questions, both of fact and of right, to the discussion of which the "Drapier's Letters" were devoted? In what respect, and to what extent, were the principal and material facts of the case correctly or incorrectly stated in those Letters? What was the secret proceeding (whether real or supposed) which, though not mentioned in the "Drapier's Letters," contributed largely to the exasperation of the public mind in Ireland on that occasion? In what manner did the controversy at length give rise to a question of great and enduring national importance? and what was that question?

16. Assuming that Benjamin Franklin correctly understood, and has accurately recorded, the principles which, at the time of the enactment of the Stamp Act, the American colonists maintained against the crown and parliament of Great Britain, state what those principles were, so far as respected the right of the crown and parliament to provide for the government of the colonies by the enactment (1) of laws imposing stamp, excise, or other duties, to be levied within the colonies; (2) of laws imposing any duties of export or import to be levied at the colonial seaports on seaborne goods; (3) of laws imposing duties to be paid on the conveyance of letters by any colonial or inter-colonial post-office; (4) of laws imposing no duties at all. In

Franklin's examination before the House of Commons, in February, 1766, he was pressed by the House with two arguments (of which one was drawn from the terms of an English statute, and the other from the terms of the Charter of Pennsylvania) to show that the right of taxing the colonists belonged exclusively to the king and parliament of Great Britain, or, at the least, belonged to them concurrently with the general assemblies of the respective colonies. What were those arguments? And what were Franklin's answers to each of them? In the year 1778 an act was passed by parliament, declaring (in effect) how far, and on what conditions, they were then disposed to yield to the demands of the American people. What were the terms, or what the substance, of that declaration?

These questions were certainly prepared with much care. The other historical examiners, probably because they had the additional task of examining in Literature, do not appear to have given themselves quite as much trouble as Sir James Stephen. The following are the questions given in the history of Rome and Greece. We object to the first, on the ground of its not being sufficiently exact. Almost every historian fixes a different period for the practical extinction of the difference between patrician and plebeian. When an examiner wishes to confine his question within a certain period, the simplest course to adopt is that followed by Sir James Stephen, to give a precise date. The other questions are very fair, although some of them are, perhaps, a little too commonplace, and some of them rather too brief.

History of Rome.

Enumerate the successive modifications in the Constitution of Rome, up to the period when the distinctions between Patrician and Plebeian were practically effaced.

How was Rome brought into collision with Macedon and Greece?

The causes which enabled Rome to overcome Carthage.

The Marian civil war.

The second triumvirate.

What was the greatest extent to which the Roman empire ever reached at any one time?

History of Greece.

The influence of foreign nations on the early civilisation of Greece.

Trace the formation of the empire which, in the reign of Darius, son of Hystaspes, threatened the independence of Greece.

How far was political freedom possessed by the *labouring classes* in the various states of Ancient Greece? Point out any differences in their condition in Athens, Sparta, and Thessaly.

Give the geographical limits and divisions—first, of Greece Proper; secondly, of Greek colonisation. Date, where you can, the founding of the several colonies.

An outline of the expedition of Alexander, and the extent and consequences of his conquests.

Was the general tendency of the Greeks towards centralisation, or the contrary? Show what causes worked in each direction.

The following are the questions on the history of France, Germany, and Italy. On the whole they are very good:—

History of France.

What were the limits of France in 987?

Characterise the reign of Louis XI.

What was the war of the Fronde?

Give an outline of the reign of Louis XIV. from his accession to the throne to the peace of Utrecht.

History of Germany.

From what contemporaneous sources do we derive our knowledge of the history of Charlemagne?

Name the Hohenstaufen-Emperors of Germany in chronological order.

What was the origin of the Hapsburg dynasty?

Explain the causes of the Thirty Years' War.

Who were the chief diplomatists at the Congress of Vienna?

How can the partition of Saxony be justified? State Niebuhr's opinion on the subject.

History of Italy.

What were the political principles of the Ghibelines, and what were those of the Guelphs, in Italy? Whence did their names come?

To what event did Dante allude in the lines—

> Veggio in Alagna entrar lo fiordaliso
> E nel vicario suo Cristo esser catto?

What was the family name of Lorenzo il Magnifico, Leo X. and Clement VII.? How were they related to each other? What was the name of Clement VII.'s father? How did he die, where, and when?

The result of this examination, and the manner in which it was conducted

by the gentlemen from the India Board, who were appointed to superintend the proceedings, appears to have given universal satisfaction. We congratulate Mr. Vernon Smith on his choice of examiners. Upon that choice, which was a very difficult and delicate task, a great deal depended. We think he acted most judiciously in taking examiners, not from any particular educational establishment, but from nearly every university in Great Britain and Ireland. Whilst the cause of history was safe in the hands of such men as Sir James Stephen, Mr. Panizzi, Mr. De Vericour, and the other gentlemen who prepared the papers, the candidates could not complain of the unfair predominance of any particular university system. As far as the historical part of this examination is concerned, it furnishes an admirable precedent for all subsequent proceedings of a similar nature.

Wolsey's Agreement with certain Merchants or Bankers for the Expenses of his Elevation to the Archiepiscopate.

THIS important document, the existence of which has been hitherto unknown, I lately found among the miscellanea of one of the branch record offices.

Shortly after Henry the Eighth's return from his successful campaign of Touraine, ecclesiastical preferments rapidly fell to the lot of "the Almoner Elect of Tournay," as the great ecclesiastic was then styled by his gentleman usher. With regard to the first considerable benefice that was granted to Wolsey—that of the see of Lincoln,—it is known that the king interested himself with the pope to obtain its possession by his favourite without his paying the usual first fruits of the bishopric. On this point the pope expressed himself very decidedly in the negative, though he gave a promise of some favour to the royal *protegé* on some future occasion.* A few months afterwards, the archiepiscopal see of York being vacant by the tragic decease of Cardinal Bainbridge, Wolsey obtained its grant from the king by patent dated the 5th August (A.D. 1514). Within a fortnight after that day (18th August), he entered into the agreement which is now brought to light. The papal instruments relating to Wolsey's elevation to the archbishopric are given *seriatim* in Rymer,† probably rather on account of the greatness attained by the party concerned than from any-

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* State Papers, Henry VIII. vol. VI. p. 30. XI. Pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. "Alterum erat tue Majestatis postulatum, in quo a nobis petebas, ut dilectum filium Thomam, Elemosinarium antea tuum, quem ad ecclesiam Lincolniensem Nobis commendabas, admittere, eamque illi conferre auctoritate Apostolica vellemus; necnon insuper partem taxe dicte ecclesie, in ejusmodi expeditione solvi consuete, remittere et condonare. In quo primum Nos Majestatem tuam valde laudamus in Domino, quod non solum judicare de bonis et prestantibus viris novit, sed etiam illorum meritis et virtuti dignum honorem habere, quod et alias et nunc in ipso Thoma perspectum est, quem Nos hominem et gravem prudentia et fide integrum, rerumque tuarum studiosissimum, semper intelleximus. Itaque quod de illo benemerenti tale judicium feceris, laude dignum ducimus. De taxe vero remissione, charisime in Christo Fili noster, cum ex literis tuis rem ad sacram venerabilium Fratrum nostrorum collegium rettulissemus, res valde nova et insolita visa est; hoc enim unum est ex certissimis subsidiis hujus Sancte Apostolice Sedis. Itaque illa potissimum ratione recusatum est quod si hic aditus aperiretur, quo modo aliis principus (*sic*) petentibus negari posset, non haberemus; que res maximo damno ac detrimento Sedi Apostolice ac Sacro Collegio, quod magna ex parte his taxis participatum, esset. Atque etiam illud constabat, dictam ecclesiam non ita incommode se habere, ut hoc quasi levamento indigeret. Quare, charissime in Christo Fili noster, hoc Tibi postulanti prestare non posse doluimus. Sed accident profecto tempora, cum dilectum filium Thomam predictum aliis in rebus recompensabimus."—Rome, 7 February, 1514.

† *Vol. xiii. pp.* 450-455.

thing peculiar in the transactions themselves. Many predecessors of Wolsey in a see that had been occupied by a Scroope and a Thoresby, had doubtless neglected nothing that could enhance the pomp and circumstance of their installation; but it may be doubted whether any had entered into such a compact as that which the proud Wolsey is here shown to have signed, nor had a king ever before petitioned for a remission of their fees.

By this agreement the sum of 3,260*l.* was the price agreed to be paid for the liquidation of the usual first fruits; for all the charges, ordinary and extraordinary, for obtaining all the bulls and other necessary documents; and the procurement of the Pall ("pallium insigne, videlicet, plenitudinis pontificalis officii, pallium ipsum de corpore Beati Petri sumptum," as the bull describes it), and their safe delivery in London within four days after the first passage to be had from Calais, where they were to arrive before the first day of November. Certain Genoese merchants, and a mercer and grocer of London, were Wolsey's partners in this business.

No record of a fresh application by the king on Wolsey's behalf to the pope for a remission of the usual payments has yet been brought to light; but it is very probable that the memory of his holiness upon the subject was not allowed to slumber by Pace and Burbank, who are shown to have been then at Rome, as the agreement contains an express stipulation that the contractors with Wolsey were not to make any extra profit out of the consideration which might be shown at Rome to the archbishop elect on account of the previously obtained promise, or by the mediation of any of his friends; all such reductions of charges in his favour were to be handed over to Wolsey.

The time allowed by this agreement for the procuring of the bulls, &c. was doubtless as short as would be agreed to; and by this we are afforded a fresh evidence of the influence of Wolsey's name, in the rapidity with which the matter was concluded: less than a month after the date of this agreement the necessary documents were all executed at Rome,* leaving ample time, and to spare, for their delivery in London according to the contract.

J. B.

Hec indentura tripartita indentata facta inter reverendum in Christo patrem et dominum Dominum Thomam permissione divina Lincolniensis Episcopum ad Archiepiscopatum sive sedem Archiepiscopalem Eboracensis jam vocantem postulatum nominatum et vocatum ac summo Pontifici per litteras regias ad eandem sedem recommendatum ex una parte, Johannem Wythers clericum ex secunda parte, et Antonium de Vivaldis mercatorem de Janua, Willielmum Botry mercerum et Thomam Raymond grocerum cives Londonienses ex tercia parte, Testatur quod prædicti Antonius, Willielmus, et Thomas Raymond, promittunt concedunt et se obligant et quilibet eorum per se promittit concedit et se obligat per presentes bene et fideliter solvere seu solvi facere in curia Romana plenam taxam sive annatam pro Archiepiscopatu sive sede Archiepiscopali Eboracensis vacantem ac pro pallio eidem sedi pertinente et requisito quovismodo debito cum omnibus et singulis expensis tam ordinariis quam extraordinariis pro plena et perfecta expedicione et impetracione quarumcumque bullarum sive literarum Apostolicarum ac pallii prædicti et aliorum quorumcunque translacionem postulacionem promocionem sive provisionem dicti reverendi in Christo patris ad ecclesiam metropoliticam sive Archiepiscopalem sedem prædictam simul cum pallio prædicto quoquo modo concernentium. Et prædicti Antonius de Vivaldis Willielmus et Thomas Raymond eciam promittunt concedunt et se obligant et quilibet eorum per se promittit concedit et se obligat per presentes quod ipsi procurabunt impetrabunt et expedient aut eorum aliquis procurabit impetrabit et expediet seu procurari impetrari et expediri realiter et cum effectu facient vel faciet in curia Romana sumptibus suis propriis et expensis pro dicto reverendo in Christo patre bullas sive literas apostolicas sub plumbo sufficientes et legittimas non fictas vel rasas seu surrepticias tot quot requiruntur ad hujusmodi postulacionem translacionem promocionem sive provisionem necnon pallium prædictum ac cetera quæ de jure aut consuetudine pro dicto Archiepiscopatu sive sede Archiepiscopali ac pallio prædicto in tali casu impetrari solent debent et consueverunt. Et ulterius prædicti Antonius de Vivaldis, Willielmus, et Thomas Raymond promittunt concedunt et se obligant et quilibet eorum per se promittit

* 17 Cal. Octobris=15 September.

[illegible]

[illegible] Ricardus Pace et Wi[illegible] [illegible] Andreae et [illegible] [illegible] Thomae Raymond [illegible] [illegible] Thomae Raymond [illegible] [illegible] Thomas Ray[illegible] [illegible] Pace et Wilhelmus Bur[illegible] [illegible] Antonius Wilhelmus et Thomas Raymond solvent et allocabunt [illegible] Ricardum Pace et Wilhelmum Burnank [illegible] et quod tunc super [illegible] denarii de singulo [illegible] dictus reverendus pater [illegible] et indemnes conservet praefatos Antonium, Wilhelmum et Thomam, [illegible] Johannem Wethers et eorum quemlibet erga custodes sive officiarios [illegible] Domini Regis et alios quoscunque de denario regio pro dictis ducatis in curia

* In the bull "Destinatio Pallii" the pall is said to have been granted at the instance of Andrew Gentile, Wolsey's messenger.

prædicta ut prefertur solvendis.* In cujus rei testimonium unæ parti hujus indenturæ penes præfatum reverendum patrem remanenti prædicti Johannes Wethers, Antonius Willielmus, et Thomas Raymond, sigilla sua apposuerunt, reliquæ vero parti ejusdem indenturæ penes præfatos Antonium Willielmus et Thomam Raymond remanenti dicti reverendus pater et Johannes Wethers sigilla sua apposuerunt. Data decimo octavo die Augusti anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quartodecimo et anno regni Regis Henrici octavi sexto.

(Signed) T. LINCOLN' post EBOR.'

(L.S.)† per me Jo. WITHERS.

LORD ROSCOMMON.

THE materials for the biography of Wentworth Dillon, Earl of Roscommon, are very meagre. The following additional particulars may not be without interest. They are taken from an account of the poet by Dr. Knightley Chetwode, preserved in the University Library at Cambridge (MS. Baker, xxxvi. 27). We believe they have not been before printed.‡

At the age of thirteen he wrote some poems on sacred subjects, which, although surprising for his years, were not considered sufficiently interesting for publication.

After leaving Caen he made the tour of France and Germany, accompanied by Lord Cavendish, afterwards Duke of Devonshire.§ They also made a considerable stay at Rome, and Roscommon attained such a proficiency in the Italian language that he was sometimes mistaken for a native.

When he returned to England at the Restoration,‖ he became acquainted with one of his kinsmen and countrymen, who had been strangely preserved by Cromwell at Tredagh [Drogheda]. This person afterwards made a great figure, but of short continuance, and won large sums of money from the young Earl.

The Earl seems however to have very plainly seen the folly of gambling, for on one occasion he took five hundred broad pieces to one of his friends and desired it to be expended in books or charity, for he should otherwise certainly play it away. The money was kept for some time, but returned, and, when he refused it, was left at his house. A few days afterwards the Earl told his friend that he was accountable not only for the five hundred broad pieces, but for another sum, nearly as great, which he had lost the night before at a basset table in Covent Garden.

On account of his propensity to gambling he was often engaged in duels, with reference to which occurrences he used to say that he was more fearful of killing others than of losing his own life.

During his residence in Ireland, Roscommon had, both in council and parliament, high contests with the Lord Privy Seal, who was considered one of the best speakers in that kingdom. The Earl was generally victorious;

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* This allowance of one penny in the ducat on account of exchange was the subject of a remonstrance from Leo X. to Henry VIII. with reference to its application to the "Peter Pence" collection.—State Papers, vol. v. p. 31.

† A round pendent seal, half an inch in diameter, grotesque head, no legend.

‡ They are alluded by Mr. Peter Cunningham, the editor of Mr. Murray's new edition of Johnson's Lives of the Poets, at vol. i. p. 204, note; but it is evident that he had not seen them.

§ "He was a poet, not by genius only, but by learning and judgment. The Lord Roscommon made him a constant reviser of his immortal lines."—White Kennet's Funeral Sermon on the Duke of Devonshire, p. 173.

‖ We may here note the following facts, as they are hitherto disregarded by the literary biographers. The Earl took his seat in parliament by proxy July 10, 1661; on the 16th Oct. following he had a grant of the first troop of horse that should become vacant, pursuant to privy seal dated 23 Sept. preceding. By the interest of the Duke of York, he became Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; and afterwards Master of the Horse to the Duchess of York: both which places he quitted some time before his death. Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, by Archdall, 1789, vol. iv. p. 165.

and the Marquis of Halifax said, "that he was one of the best orators, and most capable of business, too, if he would attend to it, in the three kingdoms." By the Lord Privy Seal is meant John Lord Robarts, afterwards Earl of Radnor, who, having held that office from 1661, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1669; and the office of Privy Seal was entrusted to commissioners during his absence. He was in Ireland only from September 1669 till May 1670.

When Roscommon came back to England he attempted the formation of a Literary Academy, in imitation of that at Caen. Those who comprised this little body were, the Marquis of Halifax (who undertook the translation of Tacitus, which he carried on a good way, and corrected many mistakes in the version of Mr. Ablancourt), Lord Maitland (who here began his translation of Virgil), and the Earl himself (who wrote his Essay on Translated Verse). The Earl of Dorset, Lord Cavendish, Colonel Finch, Sir Charles Scarborough, Dryden, and others of less note and abilities, occasionally joined the meetings of the Academy.*

On the visit of the Duchess of York and the Princess Anne to Cambridge (28 Sept. 1680) he had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by that university.† He afterwards (22 May, 1683) took the same degree at Oxford.

A few days before his death he requested a friend—a clergyman—to preach a sermon to him at St. James's chapel. He was entreated not to venture abroad, as it would be almost certain to occasion his death. "Be it so," replied the Earl; "then I will do like Charles the Fifth, and hear my own funeral oration." Returning home, he said he was now going out of the world, and remarked to the preacher, that he had not left one paper to perpetuate the memory of their friendship. He thereupon wrote what follows, which Dr. Chetwode calls an excellent divine poem:—

—— Thou dear instructor of my mind,
Profound, judicious, and severely kind;
Tell me, (for what does not my . . . . know?)
Whence all our outward ills and inward mischiefs grow.

Then followed a handsome description of the regularity of the inanimate creation:—

Whilst all things here beneath, and all above,
In circular successive order move,
A constant method everywhere we find,
Except in wretched man's perverted mind:
We plead our youth, when you accuse our rage,
And yet usurp the laziness of age.
Still much the better part of life is run,
Before the race of virtue is begun.
Are we the masters, or the slaves of things,
Poor lunatics, or sublunary kings?

Afterwards there was a noble description of the deluge, when

Death with commission prey'd upon mankind.

The physicians would not allow him to finish it.

The fragments of this poem were delivered by Chetwode "into the hands of the ever-memorable and glorious Queen Mary, formerly princess of Orange." At her death they were utterly lost. Chetwode, therefore, probably quotes it from memory.

There were about a hundred and twenty coaches-and-six at his funeral,‡ and an epitaph in Latin was prepared, but, no money being forthcoming, the monument was not erected. The Countess having been generously treated, could not find means for the erection of one. "Not dew in summer drys up faster than some widow's tears, when they are left wealthy," observes Chetwode. The Countess was his second wife, whom he married 10 Nov. 1674, Isabella, daughter of Matthew second son of Sir Matthew Boynton, of Barmston, co. York, Bart. She married Thomas Carter, esq. of Ro-

* Dr. Johnson's version of this interesting point in the biography of Roscommon—which we do not find noticed among similar projects in the preliminary chapters of Mr. Weld's History of the Royal Society, is as follows: "He now busied his mind with literary projects, and formed the plan of a society for refining our language and fixing its standard: in imitation, says Fenton (in his notes on Waller) of those learned and polite societies with which he had been acquainted abroad. In this design his friend Dryden is said to have assisted him."

† His name does not appear in the Graduati Cantabrigienses.

‡ The funeral took place at Westminster Abbey on the 21st Jan. 1684-5. See the *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* vol. viii. p. 6.

bertstown, co. Meath, and died in Sept. 1721.

In person he very much resembled Strafford, whose picture Chetwode considered more like Roscommon than the portrait of the poet prefixed to his Remains. Chetwode gives details as to the disposal of Lord Roscommon's estate. They are scarcely intelligible, owing probably to some omission on the part of the transcriber.

Chetwode's account is in the form of a letter to Lord Carteret, and he professes a conviction that what he has written would never be made public.

THOMPSON COOPER.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Memorials of Edmund Spenser the Poet, and his descendants, from the Public Records of Ireland.—Antiquarian Researches in France; Recent Excavations at Envermen.—Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond, and Holt Castle.—Dulwich College.—The late Rev. Henry Parry, M.A. Rector of Llanassa.—A Cambridge Anecdote of the year 1718.

MEMORIALS OF EDMUND SPENSER THE POET, AND HIS DESCENDANTS, FROM THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF IRELAND.

"How fondly would we collect and prize the most common particulars which should introduce us into the familiar presence of Shakspere or Spenser, or Milton, or Bacon; and yet the every-day life of these master-spirits of their time is so little known."—Tytler's Life of Raleigh.

MR. URBAN,—There are contained in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine of the year 1842 many interesting particulars relating to the poet Spenser, and his descendants; and since that time the editor of The Patrician has entered very fully upon the same subject. Valuable and interesting as these contributions undoubtedly are, "recorded" proofs may not be unacceptable to his future biographers, and the more especially as they may tend to confirm former statements, or, perhaps, to correct any errors, or supply omissions (if any are to be found), in what has been already written and published.

Having been afforded from time to time many opportunities of examining the more ancient of the records of the Irish Exchequer, and having found amongst them several enrolments and entries relating to the Spenser family, I thought it advisable, while these records were in being, and accessible, to avail myself of their contents. These notes I now send you, in the hope that (if you deem them worthy of a corner in your time-honoured periodical) you will, by giving them the immortality of print, rescue them from the destruction to which unfortunately the records themselves are daily liable.

With respect to the poet Edmund Spenser himself, I find upon the Memoranda Roll of the 21 to 24 Eliz. memb. 108, an enrolment which commences in these words:—

"Memorandum quod Edmondus Spencer generosus, serviens prenobilis viri Arthuri Greie domini baronis de Wiltonia preclari ordinis garterii militis et domini deputati generalis regni Hibernie, venit coram barones hujus scaccarij vj^{to} die Maii hoc termino (*i. e.* Trinity term 23° Eliz.) in propria persona sua, et exhibuit curie hic quasdam litteras patentes sub magno sigillo Anglie," &c.

This record shows that the poet, described as "Edmond Spencer, gentleman, a servant of Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, the lord-deputy," appeared *in propria persona* in the Court of Exchequer at Dublin, on the 6th of May, 1581.

By an Exchequer Inquisition it appears, that on the 24th of August, anno 24 Eliz. (1582), letters patent were passed to Edmond Spencer, gentleman, of the dissolved House of Friars Minors of the New Abbey, in the county of Kildare, with its possessions, for a term of 21 years, at a rent of 60*s.* a-year; but, such rent not having been paid for seven years and a half, the lease became forfeited, and was annulled.

It appears by the Memoranda Roll of the Irish Exchequer, anno 3 James I. mem. 39, that Elizabeth, by letters patent passed under the great seal of Ireland, and dated the 6th Oct. anno 32° (1590), granted to him and his heirs for ever in fee-farm the manor, castle, town, and lands of Kilcolman, in the county at Cork, and other lands, &c. with a clause to the effect, that after the feast of St. Michael, 1594, upon the death of any tenant of any principal habitation, or upon any alienation thereof, "his or their best beast" should be reserved to the crown, "for and in the name of a heriot;" and that upon Edmund Spenser's death, and upon the death of

each of his heirs or assigns, a relief should be paid "according to the custom, usage, and use of her kingdom of England, used and had between common persons, and not otherwise."

Amongst the other ancient records which are deposited in the Exchequer Record Office, Dublin, there is a book which purports to contain an account or list of the "revenues of the Queen's lands and possessions," &c. prepared by Nicholas Kenney, esq. as the deputy of Christopher Peyton, esq. the auditor-general, and dated the 2nd Sept. 1592, and in this MS. I find the following entry of a receipt:—

"From Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. (assignee of Richard Synnot, gent. assignee of Edmond Spencer, gent.) now farmer of all the lands to the late manor of Ennoscorthie, per annum . . 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*"

The earliest book of orders of the revenue side of the Exchequer which is now to be found in the same Office commences in the time of Elizabeth, and contains an entry in relation to the poet dated in the year before his death:—

"7mo. Februar'. 1597.

"Mr. Spencer, by Mr. Cheffe Barron's direcc'on under his hand, hathe day ffor payment of the arreradgis of rent due uppon the abbay of Buttivant untill the beginning of Ester terme next, ffor that at this present, by reasoun of trouble in the way, he durst not bring doune anie monny."

The poet, in his "Collin Clout's come Home Again," alludes to Buttevant in these words:—

To Buttevant, where spreading forth at large,
It giveth name unto that antient city,
Which Kilnemullah cleeped is of old:
Whose cragged ruins breed great ruth and pity,
To travellers, which it from far behold.

At the end of a draft book of orders of the revenue side of the Exchequer of the year 1609 there is contained the following entry:—

"Corke. Edmond Spencer.—Kilvrogan, Kilwanton, Backbeliston, Neghwan, Ballintegan, Rynny, in com'. Corke. Sp'ualties and temp'alties."

At the time that Sir Edmund Pelham was chief baron of the Irish Exchequer, viz. on the 19th of June, 1605, a writ of scire facias was issued from that court, which directed the sheriff of the county of Cork to make known to the heirs of the poet, and all the tenants and possessors of his estates, that they should appear in the Exchequer in the following Michaelmas term to shew why they should not be charged with the "principal beasts and reliefs" which are reserved in his patent; and accordingly the sheriff, Sir Francis Kingesmell, distrained the poet's heir and occupier of his estates, Silvanus Spenser, gentleman, by his bailiffs Peter Dyllon and Thomas Howard. (Memoranda Roll, 3 James I. mem. 39.)

In Michaelmas term in the same year the court directed the sheriff of the same county of Cork to seize the manor, castle, town, and lands of Kilcolman into the king's hands; and this was done accordingly by Anthony Kemys, esq. the then sheriff. (Same record, mem. 52.)

On Friday the 31st of January, 1605, Silvanus appeared upon that writ of seizure, and upon the 4th of February following the court ordered him to pay his rent and heriot, and to have a supersedeas of that writ. On Saturday the 28th of June, 1606, he appeared in court, and tendered 8*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* due by a recognisance for the last payment of 16*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* "for his heriot and relief upon the death of his father Edmond Spenser, for his lands holden of his Majesty in fee-farm."

The Exchequer records further inform us that Silvanus was engaged in a contest with Sir Allan Apsloe, Knt. and John Power of Doneraile, as to the lands of Carrigin and Ardadam, which Apsloe claimed as being part of Doneraile, and not of Kilcolman, as contended for by Silvanus.

Lying in confusion, crushed, crumpled, torn, and covered with dust, are to be found in the Rolls Office of the Irish Chancery a very valuable class of records, namely, the old bills, answers, and other pleadings of that court. Amongst them there was deposited, a few years past, a bill filed by Peregrine Spenser, whereby he claimed a remainder to him and his issue male in an estate, or certain lands, situate in the county of Cork, derivable under a deed of feoffment of the 20th Aug. 1600, which had been made by Sir William Sarsfield of Lucan, in the county of Dublin, and Sir Gerald Aylmer of Monkton, in the county of Kildare, wherein there was a remainder limited to the right heirs of Edmond Spenser the poet. And there was at that time also deposited in the same office, and in a similarly neglected state, a bill which had been filed in May, 1622, by John Halcock and John Clarke, wherein they stated that Sir Thomas Colclough, Knt. had been seized of the dissolved monastery of St. Augustine's, New Ross, which had been derived from his father Sir Anthony Colclough, who had purchased it from Edmund Spenser (the poet), who had bought it of Lord Mountgarret.

The Communia Roll of the Exchequer of the year 1628 makes mention of a Henry Spencer, then or lately of some place (now illegible) situate in the county of Antrim.

On the 18th of February, 1636, a fee-farm grant was made to Edmund Spencer, esq. of the lands of Kilcolman, &c. in the county of Cork.

Peregrine Spencer was seized in fee of the castle, town, and lands of Reny otherwise Ryny, containing one ploughland with the tithes thereof, of the parsonages, rectories, and tithes of Templebride otherwise Killbride, Briny or Briny, Owans, and Killbonane, and also of the abbey of Buttevant, and half a ploughland thereto belonging, all situate in the county of Cork, and died in the first year of the Irish Rebellion in the king's service. After his death this portion of the poet's estates descended to Hugolin Spencer, of Rinny, as Peregrine's eldest son and heir, who was dispossessed by Cromwell. (Decree of Innocence, roll xl. mem. 34.)

During Cromwell's usurpation in Ireland it appears to have been the general rule with the government there to make fee-farm leases or grants of all such estates as came into their possession, or under their control; and we find that amongst others Peregrine Spencer was, in the year 1656 (although then deceased), charged with the fee-farm rent of 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for "the late house of ye ffryers of Killnemalagh *alias* Buttevant," as assignee of Arthur Usher, the farmer thereof; and at the same time Edmund Spencer was called upon to pay the sum of 9*l.* 10*s.* 5½*d.* as tenant of the "manor, towne, and lands of Kilcolman, with others." (Book of Arrears of Fee-farm Rents, 1656.)

Amongst the pensioners in Cromwell's Civil List Establishment are to be found, under the heading "Clonmell,"—Katherine Spencer, a captain's widow, and 5 children, at 7*s.* per week; and to William Spencer the Usurper made a lease of tithes in the county of Galway.

Peregrine Spencer was married to one Dorothy Morres, otherwise Maurice, as is shown by the book of orders of Cromwell's Court of Claims, 6th June, 1654, to 29th Oct. 1655, pp. 213 and 218, where she is described as "Dorothy Maurice *alias* Spencer, widow of Peregrine Spencer."

Hugolin Spencer, of Rinny, gentleman, was a Roman Catholic, and married, in or about the year 1649, Ellinor, the widow of William Roche, of Ballymaclaurace, in the county of Cork. On the 6th of November, anno 14 Charles II. Hugolin and his wife presented their claim to the trustees appointed under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, for the purpose of being restored to their estate; and such their claim having been heard upon the 21st of August in the following year, they were, as "innocent Papists,"* adjudged to be entitled to the property claimed by them. (Decree of Innocence, in Exchequer of Ireland, roll xi. mem. 34.)

The Court of Exchequer, by its process, charged Edmund Spenser, as tenant of the manor, town, and lands of Killcollman, and other lands, with the yearly fee-farm rent of 9*l.* 10*s.* 5½*d.* whereupon the tenants thereof, John Butts, John O'Hannowle, John Colpis, and Wm. Shanachan appeared, and stated that that rent was reserved "upon an antient pattent granted of ye said lands, with other lands, to Edmund Spenser, esq^r^, who was former proprietor thereof," and they claimed Kilcolman, Lisnamucky, and Knocknemaddery as parcels set out to them in satisfaction of their arrears for service in Ireland, subject to a quit-rent of 20*l.* 10*d.*; and they pray that the other lands, namely, Ardenreagh, Ardenbane, Knockengappell, and Glangarret should be liable to the old patent rent. The Court, finding that the manor, castle, &c. of Kilcolman, and the lands of Ardenreagh, Ardenbane, Knockengappell, Knocknemaddery, and Glangerrott were by patent dated the 18th Feb. 14 Charles I. granted to Edmund Spencer, esq. at the yearly rent of 9*l.* 10*s.* 5½*d.* exonerates the said tenants from the payment of that rent. By the Auditor-general's report, which is attached to this order, it appears that the lands of Killcolman and Lisnamucky contained 314A. 2R. 16P. profitable, and 93A. 1R. 24P. unprofitable; and Knocknamaddery 1003A. 0R. 32P. profitable, and 189A. 2R. 16P. unprofitable; that they were the property of William Spencer, "English Papist," and had been disposed of "to Captain Peter Courthope and his troope of the Earle of Orrery's late regiment, in anno 1654, 20th May." (Original Exchequer order of Michaelmas term, 1661.)

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* These words, "innocent Papists," remind us of the poet's statements and opinions upon the subject of the Roman Catholic religion, as they are given in his "View of the State of Ireland," where he says, "The fault which I finde in religion is but one, but the same is universall thoroughout all that country, that is, that they be all Papists by their profession, but in the same so blindly and brutishly informed (for the most part) that not one amongst a hundred knoweth any ground of religion, or any article of his faith," &c. Little was it anticipated by Spencer that in a few short years from the time of his decease a grandson would become a member of that Church

Whose wild ambition sets the world in arms.

In the year 1668 Hugoline Spencer, as tenant of the lands of Reny, or Riny,* at a rent of 6*l.* 8s. 11d. a year, was indebted to the King in 55s. 3d. for part of three years, ending at Michaelmas, 1668, and this charge is included in the account of Richard Townsend, esq. the Sheriff of the county of Cork for the year 1672, but by an order of the Court, made in Hilary term, 1673, it was directed to be struck out of that account. And at the same time, viz. in the year 1668, Edward son of Patrick Gough and another, tenants of the lands of Kilcolman, described as "wast," being one carucate, and containing 259A. 2R. at 48s. 7d. a year, were charged with an arrear amounting to 20s. 10½d. (Charges taken off the Accompt of Richard Townsend, esq. &c.)

Thomas, son of the Rev. Nathaniel Spencer, entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner upon the 13th of May, 1684, being then 16 years of age, and consequently was born in the year 1668.

By an inquisition taken at the King's old castle near Cork, on the 15th of August, A.D. 1694, it was found that Hugolin Spencer, late of Rinny, gentleman, on the 11th June, anno 3 Wm. and Mary, was attainted and outlawed of high treason, committed by him at Moyallow, anno 2°; that he by deed, dated the 9th of Augt. 1673, mortgaged the town and lands of Rinny to Pierce Power; that he had the several rectories hereinafter mentioned, and that a chief rent of 40s. was payable out of the lands of Rinny to Richard Earl of Cork and Burlington. (Estreats to Exchequer from Chancery, 1694.)

William Spencer, esquire, presented a petition to Charles Earl of Mountrath and Henry Earl of Drogheda, praying, "in consideration for his services, sufferings, and losses in the late troubles" in Ireland, that the King (William III.) would grant him the forfeited estate of Hugolin Spencer, "who is outlawed for high treason," and "to whome the petitioner is next Protestant heire." Upon receipt of this petition they reported that the said estate was of the clear yearly value of 67*l.* 17s. 6d. above all quit and Crown rents and incumbrances, and stated that the petitioner deserved the King's grace and favour, in consequence of his said services and losses; and therefore his Majesty, on the 14th of June, anno 9°, granted to Nathaniell Spencer, gentleman, son of the said William, the towns and lands of Rinny, containing 332 acres; Killahorry, containing 63 acres; and the rectories and impropriate tithes of Rinny, Nowens *alias* St. Nowen's, Temple Breedy *alias* Kilbride, and Brinny, in the county of Cork. (Communia Roll of the Exchequer, 1695 to 1697.)

In the Book of Arrears of Crown and Quit Rents of the year 1702, the following entries are to be found:—

Co. Cork.

Hugolin Spencer, Fermoy Bar.

	Irish Acres prof.			Applotment of £27,000.		
Reny al's Riny 1 pl'd .	395	0	00	11	2	3
Buttevant ½ pl'd . .	30	0	00	00	16	10
	425	0	00	11	19	1

Past to Nathaniell Spencer.

Applottment of £21,000 . . £27 0 5½

On the 22nd of July, 1717, a Mr. Francis Hely of Coolshanavally, in the county of Cork, gentleman, filed a bill in the Irish Court of Chancery in relation to the lands of Grenagh, part of the estate of Sir Matthew Deane of Dromore, Bart. which had been demised to one Michael Barry, in trust for a Tiege McCartie, "for and during the then warrs between England and France," and afterwards leased for 21 years in trust to William Spencer, late of Renny, esq. with others; and by this bill the plaintiff accuses Nathaniel Spencer, esq. the son and heir of said William, of a confederacy with the MacCarties to prevent the plaintiff from obtaining a lease of the above-mentioned lands.

On the 24th Jan. 1743, a bill was filed in the Exchequer of Ireland by Edmond Wall against Edmond Spencer, Pierce Power, sen. and jun. and William Power. This record recites a previous bill which had been filed in the same court upon the 12th July, 1737, stating that Hugoline Spencer had been seized in fee of the lands of Rynny, that in the year 1673 he mortgaged them to Pierce Power the elder for 300*l.* and 20*l.* per annum interest, and that he forfeited his estate in the year 1688. The bill further shows that Dorothy, his daughter and only child, married the said Pierce Power, who exhibited his claim to the trustrees for sale of the forfeited estates, and paid 20*l.* chief rent per annum to the Earl of Cork for said lands. It further appears by this record that Dorothy died in the year 1690, leaving three children, Hugoline, Pierce, and William, all of whom were Roman Catholics; that Hugoline Power, the eldest son, mar-

* If I were permitted to offer a conjecture, I would say that the poet executed a deed of feoffment of his estates, and thereby left the lands of Rinny, &c. and Buttevant abbey to a younger, and probably his second son.

ried Honora, a daughter of Richard Barret; that William III. granted to William Spencer the estate that was forfeited by Hugoline, which was confirmed to him, said William, by the act which was passed for the "Relief of Lord Kenmare;" that William left a son, Nathaniel, who died in the year 1718, leaving Edmond, his grandson and heir; and that there was an act passed in the English parliament in the first year of Anne for the relief of William Spencer and the wife and children of Lord Kenmare.

The King's letter for granting unto William Spencer the estate of Hugolin upon his attainder is of record in the Rolls Office of the Chancery of Ireland, and bears date the 23rd April, 1697.

Amongst the records of the Irish Chancery are also to be found a bill, filed on the 31st Oct. 1720, by Susannah Spencer, spinster, against Jephson Busteed, Rosamond Bulkeley *alias* Spencer, Frederick French, Robert Peppard, and Henry Browne: and upon the 24th June, 1721, a bill was filed in the same court by Joseph Nagle, esq. against Jephson Busteed, George Hide, the same Rosamond, William Spencer, John Locker, and Garret Nagle.

Yours, &c. JAMES F. FERGUSON.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES IN FRANCE—RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT ENVERMEU.

MR. URBAN,—The Abbé Cochet having favoured me with a notice of his researches in the Frankish cemetery at Envermeu, near Dieppe, in September last, I beg to transfer the interesting particulars to the antiquarian public through your convenient channel.

The space excavated was about 25 yards in length by 20 in width. It contained 65 graves in rows from south to north: the graves pointing east and west. It was found that the greater part of the graves opened on this occasion had been violated at some remote epoch, probably even at the period when the cemetery was still resorted to for inhumation. Of the 65, (the Abbé states) 15 at the most remained intact, or at least plundered imperfectly. Of these, three are very remarkable, not only as producing certain novel facts as regards these researches in France; but facts which, though new to our colleagues on the other side of the Channel, find counterparts in our Saxon burial-places.

The first of these, says the Abbé Cochet, —the grave of a young person, contained on the sides of the spot where the skull lay, ear-rings of bronze with oval pendants of gold; and close to the ear-rings were 25 to 30 threads of gold, which (the greater part still remaining interlaced) appeared to have belonged to a woven band, or fillet, which time had utterly consumed. As an illustration, the Abbé points to excavations at Kertch in 1838, where the head of a female was found crowned with a garland made of gold leaves. Such interments in the East are well known; to the ancient Greeks and Etruscans they were common. But a more remarkable correspondence in epoch, in country, and in people, may be supplied from one of the graves in the Saxon cemetery at Chessell, in the Isle of Wight, opened, in the present year, by Mr. George Hillier.*

Upon the breast of the young Frank were two golden fibulæ in the form of birds with hooked beaks. They were ornamented with filigree work. Near the fibulæ was a ball in vitreous paste, which had been suspended from the neck. At the waist was a small buckle in bronze, with little nails for attaching it to the belt or girdle of leather. There also was found an iron chain, a small knife, a bead of black glass, a pair of scissors in a leather-case of open reticulated work on one side, such as we see in Roman sandals; an iron key, and another piece of iron resembling a key, which had been suspended to a bronze ring; and, lastly, the remains of a leathern purse. At the feet was an elegant vessel in white glass, in which were shells and the bones of some small animals. It had been inclosed in a wooden box, of which only the iron fastenings remained.

There are some particularly curious points of resemblance between the contents of this grave and some of the Kentish Saxon. Being at the present moment engaged in examining Bryan Faussett's Journal, I find the Abbé Cochet's description and that of Faussett, in relation to some particular graves, almost identical. In one of the Kentish graves (that of a woman), among other matters, was a piece of punched leather neatly cut, and which I have stated in the printed volume (p.

* These filaments of gold would hardly have been detected had not extreme caution been practised. And yet an anonymous writer, in a local paper, wishing to depreciate Mr. Hillier's researches, says, "The services of two or three men of humble position, quite as capable as Mr. Hillier (!), might have been easily obtained, who would have excavated the whole of the graves for about 25*l.*!"

152) that it resembles the open-work of Roman sandals. Faussett called it, and it would appear correctly, a knife-case; but Dr. Mortimer, who found a similar piece of leather, said it belonged to the girdle. I was inclined to think the latter more correct, until I received the above information from my friend the Abbé Cochet.

The second grave was that of a man. Upon his breast was the iron umbo of a shield, with bronze nails, the handle and bindings being also of iron. At the waist was a buckle of bronze, with ornamental plate attached; two knives, crossed one upon the other, each having a sheath of leather; a pair of tweezers in bronze; some ornamental work in silver, attached, apparently, to the girdle; at the waist was also a pair of bronze scales and a weight. It resembles (the Abbé Cochet remarks) the scales found at Ozingel, figured in the third volume of the "Collectanea Antiqua." Another example appears in the Faussett volume; but I believe the Envermeu specimen is the first yet noticed in Frankish graves. But the most beautiful object furnished by this grave is one (12 centimètres in length) which appears to have been, the Abbé Cochet conjectures, the ornamented clasp of a purse attached to the girdle. In its centre is a small bronze buckle. It is composed of pieces of red glass (or garnets?), inclosed in gold cells, upon gold leaf. This composition is fixed upon what appears to have been a thin piece of wood, the fibres of wood being very perceptible. The form this curious object assumes is that of a fantastic animal with two heads.

At the feet of the skeleton were an *angon*, a lance-head, a hatchet or *francisca*, and a wooden box with a moveable bronze handle.

The third important grave was that of a female. Upon the breast of the skeleton were two bronze gilt fibulæ, resembling those of Oberflacht, lately published by Mr. Wylie in the "Archæologia;" beads of amber and glass; an iron chain; and some other appendages to the girdle. By the thighs were a bronze plate, apparently attached to the end of the girdle; ornamented nail-heads; a small brass buckle for the knife; a knife in a sheath of leather, with a silver chape; a blue glass bead; an iron spoon; and other objects, the use of which is not so easily to be recognised. At the feet was an earthen vessel. There were, moreover, about 90 small plates of bone, with incuse designs, which appeared to have belonged to the decorations of a wooden coffer which had perished.

The above is an abstract only of the Abbé Cochet's communication; but it will be found to contain much that is highly interesting to the archæologist who values our national antiquities.

Yours, &c. C. Roach Smith.

City, Nov. 10th, 1855.

Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond, and Holt Castle.

Mr. Urban,—Since the completion of my Memoir of Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond, of which an epitome was given in your magazine for August, I have met with another incident of his life, which occurred in the year 1535. Having received a grant of the lordship dependent upon Holt Castle, otherwise called Castle Lyons, on the frontiers of Wales, it appears that he made a special journey, in considerable state, to take possession thereof, accompanied by the Duke of Norfolk and perhaps other noblemen.

The castle of Holt was a very important place in mediæval times, and it is prominently mentioned in various passages of our national history. It stood on an eminence on the Welsh side of the river Dee; and was approached from the county of Chester by a bridge of ten arches, having a gate-house in the centre. On a stone over the arch called the Lady's arch was the date 1345, which Pennant, writing in 1784, says was "preserved till very lately."*

Camden suggests that the place derived its second name, in Roman times, from the *Legio vicesima victrix*, "which kept garrison a little higher up on the other side of the Dee,"—in the parish of Farndon, co. Chester; whence it would be called *Castra Legionis*, and by the Welsh *Castell lleon*. "The English borderers (Pennant remarks) might easily mistake *lleon* for the plural of *llew*, which signifies a lion, and so call it the Castle of Lions, as we find it styled when it came into the possession of earl Warren and his successors."

For the like reason, the present city of Chester was itself called *Caer leon*, and there was another town of that name in Monmouthshire, which still retains the name, commemorative of Roman military occupation.

From the Warrens Holt descended to

* Tour in Wales, vol. i. p. 210. The best local particulars of Holt that I have found are contained in that work, accompanied by two plates, representing the castle, engraved from a survey made in 1620 by John Norden, now the MS. Harl. 1696, but of which the original drawings are sufficiently curious to deserve publication in more perfect *fac-simile*.

the Earls of Arundel; by one of whom the town was incorporated in the year 1410, and it afterwards returned a burgess to parliament in connection with the towns of Denbigh and Ruthin.

Having been forfeited to the crown on the attainder of Richard earl of Arundel, Holt castle is mentioned in the history of the country at the time of the usurpation of Henry of Bolingbroke, who then seized upon it when fully stored with the treasures of king Richard the Second.*

Again, Holt castle plays the like part in the history of king Henry VII. He had granted it to sir William Stanley, the brother of his step-father the earl of Derby; and sir William is said to have made considerable alterations and reparations at a great expense. On his rebellion —one of the most startling events in our history, but which appears to have arisen from his too willing credence to the pretensions of Perkin Warbeck, the king resumed the lordship, and is said to have found in Holt castle, in money and plate, forty thousand marks, besides jewels, household goods, and the cattle on sir William Stanley's grounds—attributed in great measure to the plunder of Bosworth field.†

After this, I have not found that Holt castle was again granted out until Henry VIII. bestowed it on his son the Duke of Richmond. Its stewardship had been previously enjoyed by George Brereton, who suffered death as the presumed paramour of queen Anne Boleyne, and who, in a poem written by Cavendish, is made to relate that the king had made him

Stewart of the Holt, *a rome of great wynnyng*
In the marches of Wales, the which he gave to me.

On the 2d Oct. 18 Hen. VIII. (1526) there passed to George Cotton and Thomas Seymour a grant of the stewardship of the castle of Lyons otherwise Holtes and other castles and lordships in the marches of Wales.‡ That George Cotton became governor of the duke of Richmond; and that Thomas Seymour was the same with Thomas afterwards lord Seymour of Sudeley and lord admiral, whose brother Edward, afterwards duke of Somerset and lord protector, was the duke of Richmond's master of the horses.

The duke of Richmond's journey to the Holt is commemorated—briefly and somewhat inaccurately,—in the local chronicles of Chester and Shrewsbury. In the former it is placed under the year 1534 instead of 1535:—

"Anno 1534 the duke of Richmond had the possession of the Holt delivered unto him by the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Surrey, the earl of Derby, and others." (Chron. of Chester, quoted in King's Vale Royall, ed. 1778, p. 381.)

A Shrewsbury chronicle§ records the event thus:—

"1535. This yeare there came iij duckes throughe Shrewsbury,—to say, the ducke of Rychemounde, the ducke of Northefolke, and the ducke of Suffolke, with a great retinewe."

This latter date is proved to be the correct one, by the records of the town of Shrewsbury; for a roll of accounts "for a year from Michaelmas 1535" contains numerous entries of expenses,—some of which Mr. Blakeway‖ was induced to extract,—bestowed upon the dukes of Richmond and Norfolk, "for the honour of the town":—

"In regardo dato Ric'o Clerke barbur, equitanti ad cognoscendum perfecte de adventu ducis Rechemund et ducis Norfolc' in com' Salop, ij s. iiij d.

"Sol' pro conductu vini dictorum duorum ducum a villa Salop usq' vill' Osewestrie.

"Sol' pro exhenniis datis dictis ducibus, ut in uno hoggeshed vini, cignis, caponibus, bovibus, vitulis, cuniculis, castrimargiis, waffers, ypocras, per . . . ., speciebus, confectis, et aliis diversis rebus pro honestate villæ Salop', in una grossa summa compilat' propter brevitatem temporis, v li. xviiij s. ij d.

"Sol' pro purgacione pontis lapidei et Sancti Georgii erga adventum dictorum ducum ad villam, vj d.

"Sol' Joh'i Burges pro purgacione Regiæ stratæ ante portam Fratrum Minorum erga adventum ducum, xij d."

In mentioning "the ducke of Suffolke" the chronicle is clearly wrong, but another Shrewsbury chronicle, now remaining in MS. in the hands of Mr. Henry Pidgeon the town chamberlain, shows how this error arose. Its words are,

"The dukes of Richmond, Norfolk, *and*

* Archæologia, vol. xx. pp. 122, 345.
† Lord Bacon's Life of Henry VII. p. 133.
‡ Wolsey MSS. at the Rolls House, No. 998.
§ This chronicle is now in the school library. It was among the books presented to Shrewsbury school by Dr. John Taylor, and is lettered "Dr. Taylor's MS." It is one of those town chronicles which combine the events of the nation with those of their peculiar locality, and it is supposed, as I am informed, to have been compiled by, or for, a Lyster of Rowton.
‖ History of Shrewsbury, 4to. vol. i. p. 317.

Somerset came to Salop, and suppressed the religious houses: their images were taken and burnt."

In this place, it will be seen, the error is in its earliest stage. The original narrator had probably written the "dukes of Richmond and Norfolk," and then either his or another hand had given the former duke his second title, by adding the words "and Somerset" over the line. The transcriber, unacquainted with courtly dignities, and unaccustomed to dukes having two titles, a circumstance previously unprecedented, inserted those words in the wrong place; whereby the name of Norfolk was made to separate the double title of his son-in-law, and thus the appearance was created of three persons instead of two. Finally, the writer of the other chronicle, apparently aware that there was no distinct duke of Somerset at the time in question, concluded that the person so designated must have been the only other existing duke, the duke of Suffolk.

At the death of the duke of Richmond, the said George Cotton, among other offices, held that of "Steward and Receyvour of the Holte and Chirk," with the yearly fee of 48*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* According to Norden, the earl of Bridgwater, at an earlier period of the reign of Henry VIII. was steward of Bromfield and Yale, when "the steward's fee both for Holte and Chirkland was xx li."

It is remarkable that the next possessor we find of the castle of Holt was accused of putting it to the same use as sir William Stanley had done. This was Thomas lord Seymour of Sudeley, in the act for whose attainder it is declared, that he "hadd allso put your grace's [the King's] castell of the Holte, wherof he had the keping, even now alate in a redynes, and there cawsed to be prepared a great furnyture of wheat, malte, beffes, and a great masse of money for the fedyng and entreteynment of a nombre of men, which moneye he cawsed to be levyed and exacted half the yere before the same was dewe," &c.*

In the reign of Elizabeth the great Earl of Leicester was in possession of Holt and Chirk, and probably of the whole lordship of Denbigh, from which he took his title of Baron.

In the reign of James I. at the time when the survey by John Norden already mentioned was made, Holt was part of the possessions of Charles prince of Wales.

Holt castle was garrisoned for king Charles, and vigorously defended by its governor sir Richard Lloyd when besieged by the parliament's forces under Major-General Mytton. After two months' siege, it was surrendered upon articles; and immediately after it was ordered to be demolished.

In 1696 king William the Third issued a patent, granting the lordships of Denbigh, Bromfield, and Yale to William earl of Portland; but it was recalled, on a representation made by the House of Commons, at the instigation of the Welsh landholders: and in 1787 the lordship of Denbigh, together with the forests, as they were legally deemed, of Bromfield and Yale, still formed a part of the landed possessions belonging to the Crown.† The castle of Holt was subsequently purchased of the Crown by Lord Kenyon.‡ The ancient rent of Bromfield and Yale was 730*l.*§ Bromfield and Yale were considered as two of the six cantrefs or hundreds of Denbighshire. Bromfield was by the Welsh called Maelor. Yale consisted of a mountainous tract overlooking the Vale of Clwyd.

The heraldic supporters of the arms of Henry FitzRoy duke of Richmond were a white lion and a beast described by Sandford as an antelope. A manuscript in the College of Arms terms the latter a "yale." It states that "a whyt lyon regardant‖ w^t the coronalle and cheyne perteyneth to the duc of Rychemont;" and that "Yale pertayñeth to the duke of Somerset." (Prince Arthur's Book, Vincent 152, and Standards I. 2. both in the College of Arms.) I have been unable to find any herald able to explain the term "yale" as it occurs in this place. In the drawings the beast appears to differ from the heraldic antelope, in having horns like those of a ram, and a tail like a dog's. I think, however, it may probably have borne some allusion to the cantref of Yale, in the county of Denbigh; which I presume belonged to the Duke of Richmond as an appurtenance of the Holt, or Castle Lyons.

Yours, &c. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

DULWICH COLLEGE.

MR. URBAN,—Permit me to correct a few errors into which your correspondent (A Lover of Justice) has doubtless inadvertently fallen in his observations upon

* Statutes of the Realm, vol. iv. p. 63.

† Observations upon the Landed Revenue of the Crown, 1787, pp. 114 and 122.

‡ Archæologia, xxx. 122.

§ Treatise on the Lords Marchers of Wales, written in 1740.

‖ This term is simply equivalent to the present "guardant."

Dulwich College. I would fain hope and believe that he is as much a lover of *truth* as of justice, and will not therefore himself object to have his attention called to a few (a few only) of his mistakes. Passing by the strange circumstance that one who assumes to be the expositor of the founder's will, wishes, and intentions, should throughout misspell the founder's name, I at once come to the somewhat startling assertion, that the annual revenue of the college "is now 12,000*l.* a-year," and before 1860 it will be doubled.

If your correspondent will take the trouble to inquire of any one possessing even common information as to the affairs of Dulwich College, he will make the discovery that the revenue of Dulwich College is now less than 9,000*l.* a-year, and that, instead of reaching the charming amount of 24,000*l.* in 1860, it is hardly possible it should exceed 12,000*l.*, when that year arrives. Again, your Correspondent seems to have no idea, or at the best a very confused one, of the distinction between the 12 foundation scholars and the 68 day-boys, who, he omits to inform his readers, were to be boys resident in the hamlet of Dulwich, or within a mile thereof. Lastly, your Correspondent makes a sweeping charge of "illegal appropriation" against the governors of the college. I am bound to suppose that the same absence of all careful examination into facts, observable in the above mistakes, has led your Correspondent into an assertion diametrically opposed to the opinion expressed after long and careful examination by the Inspecting Commissioner. But I will not trespass upon your space any further. A great change is called for in the constitution of Dulwich College, and opinions will and must differ as to what that change should be. But, where a calm and careful examination into facts is above all things needed, no good can possibly arise, but on the contrary much harm, from such a confused tissue of misstatements as that with which "A Lover of Justice" has favoured your readers.

Yours, &c.

A Lover of Truth.

The late Rev. Henry Parry, M.A., Rector of Llanassa.

Mr. Urban,—There are many parts of our country even now so far removed from the great highways of every-day life, that circumstances transpire, and men who are really of sufficient importance to have attracted some little attention beyond the spheres of their quiet and unpretending careers, are suffered to pass away without any permanent record of the event being secured. To prevent this in one instance * at least, I beg to communicate to you as follows:—

At Llanassa, a parish in Flintshire adjoining those of Whitford and Holywell, for fifty-six years lived the Rev. Henry Parry, M.A., and there, on the 17th of December 1854, at the ripe age of 89 years, he died. He was Rector of Llanassa during the whole term of his residence there, and at the time of his death was Senior Canon of St. Asaph cathedral and the oldest magistrate in the county.

Mr. Parry, I believe, belonged to a generation passed away rather than to the present; but his literary attainments, antiquarian researches, and the great interest he evinced towards his own country, endeared him not only to many friends but to all classes of Welshmen. He had been also the companion and assistant of the historian Pennant—a connection sufficient in itself to call for honourable mention of him in the Gentleman's Magazine. In his History of the parishes of Holywell and Whitford Mr. Pennant speaks of him as a friend whose society and conversation had helped to "cheer the waning years of his life," and mentions the literary assistance he had received from him.

In the "Gwyneddion," an account of the Royal Denbigh Eisteddfod, held before the Duke of Sussex in 1828, Mr. Parry's name appears as one of the judges of the subject of the best English essay, containing "an historical account of the Flintshire Castles," &c.; and on the occasion of the presence of Her Majesty, when princess Victoria, at a similar meeting at Beaumaris, in an address of peculiar grace and power, he explained the origin, progress, and position of the national congress.

In January 1854 I saw Mr. Parry. He was then hale and hearty, and with all his faculties perfect. In February of the present year I was again in the neighbourhood, but he had quietly and peaceably passed from this world to another a few weeks before.

The retentive memory of Mr. Parry was very remarkable, and the circumstance I will now relate affords perhaps an isolated instance of the connection of a long series of years by the personal knowledge of one

* We should explain that we purposely kept away the death of the Rev. Henry Parry from our list of Clergy Deceased, because we were led to hope that we should receive materials for a more extended Memoir.—*Edit.*

individual. Engaged in an inquiry respecting the title to a portion of the shore of the River Dee, near Llanassa, it was necessary to obtain proof of the authenticity of an important MS. map made in the year 1752, or 102 years before. Of the surveyor whose name appeared on it I could gain no information until I applied to Mr. Parry, although it was clear he had been a Llanassa man. I said to him, "I am endeavouring to discover something respecting a person named John Foulkes, who, I am sure, originally lived in your parish." I did not, however, pronounce the name exactly as a Welshman required, and Mr. Parry evinced no knowledge of it; but on my repeating it, and saying Folkes or Foukes, he at once replied, "Oh! I knew him very well indeed." No, I said; I should think this must be some other individual of the same family, for he must have been a grown man more than 100 years ago. "Yes, yes," was Mr. Parry's answer, "I am sure it is the same, he was a surveyor; he went from Llanassa to the Isle of Anglesea, and thence into the employment of the Duke of Bridgewater, when Brindley was making his canal. I have plenty of his letters." On this I at once produced the map:—"Oh, that is Foulkes' writing," said Mr. Parry, "I could swear to it;" and he did make an affidavit, in identification of writing executed 102 years before, his signature being singularly firm and distinct for a man of his years. He told me that Foulkes was living, but a very old man, long after he came to Llanassa.

I heard numerous anecdotes of Mr. Parry and Mr. Pennant, which I shall hope to embrace in an account of the interesting district where they lived, and forward you from there shortly, as I believe there is an abundance of amusing antiquarian matter in the locality to interest many of your readers.

A portrait of Mr. Parry was published some few years since by a bookseller at Holywell.

Yours, &c.

GEORGE HILLIER.

A CAMBRIDGE ANECDOTE OF THE YEAR 1718.

MR. URBAN,—The following anecdote, illustrative of the manners of the University of Cambridge in the reign of the first George, is preserved in Harl. MSS. 7526, p. 207, in a collection of letters made by Lord Harley and Mr. Wanley. The signature is torn off, but on the back is written, and scratched out with a pen, "Weston:"—

"*Pembroke Hall, Feb.* 5, 1718.

"Dear Friend,—I'm afraid some time or other a punn 'l be the utter ruin of our friend Dr. Tudway; you'd see by ye following story how great a scrape he has lately been led into by one. You are to know, then, that Dr. Vincent, of Clare Hall, 80 years of age,* had one evening his best bever taken off his head, and cleanly conveyed away. Some few days after, Vincent came to the Coffee-house, about four in the afternoon, where were Dr. Tudway,† Dr. Middleton,‡ &c. in a morning gown and a black scull-cap. Middleton asked him, 'Why he came in such a dress?' 'Why that question,' replied Tudway, 'When you know '*tis past bever time?*' This fired the old gentleman, to lose his bever, and he made a joke! Rogue, rascal, scoundrel, and other common appellations of wrath did not satisfie. He seizes poor Tudway by the throat, and so the scuffle began: kick and cuff, chairs and joynt-stools, coffee dishes and glasses, all that came to hand was fair, till at last the two combatants closed, and then the company interposed to part them, when they found in Vincent's hand a penknife drawn, and lifted up to strike the deadly blow. What could the defendant Tudway do? He applyes to the Vice-Chancellor, and obtains a decree against Vincent for assault and battery; but, by the mediation of friends, the quarrel is amicably adjusted."

From Dr. Ash's English Dictionary, 1775:

Bever (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*). A beaver, the fore part of a helmet.
Bever (*s. not much used*). A small collation between dinner and supper.—*Scott.*

From Dr. Johnson's Dictionary:

Bever. A hat made of the fur of beaver.—*Addison.*

Yours, &c. B.

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* Nathaniel Vincent, Fellow of Clare hall, A.M. 1660, S.T.P. per lit. Reg. 1679.

† Thomas Tudway, of King's, Mus. B. 1681, Mus. D. 1705, Music Professor 1704—1730.

‡ Conyers Middleton, Fellow of Trinity, A.B. 1702, A.M. 1706, S.T.P. 1717, *Librarian of* the University 1721, Woodwardian Professor 1731.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Annals of England; an Epitome of English History, from contemporary writers, the rolls of parliament, and other public records. Vol. I. (J. H. and Jas. Parker). 12*mo.*—We shall surprise the careless and indifferent student of history when we say that such a book as this was really wanted. Though there are scores of manuals of English history, we do not know one that is critical in its statements. They are ever compilations made for educational purposes, without exact inquiry, retailing stale and long-confuted errors, and instilling many absurd falsehoods into the rising generation. Were they better than they are, they are destined for a limited purpose, and are necessarily adapted to the capacities of children only. What the grown man requires is a manual of a different kind, stored with solid facts, the dry but germinative roots of substantial knowledge. The present compiler has proceeded upon the basis of that great, but little advanced, national work, the Monumenta Historica Britannica, of Messrs. Petrie, Sharp, and Hardy. From that and from Northern sources he gives a fuller outline of English history before the Norman conquest than it was formerly the fashion to recognise, and he pursues it upon the sound evidence of records and contemporary historians. We may point out the notices of Magna Charta at p. 289 as an example of well-condensed information: except that, when it is stated that "several copies of it were made in order that one might be preserved in each *cathedral*," we doubt the fact implied, as well as the precision of the term: several copies were made, but how many we believe is not known, whether one for each county or principal city, or otherwise: but certainly some of the great abbeys were more probably depositaries than some cathedral churches.

The author's estimates of character are well drawn, as the following of King John: "No English king has been handed down to us with so bad a character as John, but we can hardly expect a perfectly fair account, when we remember that all our early historians belong to a body with which he was at open variance for the greater part of his reign. The treachery and ingratitude which he is accused of displaying to his father and his brother Richard seem undeniable, as well as a licentious life, and many acts of cruelty when he had become king; but he probably was not the cowardly, incapable ruler which he is usually represented by English writers; foreign annalists, on the contrary, speak of him as a fierce and warlike king. It is certain that he made campaigns in Scotland and in Ireland with success, and, if he was less fortunate in France and in Wales, the cause is probably to be found quite as much in the disaffection of his followers as in any want of courage or conduct on his own part."

Such a book will be most welcome in the antiquary's closet, and we hope that it is destined to see many editions, with such improvements as it will be every one's interest to provide. For the present we will remark, that, in p. 29, the story of king Lucius appears to have been taken from the Monumenta, without consulting the animadversions of Mr. Hallam in the Archæologia. At p. 241, Geoffrey archbishop of York and William Longespée earl of Salisbury, two of the natural sons of King Henry II., are stated to have been both born of the "fair Rosamond Clifford." This has been repeatedly shewn to have been improbable; and in our Magazine for Feb. 1851, p. 142, we pointed out the fact that the real mother of the archbishop is named by Walter Map; she was a harlot named Ykenai or Hikenai. He was born in the year 1159. The son of fair Rosamond, William afterwards earl of Salisbury, was born about the year 1175. Henry of Essex, the standard-bearer of Henry II., disgraced for cowardice in Wales, was not "earl of Essex" (pp. 246, 248). In p. 415, Thomas Percy is stated to have been made earl of Worcester in 1397, but in p. 417 not before 1399: the former date is the correct one. In the table of sovereigns at p. 420, it is stated of Lady Jane Grey that "documents are in existence *bearing her seal* as Queen, dated as early as July 9, and as late as July 18:" the words "bearing her seal" are inaccurate; but documents attesting her regal authority exist from the 8th to the 19th July, 1553: see Appendix III. to the Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary, printed for the Camden Society. In p. 421, the dates of the Protectorates of Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard should not have been omitted. The annals contained in this volume come down to the end of the reign of Richard II. It is very neatly illustrated with portraits from monumental effigies, with coins, and armorial shields.

History of Piedmont. By Antonio Gallenga. 3 *vols.*—Piedmont presents to Englishmen at the present moment a double reason of interest. In contrast

with the vacillation and timidity of states assuming to constitute great European powers, but shrinking from the responsibilities attached to that position, she has taken an active part in the great struggle now pending against Russian encroachment, and thereby shown that she claims and merits a distinguished position in the European family of nations. But there is yet another reason why she especially enlists the sympathies of our countrymen. While Pius IX. retains his chair in his metropolitan city by the favour of foreign bayonets, the ambition of the papacy appears only the more actively engaged to strengthen and extend its domination abroad. We have seen its partisans openly defying the authority of the civil government not merely in the lesser states of Germany, but in Catholic Spain; and in Austria the generous disposition and enthusiastic piety of a young monarch taken advantage of to rob the crown of its most valued rights, and the national church of its remaining liberties. Under these circumstances we cannot but feel the deepest interest in the struggle which Piedmont has undertaken, and so far successfully carried on, against ecclesiastical abuses, undismayed by the thunders of the Vatican, or the more insidious impiety which has not hesitated to attribute the domestic afflictions of the monarch to the vengeance of Heaven upon the nation for venturing to attack the corruptions of the Church, and to propose a more equitable distribution of the incomes of the clergy.

From the geographical position of the country the history of Piedmont has been from the earliest period inextricably complicated with the general history of Europe. Almost our first acquaintance with it arises from the passage of Hannibal in his invasion of Italy. Since that period it has been a highway, though no easy one, for all the enemies of that unhappy country; the subject of their contentions, the first prey of the spoiler or the last refuge of independence, the ally or the chief obstacle of the invader. For this reason its history necessarily embraces an extremely extended field, and through this field, from the aboriginal settlements of the Ligurians to the contests on the Convent Suppression Bill in the present year, the present work aspires to conduct us. Its narrative must therefore necessarily have been somewhat unsatisfactorily concise, even if the author had confined himself to a dry recapitulation of facts and dates. He has not, however, been sparing in reflections, or in the enunciation of general views, which render the work more interesting to the reader, but still further limit the space available for the relation of actual occurrences. We find in his pages few citations from original documents, but many references to the works of earlier compilers. As a popular history this deserves, and we have no doubt will obtain, considerable success; but, as a scientific work, the history of Piedmont is still to be written.

The materials for such a history have been industriously collected under the auspices of the late king Charles-Albert, who established an historical commission which has already given to the world five folio volumes of "Monuments," and is yet far from having exhausted its task.

From these the Cavaliere Cibrario undertook to compile a new History of the Monarchy of Savoy. "The performance," says M. Gallenga, "is very minute and able, but it has unfortunately gone no further than the third volume, and carried the subject only to the latter end of the fourteenth century. The author, now a member of the Sardinian cabinet, is engrossed by political cares; and the two volumes of fragments, chiefly on Amadeus VII. and VIII., published under the title of Historic Studies, are sufficiently indicative of the utter abandonment, or at least indefinite postponement, of the great task—a task which will not soon be taken up by other hands." In this last point we will hope that M. Gallenga is mistaken.

The author of the work before us is a resident in England and writes in English, but he is Italian by name, and thoroughly Italian in feelings and sympathies. He views Piedmont as the living representative of Italy, the nucleus perhaps of future unity and restored nationality. But though an Italian patriot he is not a Mazzinist, and deplores the excesses of the revolutionary faction as contributing to the success of the reaction which has again, for a time, riveted the chains of Italy. His narrative of recent occurrences is therefore temperate, and presents an interesting though brief *resumé* of the principal events of the last struggle for independence in Northern Italy.

The present position of Piedmont is due at once to the sense and moderation of the people and to the honesty and patriotism of their ruler, Victor Emmanuel II. While other Italian potentates have been employed in destroying the last vestiges of constitutions hastily granted to their people in a moment of panic, and in crushing every symptom of independent thought within their narrow dominions, the King of Sardinia has been engaged, and that successfully, in the task of carrying out and consolidating the liberties of his subjects. He has had to contend with the opposition of re-actionists, the frowns of diplomacy, the excommunications of Rome; but the sup-

port of his people has carried him through, and their affection and the respect of other nations is his reward.

"Since 1848 the Piedmontese have gone hand in hand with their rulers. Loyalty on their part called forth honesty on that of the latter. [Does not our author mean to state the converse of this proposition?] It was that harmony, that mutual good faith and trust, which spared the country the horrors of senseless reaction, the disgrace of foreign occupation. The throne of Sardinia stands on a rock which may well defy the violence of European convulsions. The Prince has kept faith with his people."

These are not merely the views of an enthusiastic Italian patriot. We extract the following passage from an able article, by M. Emile de Montégut, in the number of the Revue des deux Mondes for Nov. 1.

"Et si le seul moyen de régénération de l'Italie est un gouvernement national, où trouver les élémens d'un tel gouvernement? Un seul pays Italien est libre réellement et se posséde lui-même, un seul peut avoir une politique, une armée, un seul est gouvernée par des princes nationaux; c'est le Piémont. C'est donc le Piémont qui renferme les élémens de régénération future de l'Italie, et s'ils ne se trouvent pas là, ils ne se trouvent nulle part."

"Italy," says M. Gallenga in concluding his history, "may yet be a dream—but Piedmont is a reality."

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*Discovery of a Merovingian Cemetery and Early Christian Inscriptions at La Chapelle-Saint-Eloi (Eure).**—Last year one of the most eminent antiquaries in France, M. Ch. Lenormant, surprised the archæologists of the empire by the publication of discoveries he had made in a very unfrequented spot between Evreux and Lisieux. They comprised the ruins of a Christian baptistery, built from the overthrown materials of a Roman building; and between 70 and 80 inscriptions, most of them traced upon Roman tiles. Specimens of the last (some of which were in *runes*) were engraved in M. Lenormant's paper; and the whole were announced as intended for publication in a work by M. Le Blaut on the Christian Inscriptions of Gaul. M. Lenormant's pamphlet was reviewed in the present year in the "Literary Gazette" and in the "Collectanea Antiqua;" and in the latter of these periodicals some of the inscriptions were introduced, copied from M. Lenormant's designs. They are of the most curious and interesting description, carrying us back to the fifth and sixth centuries, and introducing to us not merely the names of many early converts to Christianity, and the remarkable sepulchral formulæ, such as we find on the monuments of the catacombs at Rome; but also presenting the names of historical personages, some of which are in the inscriptions written in runes. The authenticity of the latter was vouched for by Dr. Jacob Grimm; and an account was read by M. Lenormant to the Academie des Inscriptions at a meeting, which was reported in the "Athenæum Français" by M. Alfred Maury.

It was, therefore, with no trifling concern we read the report made by a committee of the Society of Agriculture, Sciences, Arts, and Belles Lettres of the department of the Eure, which report denounced M. Lenormant's discovery altogether; openly and unreservedly said the remains of the building were not such as he had imagined; and that the inscriptions were all forgeries. In our number for October we alluded to this serious charge, observing we should await M. Lenormant's reply. This has not yet appeared; neither are we in full possession of the inscriptions themselves; but M. François Lenormant, the son, has vigorously replied on the part of his father, and also on his own behalf, as he was engaged with his father in the researches, and, indeed, first drew his attention to the remains.

M. François Lenormant commences with explaining the history of the discoveries made, and brings forward as witnesses M. Le Blaut, M. Aug. Le Prevost, M. Lottin of Laval, M. Charma, M. Lambert, and M. Loisel, with none of whom, it appears, the committee appointed by the "Société de l'Eure" had corresponded respecting the facts of the case; neither does it appear they had seen many, if any, of the inscriptions, by far the most important part of this remarkable discovery. The committee state as follows:—

"There remains a portion of the discovery which we have not examined: namely, the inscriptions. But what we have already established is sufficient to place their authenticity in doubt. We have not attached much importance to them, because we think we know the forger, the quarter

* 1. Découverte d'un Cimetière Mèrovingien à la Chapelle-Saint-Eloi (Eure), par Ch. Lenormant. Paris, 1854.

2. De la Découverte d'un prétendu Cimetière Mèrovingien à la Chapelle Saint-Eloi (Eure), par M. Charles Lenormant. Evreux, 1855.

3. De l'authenticité des Monuments découverts à la Chapelle-Saint-Eloi, par François Lenormant. Le Correspondant, tome xxxvi. 6e livraison, Sept. 1855.

from whence the fragments of the column came, and the probable time when they were deposited upon the property of the Sieur Boutel. Nevertheless, our investigations up to the present time have not brought to bear light enough upon these facts." To this M. F. Lenormant replies, "It is very easy and convenient to say, 'This monument is false; I know who made it, but I will not say who:'" and he adds, "I defy the members of the committee to tell, with any certitude, the name of this famous forger; and I wait for his name without the least inquietude. But, I ask, are the members of the committee judges of inscriptions? Do they believe themselves more skilful than a man whose name is authority, and whom all Europe consults on these questions?" M. F. Lenormant alludes to Grimm, who, he adds, "has admitted the authenticity of these inscriptions, and has published them in the Bulletin of the Academy of Berlin."

The defence against the attacks of the committee is pleaded in a straightforward, candid, and manly manner by the young archæologist; and it must be allowed to be, to a great extent, a successful effort. Still the committee of the Société de l'Eure, having gone thus far, must in duty go further, and produce some evidence against the genuineness of the inscriptions. This is called for particularly, for there is in France a strong and pretty general belief that they are forged; and it has been said that Grimm himself doubted the authenticity of the runes. If there be deception, it must be of a most accomplished kind, and the sooner it be exposed the better. Why is the *Institut* so quiet?

The Isles of Loch Awe, and other Poems of my Youth. With Sixteen Illustrations. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. 12*mo.*—The term "poems of my youth," introduced into this title-page, does not seem to imply that the contents of the volume were written long ago, and are now *nonum impressa post annum*, but, so far as we can discover in looking through the book, it seems that the author still rejoices in all the energy and poetic fire of youthful years. The principal poem, "The Isles of Loch Awe," is the result of two visits made to that highland locality in the years 1852 and 1854. Of the other pieces, which are mostly short, one division is classed as "Poems of War," and another as "Poems of Science." The war poems have all been suggested by recent occurrences.

Mr. Hamerton has a preference for blank verse, in which he has written the poem on "The Isles of Loch Awe." It consists of somewhat more than 2000 lines, most of which, he tells us, were written on the lake or its islands. These islands are about thirty in number, visited chiefly by sportsmen or by painters, and seldom by ordinary tourists, because the neighbourhood presents no convenient inns. "If (remarks Mr. Hamerton) some enterprising capitalist would put a little steamer at Inish Drynich, where the road comes down to the lake, the isles, including Ardhonnel, might all be visited in the course of a summer afternoon, and a delightful excursion it would be; but at present, if you go down the loch, you may have to stay there till the wind changes, as there are no roads at the southern extremity." The "wind," however, does not imply the use of sails, for none can venture to use them on Loch Awe. The Pass is the most prolific source of sudden and violent gusts of wind. Turner, regardless of squalls, chose to hoist one or two sails in his imaginary Kilchurn Castle: but that error, as Mr. Hamerton suggests, was probably committed in Queen Anne Street. Nor is a late great poet more accurate than the painter: "Wordsworth has apostrophised Kilchurn, but his poem has nothing characteristic of the place." Mr. Hamerton's descriptions, like his landscapes, are "direct from nature."

Three miles more
He held along the Orchay's southern bank,
Then saw Kilchurn, his castle, founded on
A rocky isle, so low upon the lake,
That, as its outlines changed on his approach,
It almost seemed to float insensibly,
Like a great ship at anchor.

* * * * *

When you ascend the rock on the north shore,
The castle rests beneath you, and behind it
An inlet of the loch, and sweetly green
Beyond the glittering inlet, swelling knowes
With fir plantations stretching far away;
And up Glen Orchay, past a village tower,
That gleams amongst dark trees as white as marble,
The view extends, until across the foot
Of a great mountain winds the highland road;
And, towering to the clouds, the shapely heap
Of rough Ben Loy grows pale with passing showers,
And spots of sunshine wander here and there,
Warm on the blue of its cold solitudes.
This is Sir Walter's pile of Ardenvohr,*
Changed since Dalgetty criticised its strength.
Within the keep the floors are all removed,
And in the corkscrew staircase you may stand
And look above, and see a disc of blue,
And fragments of the steps still sticking out,
Wilfully broken. The court is overgrown
With trees that wave in full maturity.
Masses of wall lie as they fell at first,
Unshattered, for the mortar binds the stones.
At one of the four angles of the pile
There towers a bush of greenery. Through the holes

* In the Legend of Montrose.

KILCHURN CASTLE AND BEN LOY.

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SPENSER'S HOUSE AT HURSTWOOD,

CO. LANCASTER.

Pierced in the wall, to light the garrison
Which kept the stronghold in the civil war,
The sun shines brightly—shines—but *from within.*
Frost widens all the fissures every year;
Yet still the people say a voice is heard
Above the wailing of the winter storms,
Saying, that never shall the castle fall
Which love and patience built in seven years,
Until the sea submerges Cruachan!

The accompanying view of Kilchurn Castle is a specimen of one of the elaborate engravings with which this volume is embellished.* We are also favoured with another interesting subject—the presumed residence of the poet Spenser at Hurstwood, near Burnley, in Lancashire. This illustrates a poem entitled, "The Dream of Nature," written in the same scenes which are supposed to have inspired the elder poet when, after leaving the university, he visited his friends "in the North." "The building which is supposed to have been honoured by the temporary residence of the author of 'The Faëry Queene' is not Hurstwood Hall, but another house in the same village, probably of equal antiquity. The vignette illustrating this note was painted on the spot, and the house on the left is that which belonged to the Spensers, whereas a portion of the hall closes the view. Dr. Whitaker's silence on the subject is, after all, merely negative testimony; and his researches, though laborious, by no means exhausted the districts he described. Mr. Craik, in his industrious work on 'Spenser and his Poetry,' enumerates the probabilities of the case. To him, therefore, I refer the reader for the details of the argument."

As a pleasing example of Mr. Hamerton's lighter productions, we extract the following on

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Learning could not crush thy heart,
Thou art gentle woman still,
All thine aim, her better part
Well and truly to fulfil.

All the pleasures of thy sex,
All its little gauds and toys,
Never did thy soul perplex—
Thou hast far sublimer joys.

O sweet lady! thou indeed,
Where thy saintly virtues shine,
Dost exalt thy Christian creed
By those holy works of thine.

Thou shalt have a foremost place
In the annals of our time:
They have much of mean and base,
Something also of sublime.

Many a soldier, old and grey,
Afterwards shall tell the tale
How he watched you as he lay,
Holy Florence Nightingale.

Walking through the wards at night,
Crowded corridors of pain!
How he watched your lessening light
Like a star, till lost again!

Fragile bodies often hold
Hearts devoted, brave, and true;
Fragile bodies, hero-souled,
Mighty tasks can struggle through.

Whilst another frame endures
Sickness, you forget your own:
Some, with less excuse than yours,
Would have lived for self alone.

Lady! thus a rhymer pours
Idle music in thine ear;
But thy spirit where it soars
Sweeter sounds must often hear.

Sweeter far than poet's tongue,
Or the murmurs of the crowd,
Is the heavenly music sung
In the conscience clear and loud.

Angels' voices, day and night,
Cheer thee on through toil and pain;
In thy bosom burns a light;
Aids unseen thy strength sustain.

A Memoir of the Life and Death of Sir John King, Knight. Written by his Father in 1677, *and now first printed, with illustrative Notes.* 12mo.—Sir John King was a very successful barrister in the reign of Charles the Second. His practice in the year 1676, when he had been less than nine years at the bar, "was to him 4,700*l.*, and the four dayes in Trinity terme 1677 that he pleaded with a fever upon him, he had in fees forty and fifty pounds a day, as by his book entred with his own hand did appear." He was Solicitor-general to James Duke of York, on which point his father is silent; except that he intimates that "the vulgar in this dividing and censuring age may have some hard thoughts of him touching his religion," which was not improbably in consequence of that connection; and on that account he was anxious on his deathbed to declare his attachment to the Protestant faith—for the sake of which his grandfather, who was a French Huguenot, named Jean Le Roy, had settled in England in the reign of Elizabeth (see a memoir of the family, furnished by a descendant, in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1781). The celebrity of skilful advocates and orators is proverbially evanescent: and the name of Sir John King could scarcely be said to survive in our legal annals: when his contemporaries, however, are consulted, we find them speaking of him in the highest

* The author contemplates the future illustration of his book on a much more extensive scale: that is to say, with etchings of a larger size, for which "it contains at least a hundred available subjects."

terms, particularly Sir Henry Chauncy, Echard, and the gossiping Roger North. The last terms him "the most florid and accomplished gentleman of the law;" and says that "he became the top practiser in the Court of Chancery, for he was cut out by nature and formed by education for that business. He had the most of an orator, and was withal the most polite and affable gentleman that I ever knew wear a gown." Echard says, "He was high in favour with king Charles the Second, who made him one of his Council in ordinary, and knighted him Dec. 10, 1674; and delighted (as he was wont to say) to hear Sir John King plead at the Council board; which king was esteemed by all that knew him to be a great judge of English wit and sense." On the whole, these notices are more interesting than anything in the memoirs written by the counsellor's father; which is a quiet though studied and circumstantial eulogy; but the way in which the latter has been preserved and brought to light is remarkable. It was accidentally met with by the editor Mr. Sawtell when passing through a house at St. Helier's in Jersey: having been always kept within the frame of an engraved portrait of its subject. Of that portrait a copy is prefixed to the small volume before us, which is printed to correspond with Evelyn's Memoir of Mrs. Godolphin; and the full-bottomed peruke of this "most polite and affable gentleman that ever wore a gown," immortalises the skill of the Temple barbers in that hey-day of their prosperity. Whether the original "picture at large in oyle" is known to be preserved Mr. Sawtell does not inform us.

The Book of English Rivers. By Samuel Lewis, *jun. author of The History and Topography of the Parish of St. Mary Islington.* 12*mo.*—Rivers, the natural highway of new and uncultivated countries, have claimed the earliest attention of the geographer and topographer: their utility to man has gathered upon their banks the most remarkable works of his skill and industry, forcing the historian to follow the line of their course; whilst their natural beauties will ever retain a pre-eminent place in the regards of the tourist and the artist. In the earliest attempts to describe this island, a great point is made of the course of rivers. Old Leland was very attentive to it; and Harrison, in his description attached to Holinshed's Chronicle, is even tediously so. The greater number of our regular topographers have been guided by more artificial divisions and boundaries, by counties and hundreds, parishes and manors; but one of our county historians, Sir Richard Hoare, in his Survey of South Wiltshire, professedly followed the vales of the rivers, making the territorial divisions, where they differed, bend to such arrangement. We have recently noticed in these pages a meritorious work on the topography of the course of the Axe, but which appears not to have been seen by the writer before us. There are many general books upon our river scenery, as those of Ireland on the Thames, Severn, Medway, Avon, and Wye; Skrine's British Rivers; Thorne's Rambles by Rivers; Mackay's Thames and its Tributaries; Bray's Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy; Wood's Rivers of Wales; Sir T. D. Lauder on the Rivers of Scotland, and others.

The poets also have been constant in their affection to rivers. "The power of waters," writes Wordsworth, "has been acknowledged from the earliest ages; through the *flumina amem sylvasque inglorius* of Virgil, down to the sublime apostrophe of the great rivers of the earth by Armstrong, and the simple ejaculation of Burns,—

> The Muse, nae poet ever fand her,
> Till by himsel' he learned to wander
> Adown some trotting burn's meander,
> And na' think lang."

As Mr. Lewis reminds us, "Michael Drayton has well sung the praises of English rivers in his Polyolbion, and nearly all our poets have selected some fair stream as a subject of their muse, or the banks of some water as their favourite retreat from the everyday haunts of men. Spenser celebrates the nuptials of the 'noble Thames' with 'the lovely Medua,' in stanzas which are a remarkable specimen of his allegorical manner. In later times a true poet, Thomson, was wont to glide along the broad surface of the Thames; and even the creeping waters and unvaried shores of the Ouse had their attractions for the pensive Cowper. Silvery Trent supplied the gifted Henry Kirke White with the subject of his longest poem; and, when illness compelled the youthful student to close the books he too dearly prized, he dreamed away hours of relaxation by the side of his beloved river. Sir Walter Scott has made his readers familiar with the scenery of the Tees and its tributary Greta; and a greater poet, Wordsworth, has in a series of sonnets immortalised the Duddon."

The claims of the present manual for general acceptance cannot be better set forth than in the modest and unassuming words of the author. It "contains a simple topographical account of the Rivers of England and Wales. Their respective courses are described, with the more prominent scenic features that characterise their

banks. Brief notices of important towns and other places are interspersed in the various articles; and, as far as the limits of his work permitted, the writer has endeavoured to point out such ground as has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue." Altogether, it is a well-condensed and substantial compilation. The only point that we notice as deficient is the etymology of the names of our rivers, a curious though difficult part of the subject: there are many in distant parts that are named alike; many others nearly alike; and it has been remarked that a very large proportion of such names in all parts of the world are formed from various inflections of words simply implying water or stream.* It is interesting also to observe how much of our local nomenclature is derived from the names of rivers. Among the examples are both our universities—one from the Cam or Granta, and the other from the Isis—or Ouse, as in ancient times it must have been called, for Oxford is not "the ford of oxen," but the ford of the river, which also gave its name to the neighbouring islet of Osen-ey and its once famous abbey. Mr. Lewis does not expatiate on the classic Isis: indeed, he nearly ignores it altogether, for the name merely occurs, as follows, in his description of the Thames at Oxford: "The Thames, or Isis, flows first on the west, and then on the south, sides of the city." However, the book is less remarkable for the absence of speculative disquisition or discursive reflections, than it is for the vast amount of information it contains in a small compass, its close and careful topographical survey, and the abundance of interesting personal associations which are combined with each place of note in succession. It would of course be capable of almost endless amplification: but one of its chief merits is its conciseness. We may venture however to make this one further remark, that the account of the river Plym is scarcely complete without a mention of its important town next the sea, once called Plymouth Dock, but now more honourably designated Devonport.

Agamemnon the King: a Tragedy from the Greek of Æschylus. By William Blew, *M.A.* 8*vo. London.*—The Agamemnon seems to have been especially selected of late years as the subject for the essays of translators. The present generation of Oxford have seen two versions at least of this tragedy appearing among them. The hopeless difficulty of the task seems to tempt new labourers into the field, and the writers of translations will soon be more numerous than the readers of them.

The author of the present work has rendered a great part of the drama in rhyming verse. The employment of rhyme is not confined to the lyrical portions, but is extended also to the dialogues; and the iambics of the original are represented in the English by rhyming couplets, the use of which the author justifies in his preface by the example and precept of Dryden. In this respect we think that Mr. Blew has made an error for which no diligence or skill could atone; for, however innocent or advantageous may be the fetters which rhyme imposes upon the free invention of the original poet, the translator of poetry certainly cannot afford to add any superfluous difficulties in the way of a free choice of those expressions which may best convey the sense of his original. Independently of this very practical reason for selecting unrhymed metres for purposes of translation, we give our unqualified assent to the opinion, pretty general among scholars, that the true sentiment and character of the lyrical as well as the dramatic poetry of Greece can be better conveyed to the English mind and ear by unrhymed cadences, than by that species of verse, all the associations of which are connected with medieval and modern poetry.

The following passage, for the commencement of the second chorus,

τίς ποτ' ὠνόμαζεν ὧδ'
ἐς τὸ πᾶν ἐτητύμως—

is a fair specimen of the extent of Mr. Blew's success:—

Who was he this name that gave her—name
with dread exactness true?
One his tongue full surely wielding, who the
will of Fate foreknew.
One surpassing our weak ken,
Man beyond his fellow men:
He it was that named her Helen,
With the spear-point woo'd and wed;
Battle round her bridal yelling,
And 'twas true—the word he said.
For a very hell in all,
Hell in ships and hell in men,
Hell in town and tower and wall,
From her hangings sailed she then,
From her hangings rarely woven,
Fanned by Zephyr forth she sailed;
And along her path oar-cloven,
Trackless, went the warriors mailed,
Hunters that the buckler hold,
Mighty men and manifold,
Following fast, and to the leafy shores of
Simois' silver flood
Thrusting in their galleys bravely for the
battle strife of blood.

It requires no recollection of the original passage, which is less than a half of the

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* Some curious remarks on this subject will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. CI. i. 396, and vol. CIII. i. 592.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lorenzo Benoni. [illegible] *By the Author of Lorenzo Benoni.* [illegible]

[illegible]

Lorenzo Benoni. [illegible] *Sir John Davenport.* [illegible]

[illegible] *Mount Angelus.* [illegible]

[illegible]

Lorenzo Benoni. [illegible] *Sir John Davenport.* [illegible]

[illegible] *Mount Angelus.* [illegible]

[illegible]

Lorenzo Benoni. [illegible] *By H. Alford.* [illegible] Sermons [illegible] Trinity Sunday was suggested by reading the treatise "Die Lehre von der heiligen Liebe" of Ernst Sartorius. Some portions are paraphrased with very little alteration, while the illustrative and hortatory parts are Mr. Alford's own. He recommends the book to readers "who may not be aware of the really rich treasures of sacred learning of the best kind, which are now being laid up for us by the Evangelical writers in Germany." (p. vi.) It is difficult to judge of a work, so much of which is avowedly borrowed, and therefore we shall merely say that those who have formed a high opinion of Mr. Alford as a critic, will not be disappointed in this volume of practical theology. If we were asked to select a specimen, it would be from Sermon 6 (Romans iii. 20), entitled "Love in the Conviction of Sin," in which he adduces the "testimony of conscience" as a proof that God willeth not the death of a sinner, "but rather that he should be converted and live." (p. 92.)

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Closing of the Great Exhibition at Paris—Medals of the Royal Society—Rewards of the Arctic Voyagers—The Bellot Testimonial—The new Museum at Oxford—Libraries for London—Middlesex Archæological Society—Genealogical and Historical History—Scientific and Literary Preferments—The Mayoralty of the Manor of Ashton-under-Lyne—Statue of Sir R. Peel at Bradford—Monumental Effigy of Archbishop Vernon-Harcourt—Bust of the Queen at Guildhall—Portraits and Medals—Approaching Sales of Libraries—New French edition of Ordericus Vitalis—Lappenberg's History of England—Works of Lord Bacon.

The *Great Exhibition at Paris* was closed, with much triumph, on the 15th of November. The centre of the building was magnificently fitted up for the ceremonies of the occasion: seats were provided for a vast concourse of the representatives of the great bodies of the state and for distinguished foreigners; and behind the Emperor's throne was an immense orchestra, filled with 630 vocal and 495 instrumental performers, conducted by Berlioz. There were thrones for the Emperor and Empress, and four seats, two on each side, destined for the Princess Mathilde, Prince Napoleon, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Jerome. The Emperor arrived about one o'clock, and, after an address had been read by Prince Napoleon, the Emperor replied in an able speech, but of an exclusively political bearing. The distribution of the "Grand Medals of Honour," and the "Medals of Honour," that is, those of the very highest class, was proceeded to by the Emperor, concluding with the gentlemen, French and foreign, who have obtained medals in the Fine Arts department; and amongst them Ingrès, Horace Vernet, and Landseer, were the "observed of all observers." The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by a magnificent suite, then paraded before trophies of the most remarkable productions of different nations, placed in the centre of the transept, and as they did so Berlioz and his orchestra executed the *Ave Verum* of Mozart, with great effect. This terminated the ceremony, and the Imperial party returned to the Tuileries as they came, the troops presenting arms and the people shouting. The ceremony was a very grand one, and though between 20,000 and 30,000 people at least were in the building, and perhaps double outside, there was not, owing to the admirable arrangements made, the slightest disorder. The number of exhibitors who have obtained medals, or honourable mention, is about 12,000.

The distinctions obtained by Industry amount to 161 decorations, 112 grand medals of honour, and 252 medals of honour. To the Fine Arts have been awarded 40 decorations and 16 medals of honour. This does not include medals of first, second, and third class. The industrial prizes are divided as follows:—France 115, Great Britain 20, Prussia 9, Austria 6, Belgium 4, Sweden 2, Switzerland 2, Tuscany 1, Bavaria 1, Hesse 1, Piedmont 1, Canada 1. The following British artists have received prizes:—Large Gold Medal—Sir E. Landseer, R.A. First Class Gold Medals—F. Grant, R.A., Sir J. W. Gordon, R.A., C. R. Leslie, R.A., C. Stanfield, R.A., C. Cattermole, R. Thorburn, R.A., J. H. Robinson. Second Class Gold Medals—E. M. Ward, A.R.A., D. Roberts, R.A., W. E. Frith, R.A., T. Webster, R.A., J. E. Millais, A.R.A., F. Tayler, L. Haghe, S. Cousins, A.R.A. Third Class Gold Medals—R. Ansdell, W. Hunt (water-colours), G. T. Doo, P. F. Poole, A.R.A., John Thompson, F. Y. Hurlstone, D. Macnee, R.S.A. The following architects have received either medals or honourable mention:—Sir C. Barry, R.A. (Grande Médalle d'Honneur), J. C. Cockerell, R.A., Owen Jones, T. L. Donaldson, P. Hardwick, R.A., G. Scott, E. Falkener, T. Hamilton of Edinburgh, Decimus Burton, G. Fowler, Thomas Wyatt, Allom, Digby Wyatt, R. Kendall, H. Shaw. There have been no medals awarded to British sculptors.

The following gentlemen are nominated to the Imperial Legion of Honour for services rendered to Science, Agriculture, and the Fine and Useful Arts, as members of the International Jury, viz.:—Lords Hertford and Ashburton, to be Commanders. Sir David Brewster; Professor Thomas Graham; Mr. Bazley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, to be Officers. Sir William Hooker; Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh; Mr. Crampton, the engineer; Professor Robert Willis, of Cambridge; Professor Wheatstone; Professor Hoffman, of the Royal College of Chemistry; Mr. Walter Crum, of Glasgow; Mr. Digby Wyatt; Mr. Thomas Delarue, paper manufacturer; Mr. Twining, originator of the Exhibition of Domestic Economy; Mr. Gibson, and Lord Elcho to be Knights. Mr. Henry Cole and Major Owen are nominated Officers of the Legion of Honour, in consideration of their services as Commissioners of the United Kingdom.

Rank in the Legion of Honour is also conferred upon the following gentlemen, in their character of Exhibitors, or as having contributed to the success of the Exhibition, viz. :—to be Commander, Professor Michael Faraday: to be Knights, Messrs. Lawes, of Rothamstead; W. Fairbairn, London; Platt (senior), Oldham; Lord Rosse; Professor Airey, Greenwich; Mr. Brett, London; Mr. Tennant, Glasgow; Dr. Neil Arnott, London; Robert Napier, London; Mr. Brunel, London; Samuel Jackson, Sheffield; Mr. Elkington, Birmingham; Titus Salt, Bradford; Mr. Baxter, Dundee; Mr. Crossley, Halifax; W. Mulready; Sir C. Eastlake; Gibson (Sculptor); Cockerell (Architect); and Lupton (Vice-President of the Board of Trade at Leeds).

The Council of the *Royal Society* has awarded the Copley Medal this year to M. Léon Foucault for his various researches in Experimental Physics; and the two Royal Medals to Mr. John Russell Hind, for his discovery of ten Planetoids, the computation of their orbits, and various other astronomical discoveries; and to J. O. Westwood, esq. President of the Entomological Society, for his various Monographs and Papers on Entomology.

The annual grant from the country of 1,000*l.* to be expended on scientific objects by the Royal Society, has been restored, after being withheld for a time.

The parliamentary grant of 5,000*l.* offered for the discovery of the *North-West Passage*, has been awarded to the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship Investigator, and her commander, Captain M'Clure, has received the honour of knighthood.

The subscription for honouring the memory of the intrepid and much beloved *Bellot* has been closed, having amounted to upwards of 2,200*l.* Of this sum nearly 500*l.* has been expended in erecting a monument of granite; the remainder being divided among the five sisters of the deceased. The monument has been erected on the quay of Greenwich Hospital, than which no position could have been selected more worthy of the occasion or more honourable to the memory of the gallant young French volunteer, who twice risked his life in the search after Franklin. It is an obelisk, about thirty-five feet high, of red granite, designed by Mr. Philip Hardwick, R.A. and executed by Messrs. M'Donald, of Aberdeen.

The University of Oxford having allotted 30,000*l.* for its new *Museum* for the study of natural science, but that sum being wholly required for its erection with very little ornament, a scheme has been formed for the latter object, to be effected by private contributions, under the following arrangement:—

Firstly.—Shafts for the cloister, of different kinds of British rocks, useful and ornamental, selected in illustration of geological epochs; the igneous rocks to be employed in the ground-floor corridor, and the sedimentary rocks in the upper corridor. Of these there are 128, besides 64 piers, and the cost of each is estimated at 5*l.*

Secondly.—Capitals to the shafts and piers, illustrating the floras of various epochs, climates, and regions. Of these there are about 192, and the cost of each is estimated at about 5*l.*

Thirdly.—Statues of the great founders and improvers of natural knowledge, under two heads: 1. Ancients, in the porch or entrance. The following are proposed as representing the investigators of mathematical, mechanical, and astronomical truths: Euclid, Archimedes, and Hipparchus; and as representing the investigators of organised nature — Aristotle, Hippocrates, and Pliny. 2. Moderns, to be placed within the quadrangle, and of these, first of all, Bacon, Galileo, Newton, Leibnitz, Oersted, Lavoisier, Linnæus, Cuvier, Harvey, Hunter, and Sydenham. It is estimated that these, executed in Caen stone, will cost about 70*l.* each.

Fourthly.—Illustrative inscriptions, to be worked by the architect into the mouldings or elsewhere: as, for instance, "Consider the lilies of the field." One hundred inscriptions can be appropriately placed, and the cost of each is estimated at two guineas.

Among the sums already placed at the disposal of the Delegacy are—300*l.* by John Ruskin, esq., 150*l.* by Bachelors and Undergraduates, 100*l.* by the Earl of Derby the Chancellor, 100*l.* by each of the two Members for the University—Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Heathcote. Nine statues have been promised, viz.—By her Majesty the Queen, five—Bacon, Galileo, Newton, Liebnitz, and Oersted; by the Bachelors and Undergraduates, two, —Aristotle and Cuvier; by Rev. J. W. Hope, one—Linnæus; and by J. J. Ruskin esq. one—Hippocrates.

On the 5th Nov. a meeting of ratepayers was held at the Mansion House to consider the propriety of establishing a *Free Library for the City of London* (in pursuance of the act of last session, cap. 70), and we are sorry that the question was determined in the negative by a very large majority, because there is reason to fear that the example will be followed in the provinces. In the city of London, it is true, there are several libraries of great value, but, owing to various causes, they are useless to the great body of the com-

munity. The Guildhall Library consists of upwards of 12,000 volumes. "Here," says Mr. Deputy Peacock, "in the month of October, only seven persons attended." It is a mistake to suppose that this library consists only of books connected with the history of the city. It is true that it is rich in this respect, and contains many drawings and important manuscripts, which have been scarcely looked at since the time that they were lodged there at considerable expense; but there are many books of general interest. The recommendation of any common-councilman or member of the corporation is sufficient for admission for life; but at present it is open only from about eleven o'clock till three or four in the afternoon, hours when every brain in the city is engaged in business, and has no time to spare for books. The Guildhall Library is a nucleus for an institution, which might be rendered more useful by increased accommodation for readers, and an extension of its open hours. The libraries of Sion College, Dr. Williams, and the London Institution, though very valuable and copious, must always continue limited in their access.

Considerable progress has been made in the formation of the *London and Middlesex Archæological Society*, the members of which are now approaching two hundred. The first general meeting is announced to be held in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street, on Friday the 14th of December, when the chair will be taken at 2 o'clock, by the President, Lord Londesborough.

The new *Genealogical and Historical Society* held its first annual meeting on the 13th Nov., Edw. Walford, esq. in the chair. The late Lord Strangford, who had become the first President of the Society, and Sir Andrew V. Corbet, an active member of the council, are both lost during this early stage of its existence. Among the new Fellows and Associates are Sir Archibald Alison, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Sir H. Vavasour, Sir Arthur Elton, Sir Edward Conroy, Dr. Bosworth, Dr. Hawtrey, and other distinguished individuals. The chairman stated that all chances of rivalry or collision with the Heralds' College had been removed, and that this Society would be found a most valuable auxiliary to that institution. Access to many ancient records, in public and private depositories, had been freely granted. A library was to be immediately formed, for which the contributions of the Fellows were invited; and a Journal is to be commenced early in the ensuing year. The meeting closed with the re-election of the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Walter Long, M.P., and Mr. C. H. Frewen, M.P., who retired by rotation, to seats at the Council.

Mr. Benj. C. Brodie, B.A. of Balliol college, has been elected Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, in room of Dr. Daubeny, retired. The name of Mr. Storey Maskelyne, of Wadham college, was brought forward without his consent, and ten out of forty-six votes given in his favour in Convocation. Mr. Brodie, son of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., a pupil of Daniell and of Liebig, has gradually gained for himself the reputation which has secured this election. His services have been valuable as secretary of the Chemical Society in London, and as lecturer at the Royal Institution. He has also received one of the Royal Society's chemical medals.

Mr. T. H. Huxley, F.R.S. successor of the late Edward Forbes in the Museum of Practical Geology, has been appointed to fill the vacant office of Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution.

Mr. James Wilson, editor and proprietor of the Economist, has been made Chairman of the Inland Revenue Board. The office has a salary attached of 2500*l.*

Mr. George Gilbert Scott and Mr. John Callcott Horsley have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy. Mr. Lumb Stocks is elected Academician Engraver.

The Head Mastership of Chelmsford Grammar School has been conferred on the Rev. C. W. Arnold, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, Master of Congleton School.

Among the Mayors appointed by the recent municipal elections we observe at Ripon the name of John Richard Walbran, esq. F.S.A. of London, Edinburgh and Newcastle, the author of the History of Gainford.

John Ross Coulthart, esq. of Croft House, has been elected Mayor of the Manor of *Ashton-under-Lyne;* and at the attendant dinner he delivered a right historical speech. That manor, now the lordship of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, has retained its feudal usages from Norman times: and Mr. Coulthart remarked that "the admirable judgment with which they have been administered must be considered as the leading cause why the manorial court, with its judge, jury, bailiffs, &c. remains in the practical exercise of its judicial functions, while those of very many other manor courts in England have either dwindled into empty forms, or fallen into desuetude. Like all the great cotton manufacturing districts of Lancashire, the manor of Ashton-under-Lyne has risen into commercial importance chiefly within the last 150 years, prior to which period it could have boasted of an area of upwards of 9,000 acres, comprising hills as verdant, valleys as umbrageous, and streams as limpid as any

in England. As manufacturing enterprise increased, however, sylvan beauty diminished, though there are landscapes still existing in the manor, more especially in the valley of the Medlock, which are worthy of the pencil of a Claude or a Creswick, and which will yet require some 100 years of manufacturing industry wholly to obliterate. But, as we view with regret the disappearance of verdant landscapes, we rejoice to witness the larger amount of manorial and national wealth which we have in lieu thereof accumulated. Within the last 100 years even, we have had the manor bestudded with 154 new factories, 10,000 new dwelling houses, 11 new churches, 81 new coalpits, 44 new gas and waterworks, 2 new town-halls, and 3 new banks; we have also had it intersected by 3 new canals, 3 new railways, and hundreds of streets and roads; representing altogether an amount of new capital that might be deemed by some incredible, and affording, in the aggregate, support or employment to at least 70,000 persons."—It appears that the jurisdiction of this ancient manorial mayoralty continues concurrently with the modern corporation, or town council, of Ashton, which has a mayor of its own.

A statue of *Peel*, by Behnes, erected in Peel-place, Bradford, has been publicly inaugurated by the Mayor, Mr. Murgatroyd, supported by the two local members, Messrs. Milligan and Wickham, and the principal citizens. The pedestal is of stone, 13 feet in height; the statue, 11 feet 6 inc. in height, is in bronze, cast by Robinson and Co., of London. The triangular piece of ground upon which the statue is erected was purchased at a cost of 2,000 guineas, and the sum paid to Mr. Behnes is 1,000 guineas.

A monument to the memory of the late *Archbishop of York*, Edward Vernon Harcourt, has been placed in the nave of York Minster. It is the work of Mr. Noble, of Bruton-street. The figure is recumbent, habited in episcopal robes; the hands in the attitude of prayer, and slightly pressing to the breast the sacred volume; the portraiture of the features of the deceased is perfect. The base is of Caen stone, and the effigy is sculptured out of a very pure piece of Carrara marble.

A marble statue of the late *Archdeacon Brooks* is about to be erected, by the people of Liverpool, in St. George's Hall.

On the 29th of Oct. the retiring Lord Mayor, Sir Francis G. Moon, presented to the Court of Common Council a beautiful bust of the *Queen*, to be placed in the Council-chamber. It is an admirable likeness, executed by Mr. J. Durham.

A full-length portrait of *Ralph Ward Jackson*, esq. Chairman of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, painted by Francis Grant, R.A., was on the 30th Oct. presented to Mr. Jackson in the Athenæum, West Hartlepool.

A portrait of *Henry William Tancred*, esq. M.P. painted by Mr. Partridge, R.A. has been placed, by subscription, in the Town Hall at Banbury.

A fine medal has been struck in commemoration of the late well-known Archæologist, the *Dean of St. Patrick's*; obverse, the Dean's bust, in the exergue THE VERY REV. HENRY RICHARD DAWSON, D.S.P.D.; reverse, a striking design representing the widow, the fatherless, the aged destitute, and the genius of Antiquity weeping over a tomb.

A bronze medal has been struck to commemorate the *Cessation of Transportation to Van Diemen's Land*. It is three inches in diameter. On the obverse is a portrait of the Queen and the date MDCCCLIII. On the reverse are the armorial bearings of Tasmania, with the words "Cessation of Transportation 1853." above, and "Tasmania founded 1803." below.

The libraries of the late *Rev. Canon Townshend*, and of the *Rev. Dr. Gilly*, of Durham, are among the sales announced by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson announce the sale of a part of the Shakesperian collections of *Mr. Halliwell*.

The *Société de l'Histoire de France* has just printed the fifth and last volume of the Historia Ecclesiastica of Ordericus Vitalis, under the editorship of M. Augustus le Prevost. It is most copiously annotated, and will become alike an example of the worthy and well-directed labours of the Société and of the learning of the editor. Owing, we regret, to some bodily infirmities which afflicted M. le Prevost, M. Léopold Delisle has been associated with the editor in the introductory notice on the life and studies of Ordericus, and on the plan and chronological system followed by this historian.

Mr. Benjamin Thorpe is about to publish a translation of *Dr. Lappenberg's* "*History of England* under the Norman Kings, or to the Accession of the House of Plantagenet. To which is prefixed an Epitome of the Early History of Normandy." The translator proposes to make considerable additions to Dr. Lappenberg's original work.

A new edition of the *Works of Lord Bacon* is being prepared under the editorship of Robert Leslie Ellis, M.A., Cambridge, James Spedding, M.A., and Douglas Denon Heath, esq. barrister-at-law, all Trinity College men.

had been kept. The inhabitants of the Black Gate, he was inclined to believe, would be loth to abandon their stronghold, for there were families in it who had lived there twenty years.—Dr. Charlton said, the opportunity was favourable for the establishment of model lodging-houses, which would doubtless pay. The Duke seemed greatly to fear the destruction of the Black Gate. Dr. Charlton and Dr. Bruce were appointed to communicate with the Corporation Committee and the Duke upon the subject.

Mr. Hylton Longstaffe read another paper on the Pilgrimage of Grace. (See our Magazine for June, p. 622.)

The pilgrims, or at least their vanguard, had left Pontefract when the Duke of Norfolk arrived at Doncaster. At Scawsby Leys, about three miles north of the Don, they "furnished their battle and set forth their vaward," in number 2,500 "of able menne's bodies, well horsed and harnessed." The king's forces in the town and neighbourhood, on the south of the Don, were but 5,000 men. The two passages over the river were secured by Norfolk and Shrewsbury—the former at the bridge, the latter at the ford—neither of them admitting of long defence. The little brook, on Thursday evening, Oct. 26, 1536, ran shallow. Rain fell in the night, and in the morning, where men might pass before dry-shod, there was now a swollen flood, broad and deep, and impassable by man or horse. The pilgrims saw the hand of God in the dispensation, and were now open to treaty—some of their leaders, perchance, with more stomach for compromise than blows, playing on their superstition. A conference at Doncaster was arranged. The pilgrims were represented by Lord Neville, Lord Darcy, Lord Lumley, Sir Thomas Percy, Robert Aske, Sir Richard Tempest, Sir Thomas Hylton, and others, Hylton being their mouthpiece. They demanded the suppression of the heresies of Luther, Wiclif, and other reformers; the restoration of the papal supremacy; the restoration of the suppressed monasteries, and punishment of corrupt visitors thereof; the punishment of heretics, by fire, or else trial of their quarrel with the pilgrims in battle; enforcement of statutes prohibiting the inclosure of intakes from commons; repeal of the statutes confining the use of guns and crossbows to the rich; reformation of elections of knights and burgesses; the holding of parliaments in Nottingham, York, or other convenient parts of the kingdom; the continuance to the liberties of the Church of their old customs, as Durham, Beverley, Ripon, St. Peter of York, &c.; the lands in Westmerland, Cumberland, and elsewhere, (Durham not named,) to remain by tenant right, the lord having at every change two years' rent. These and other demands were made by the commissioners of the pilgrims; and it was agreed that they should be set forth in a petition, to be delivered to the King by the Duke of Norfolk, accompanied by Sir Ralph Ellerker and Robert Bowes (who, as before stated, manfully defended Hull, but were overpowered, and forced to take the pilgrims' oath). Norfolk, Ellerker, and Bowes were received by Henry in council, and the petition was presented, in which the grievances of the people were reduced under four heads—the maintenance of the faith, the church and its liberties, and the laws, and the purifying of the episcopacy and council, which were not so aristocratic as the populace desired. Henry made no present answer to the petitioners, and the pilgrims were scattered and disheartened. Rumour ascribed to some of their chiefs an inclination to make good terms for themselves, and leave their dupes to the gallows. Ellerker and Bowes were detained at court by the king, on pretence of new treasons attempted in Yorkshire since the treaty—such as unlawful meetings and proclamations, spoil of subjects, the fortification of Hull and other places, the firing of beacons, the ringing of bells backward, the interception of the King's letters, and the keeping of the Earl of Cumberland in his castle. The commons took the detention of their messengers ill, and encouraged one another to be in arms again at an hour's warning, and force the King to send his answer. Henry sent his answer at last. He marvelled not a little that ignorant folks should take upon them to instruct him, "which sometimes had been noted to be learned." He vindicated his proceedings in connection with the church, "things nothing pertaining to his commons." As to the deterioration of nobility in his council, he reminded them of his first council, in which, he said, there were "but two worthy calling noble," who were now the Lords Norfolk and Shrewsbury. The Lord Marney (so created 1523), and the Lord Darcy (created 1509), he called "but mean-born gentlemen,"—softened on revision into "scant well-born gentlemen." The rest of his council were lawyers and priests—save Archbishop Warham of Canterbury and Bishop Fox of Winchester. If such men, argued the royal penman, contented the rebels, surely they ought now to be satisfied with a council comprising Lords Norfolk, Suffolk, Exeter, Shrewsbury, and Sandes, Sir William Fitzwilliam (Lord Admiral), Sir William Powlet (Comptroller of the Household), and the Bishops of Hereford, Chichester, and Winchester. But he would

not take it at their hands to appoint him his council. Of Cromwell and Cranmer, the eyesores of his council, Henry ingeniously omitted all mention. The conclusion to which he came was to offer a pardon to the pilgrims on the delivery of ten of the ringleaders, to be chosen by the King. The pardon, dated Nov. 13, was addressed to all—excepting six named and four unnamed persons. Norfolk departed northward on the 14th. Darcy, himself pardoned, was called upon to deliver up Aske. He refused. The commons met at York to advise and consider upon the royal missive —which, it is said, took away much misunderstanding created by the priests; but since no one knew that he might not be one of the four anonymous exempts, the pardon was declined. Meanwhile the clergy of the North met at Pomfret, and agreed on certain articles of religion to be proposed in the treaty with the King, which which were certainly sufficiently thorough; and with such mental preceptors, one feels surprised that the blaze was not unanimous. Either Protestantism had spread in these northern parts, or the laity thought for themselves. A day was appointed for a conference with Norfolk. Lord Scrope, Lord Latimer, Lord Lumley, Lord Darcy, Sir Thomas Percy, Robert Aske, and about three hundred other persons, chosen, under the advice of the baronage, from each wapentake, by the commons, were to treat for the pilgrims. The King, hostages being demanded for the safe return of Aske, made answer that he esteemed no man so little as to put him in pledge for such a villain, and urged Norfolk to look well to the Don, and not to grant an armistice of fourteen days, which the rebels wished, because they might use the time for their own fortification, but rather to win that time from them for the King's advantage. Norfolk urged a general pardon and a local parliament, to quiet the country, or the march of an army royal; for though the pilgrims had laid down their arms, he believed them to be ready, on the firing of beacons and other signals, to resume them at pleasure. Nor were his forebodings at fault. The pilgrims were soon a "new assembly," consisting of, as was reported, 20,000 men. Henry sent instructions to his absent councillors, how to angle with the commons, which might have been written by an Izaak Walton; and, "uttering his whole stomach," he sharply criticised and rebuked Norfolk. To Shrewsbury he sent, by Sir John Russell, a secret pardon for Darcy; and also another for Aske, if Darcy should persuade him to submit. None of the rest of the council were to be made privy to these matters; and Russell and Shrewsbury were further authorized to practise with others of the pilgrims, if they liked, and promise them pardon on their honour—which should be discharged. The conference at Doncaster took place on the 6th of December, when the three hundred deputies from the pilgrims appeared. Their orders, given by the leaders in writing, were peremptory. Ten demands were made, pointing at the party of Cromwell and the visitors of monasteries—praying, as before, for a restoration of all things—for a parliament at York, and a court of justice there, that the inhabitants of the northern counties might not be brought to London upon any lawsuit. These claims being unacceptable, the King's instruction could not be acted upon; and there was an immediate reassembling of the rebels in great numbers. Norfolk, whom the King had all along regarded as taking too desperate a view of the insurrection, again wrote to Henry, reporting how vast was the multitude of the commons, and how hardly the royal army was calculated for resistance. He desired instructions, and still counselled agreement. Henry distrusted the representations of Norfolk—who, moreover, was suspected of some leaning to the rebel cause. The King's unwillingness to grant a general pardon being deeply rooted, Norfolk was told by him that if he could, by any good means or possible dexterity, reserve a very few persons for punishment, he should assuredly administer the greatest pleasure to his highness that could be imagined. The pilgrims, inflamed by the denial of their demands, were ready to fall upon Doncaster. Again a day was appointed for the assault; and again, by a remarkable coincidence, the river was swollen by rain on the previous night. This check on the one side, and the swollen forces of the insurgents on the other, disposed all parties to agreement; and a pardon, dated at Richmond on the 9th, general and free, was accepted by the assembled host. The submission of the kneeling commons was taken by Norfolk and Shrewsbury. Henry wrote to "his trusty and well-beloved subject, Robert Aske, gentleman," on the 15th, stating that, having heard of his repentance, and how he had been led away by others, he wished to hear from his own lips the whole circumstances, and therefore enjoined him to repair secretly to court, and he should have good cause to thank God for his journey. Aske promptly obeyed, and was highly rewarded. The King gave him apparel, and he took an oath not to depart for any long season without leave. Darcy received a similar summons, but made excuses. The King's councillors and physicians, he said, knew how vehe-

mently he was handled at Doncaster with rupture and flux; and now he was daily weaker, and like to die. He had been compelled, he said, by lack of furniture of war, and by the fury of the commons, to fall into their follies. If he had recovery, and had licence to travel, he would come, either "by sea, or in litter by land, or else die in the way, with the favour of God." This reply was not favourably received. The writer was sent for, and imprisoned in the Tower, that, as Herbert archly adds, he might no more run such hazards as he had described, the King foreseeing a new rebellion. Lord Shrewsbury had stated, on the 9th of January, that "at Durham his grace's herald Lancaster had been of late ungodly handled, and did not scape without danger." Durham, however, does not appear to have been very inflammable at this moment; for the commons, here, lent no countenance to the insurrectionary efforts of Sir Francis Bigod, a relation to Aske, subsequent to the royal pardon. This Yorkshire knight sent the "fiery cross" to (among other places) Durham, Auckland, Staindrop, and Richmondshire. The men of Durham took their letter (brought by Bigod's messenger) to the Countess of Westmerland at Brancepeth—the bearer being sent back to his master with a verbal intimation that they had sworn to the Earl of Westmerland never to rise for any purpose except by command of the King, or the earl in his name; and that they would stick to the King's pardon. The countess, on the receipt of the Durham letter, sent Stephen Brakenbury to know if a similar one had reached Staindrop, and finding the negative, she (Jan. 18) despatched a copy of the letter to her lord, with the "new oath" framed by Bigod, so that the Lord Privy Seal might see the communication. "My Lord," wrote the countess, "I pray God send you shortly home; for I think long, and so doth all honest men, for your home-coming."

We cannot follow Mr. Longstaffe into the particulars of Bigod's and other commotions. The north parts seem to have continued in a state of unrest. Everywhere the commons were pricked on to insurrection. Bills and scrolls were set up, by night, on church-doors, and other public places, bearing such inscriptions as —"Commons, be ye true amongst yourselves, and stick one to another, for the gentlemen have deceived you; but yet, if need be, ye shall lack no captains." And, truly, "the gentlemen," in Harry's reign, partook of their sovereign's facility of change. Sir Ralph Sadler, the loyalist, who had heard sad reports of the state of the north country, found the people, between York and Newcastle, much quieter than had been represented. The only "lightness" which he witnessed was at Darlington, were the commons were very "tykell." Hearing of his arrival, they came running from all quarters to his inn; and his host, when asked what they meant, informed the worthy knight that such was their custom; whenever they heard of one coming from the south, they always gathered together for news. Sadler remarked that such unlawful assemblies of light fellows were very ill suffered of the heads of the town, and set out the perils that might ensue to the public peace therefrom. "By my faith," quoth the Darlington boniface, "the heads of the town cannot rule them, ne dare for their lives speak any foul word to them. But I think myself to be in some credit with them; and ye shall see that I shall cause them to scatter abroad, and every man to go to his home, by and bye." Sir Ralph would have had them dealt with by the strong hand; but such a course, mine host averred, would have brought a thousand men to the rescue; while the rash knight should see one "order them well enough *with fair words*." "Sallying forth, cap in hand, he prayed the rout to leave off whisperings and go home. They all crowded round him, asking who Sadler was—whence he came—and whither he went. Boniface answered that he was the King's servant going in embassy to Scotland. That cannot be true, said one of them, for the king of Scots is in France. Much ado had the Darlington potentate, according to his own account, to persuade his subjects that the knight was really going into Scotland; and they then, with one voice, asked when, and with what company, Norfolk would come? Whereupon he came back to Sadler as their messenger to know. Sadler sent word that the duke would be at Doncaster on Candlemas even, and brought only his own household servants. The answer pleased the crowd, and they all departed." Sadler, however, repeated his caution that they were "tykell," and required watchful and diligent government; "which, appertaining to the office of a prince and a king, it became not him to talk of."

At Durham he found Mr. Bowes assiduously employed in quieting the people; and thought that if he and the other gentlemen had been so occupied earlier, there would have been no insurrection. On the Newcastle magnates the critical knight bestowed unqualified praise. At the "first beginning of the tumult," the commons of the town were as unruly as their more rural countrymen, and would have risen with them; but, "with wisdom and man-

hood," the authorities so handled them that in fine they were determined to live *and die* with the mayor and his brethren in the defence and keeping of the town to the King's use—"as, indeed, *they did.*" The mayor, "a wise fellow and a substantial," with Alderman James Lawson, showed Sadler the town walls—the provision made for the defence of the town—the commissariat arrangements, &c. and the knight suggested that a letter of thanks from the King would greatly encourage the local rulers. The way in which matters had been managed in the county was not so favourably reported upon.

In Scotland, Sadler, as a "secret servant" of Henry, saw his unamiable sister, Queen Margaret, (widow of James IV., and now married to a third husband,) who complained of ill-usage at the hands of her son, James V., then in France, keeping honeymoon with Magdalene, the king's daughter, whom he had made his queen, having jilted Marie de Bourbon, daughter of the Duke of Vendome, whom he had gone over to marry. Having made his report upon the Queen-dowager's complaints, Sadler was sent over to France to see the king her son.

And now, how Sir Robert Constable and other sympathizers with Bigod entered Hull in the disguise of market-people, and, letting in their followers, got possession of the town; how, cast down by evil reports of the insurrection elsewhere, he fell into "doleful dumps," and was made prisoner by the Mayor and his colleagues; how he was put to death; how the local historians of Hull have muddled the story of the two rebellions; how Carlisle was besieged and defended in the middle of February; how "all the captains, and some 70 persons besides," were hanged on the walls of the "merrie citie;" how Norfolk, at Henry's instigation, was to cause dreadful execution to be done, without pity and without respect, upon a good number of inhabitants and apprentices of every offending place, by hanging on trees, by quartering, by setting their heads and limbs in every town and village, so as to be a fearful spectacle; how monks and canons, and all other recusants, who kept Newminster, Lanercost, Hexham, Easby, and other houses, by force, were to be tied up without ceremony; how Norfolk informed the king that *as many as chains could be made for* should be hanged therein, and the rest in ropes; how iron, he said, was "marvellously scarce to be gotten in this country;" how Sussex caused the abbat of Whalley to be executed; how Cromwell is convicted, by a grant yet extant, of having got 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a-year secured to himself by the abbat before he suffered, which colours the pilgrims' charge of extortion; how Henry dealt hardly with Whalley and its monks; how Darcy, Percy, Tempest, Lumley, Aske, and others were committed to the Tower, all these things, and many more, may be learned from Mr. Longstaffe's paper, when printed in full; and "the fates of the pilgrims" will afford him ample materials for a further essay—"On the Morrow of the Pilgrimage of Grace."

Nov. 7. The Chairman, John Hodgson Hinde, esq. laid before the members a transcript of returns of Dean and Chapter property belonging to the diocese of Carlisle in Whittingham, Corbridge, and Newcastle, made in the year 1654. There was also a return of the capitular property in Jarrow, which he had procured in the expectation that it might contain some information as to Wallsend; but in this he was disappointed. He could not present those papers to the society, for they were purchased from a fund established to obtain historical information relating to Northumberland; but he thought he might consent to their being printed in the Transactions, if the members thought well; although, certainly, there was less of interest in them than he had hoped to find. Still, as a supplement to the parochial surveys, already printed, it would be desirable to have them.—(Accepted, with thanks.)

Mr. R. R. Dees exhibited some old deeds relating to property in the Broad-chare. The most interesting of the number was an indenture of May 20, 13 Hen. VIII., made "bitwen the Meyre, Aldremen, Shirreff, and Comunaltie of the town of Newcastel-upon-Tyne," and "Edward Baxter, merchaunt, of the same town," a person of great consideration in that day. The deed set forth that "the kyrkmaisters and parocheyns of the churche of Alhalowes" were seised of a house in the "Brodechear," of the "gifft and graunt of John Coke, late meyre, and one of th' aldremen," who had dwelt therein; and they had sold it to Baxter "for the some of threescore and six pounds, thrytten shillings, and four pens," paid to them "in ther greate necessite for the buyldynge and reparacione of the said church of Alhalowes, which was in greate ruyne and decaye at that tym, and without the speciall ayde and helpe of the said Edward Baxter couthe nott at that tym have been buylded;" the said Edward covenanting, for himself and his heirs, "that every yere, yerely, forever," they would "cause to be celebrate and songen one aniversary in the said church of Alhalowes, the sixtene day of Juyne, placebo and dirige, with the masse

of requiem, with noote, and all the bells rongen, with the belman goyng aboute the towne, as the manner is, and a hedemass penny offered at the masse, for the soules of John Coke, his wiffe, ther faders' and moders' soules, and all Crysten soules, to the some of three shillings and seven pens."

Dr. Charlton then read a paper on the Runic Inscriptions from Carlisle and Falstone. Introducing his subject he noticed the paucity of Runic inscriptions in Britain, although many parts of the island were long under Scandinavian rule. He glanced at the Runes of Hartlepool,* discovered in 1833 in the "Cross Close," doubtless the burial-place of the monastery, founded in the seventh century by Hein, and destroyed by the Danes late in the ninth or early in the tenth century—a destruction from which it never rose. It may be assumed, therefore, that the Runic stones were deposited within the period bounded by the rise and fall of the religious establishment. Some of the inscriptions are in old Anglo-Saxon letters, and some in Runic characters of the form called Anglo-Saxon Runes. In 1843, another stone was found at Hartlepool, † bearing an inscription in mixed Anglo-Saxon and Runic letters—this admixture having prevailed at a very early period. The Runes, it is probable, were only intelligible to a certain portion of the population, and were retained by the scribes and clerks of the day as a kind of hierographic character. In the famous Rothwell inscription, deciphered by Mr. Kemble, they are mingled with Latin words in the usual Roman letters; and the same learned archæologist is now engaged on the Bewcastle inscription in Anglo-Saxon Runes. The Falstone inscription was noticed in the Society's Transactions forty years ago. It was dug up in a field a little to the north of Falstone, in North Tyne, at a spot marked "Ruins" on Mr. Armstrong's map, but where no remains of any buildings now visibly exist. The stone bears an inscription in two columns—a column of Anglo-Saxon Runes in four lines, and a column of five lines in Saxon (or rather Romano-Saxon) letters of about the eighth century—the fifth line being run on under the Runic characters. The two columns, divided by a raised line, are alike in meaning; and deficiencies on the one side are remedied by the other, and thus the interpretation facilitated. It is mainly owing to the zeal and skill of the Rev. Daniel Haigh, of Erdington, near Birmingham, that the inscription, of which accurate casts in gutta percha were made for him by Dr. Charlton, has been deciphered. The words, expressed in Roman characters, are:—

Romano-Saxon.	*Runes.*
eonaer th . .	eomaer thoso tae
tae aeftær	aeftaer roetberh
hroethberhta	tae becun aeftaer eomae
becun aeftaer	gebidaed der saule
eomae gebidaed der saule	

Almost the same inscription, with a change of name, was discovered at Dewsbury, in 1845, on a cross:—"Rhtae becun aefter beornae gibidaed der saule;" and the Falstone memorial may be safely translated:—"Eomaer set this after (in memory of) Roethberht, a beacon (or memorial) after him (or of him). Pray for his soul." "Eomaer" occurs as a proper name in Bede. Mr. Haigh infers, from the form of the letters, that the Dewsbury inscription is the older of the two, and may be assigned to the seventh century. The Falstone stone may be of the eighth, and cannot be regarded as acquired from the Scandinavians, who, at that period, had scarcely commenced their terrible invasions, and it was not likely that the Christian Anglo-Saxons would adopt the characters of their most deadly persecutors.

Passing from the bilingual stone of Falstone, Dr. Charlton next took up the Runic inscription recently found in Carlisle cathedral, surrounded by the marks of the working masons. The Falstone inscription is of a class that must be ascribed to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, whose Runes were brought over to Britain by the Pagan Saxons and Jutes from the mother-country north of the Elbe. The Carlisle inscription is pure Scandinavian—one of the few Norse records that have been discovered in the island. In August 1852, one was dug up in St. Paul's church-yard, London, from a depth of 20 feet, the translation being—"The relations (kin) placed this stone after Tuki." In the present year, upon an ordinary wall-stone inside of the west wall of the south transept of Carlisle cathedral, near to the S.W. angle, and about three feet above the floor, was discovered, by Mr. C. H. Purday, the intelligent clerk of the works now in progress, the inscription already mentioned. It had been covered over with plaster and white-wash; and to this, in all probability, it owes its present state of preservation—for the letters are but faintly scratched with a tool. The words appear to be—"TOLF(O)HN(AR) RAITA THEKSI RUNR A THISI STAIN" (the letters between parentheses being doubtful). No proper name, known to Dr. Charlton, answers to

* Engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, for February 1844, and in the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

† See Gent. Mag. Feb. 1844, p. 187.

the first word, or to any part of it; and perhaps no name is intended; but, in allusion to the masons' marks around the inscription, some waggish workmen, using characters not commonly understood, may have inscribed—"Tolf (twelve) ohnar (idlers) cut these marks on these stones." And yet, in that case, the last word should be plural, stainr, and not stain; but such violations of grammar are not uncommon in Runes. The inscriber of the puzzle may have come from the Isle of Man; for it is to this period (the tenth and eleventh centuries) that the inscriptions now existing there, in Scandinavian Runes, are referred by Professor Munsch.

A brief conversation ensued, during which Dr. Charlton stated that he had just received a letter from Dr. Haigh, informing him of the discovery at Hackness, near Scarborough, of a trilingual inscription, containing Runes. This inscription he would bring forward at a future meeting.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 1st. The quarterly meeting of this society was held at the Guildhall, Norwich, Sir T. B. Beevor, Bart. in the chair.

Mr. Harrod, hon. secretary, read a communication from Mr. Goddard Johnson respecting some discoveries of Roman remains at Gooderstone, which was accompanied by a hollow brick of Roman make found at that place. Mr. Harrod observed that it would be desirable if some gentleman in the neighbourhood would make further investigations, as the flue brick, and other Roman remains, indicated the existence of a house on or near the site where it was found.

Mr. Harrod also read a letter, containing some information as to the discovery of several urns, at Ditchingham (fragments of which were sent for exhibition), where further researches are being prosecuted by Mr. Woodward.

Mr. Harrod next read a paper written by himself, containing an account of the visit of Queen Elizabeth Woodville to the city of Norwich, in the 9th year of Edward the Fourth's reign. The particulars of which he had gathered from the city records (the Chamberlain's accounts), a visit which he had not found recorded in any of the chronicles of the times.

Mr. J. H. Druery read a valuable paper on the retirement of Eborard, Bishop of Norwich, to Fontenay, by which an error in Blomfield's History of Norfolk is corrected.

Mr. Harrod gave an interesting occount of some recent investigations made by himself at Burgh Castle. He had satisfactorily ascertained that remains previously found in 1850 were foundations, as he had now found, in the same line, portions of the wall itself, and some oak piling on which a portion of the wall was built. These discoveries were made at the lower part of of the Castle field, near the bank which divides it from the meadows on the banks of the Waveney. The foundations he had traced for the space of 200 feet, in a line nearly parallel with the bank at the bottom of the field, and, as he apprehended, this formed the west wall of the castrum. Having satisfied himself of the existence of this wall, his next endeavour was to connect it with the upper walls. On the previous examination, at the end of the north wall he dug a trench, and at the depth of 12 or 13 feet he came to a layer of flint, upon which the foundation of the wall had been laid, and he traced it for 10 or 12 feet running in a straight line, but evidently inclining down the hill. On the last occasion, he made an examination of the meadow very nearly in a line with it at the north-west corner, and at the depth of seven feet, immediately under the gateway in the meadows across the footpath to Belton, he met with an immense mass of Roman concrete. He was unable to extend his discoveries further, as the water rose in the trenches, and he had no means of emptying them. On a future occasion he had Sir John Boileau's permission to continue his researches, which he hoped to be able to do at no distant day. The only coin he found was one of Constantine, and this, with numerous specimens of the pottery, &c., found, were placed on the table.

Among the antiquities exhibited at the meeting were a Flint Celt, found at Ipswich, weighing 59½ ounces, the largest known; others found at Belton, Suffolk, at Diss, and Hoxne, Suffolk; Stone Celt found at Loddon; Stone Hammers found at Yarmouth and Reepham; Flint Arrow-heads, found at Roydon, and Attleborough; bronze Arrow-head, found at Dereham; bronze Ring, found at Barham, Suffolk: all from R. Fitch, esq.; costume of the two Norwich Whifflers, and of the Bearer of the Blue Standard; Wm. Enfield, esq. A copy of Ciceronis Opera Philosophica, Paris, 1543, formerly in the possession of Sir Thomas Wotton, and bound in the Grolier style, about A.D. 1550, with this inscription on the sides, "Thomæ Wottoni, et Amicorum;" and some other curious books by Mr. C. Muskett.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 29. At a Committee meeting Mr. T. L. Walter presented to the society an historical account of the church of Ilkeston, Derbyshire, compiled by himself; together with a lithographic print of it, as recently restored from his designs and under his superintendence.

Mr. James Thompson exhibited a fibula and arrow-head, recently discovered in a Saxon interment in a neighbouring county. The excavations were likely to be continued, the results of which he hoped to communicate at a future meeting.

The Rev. R. Burnaby exhibited a silver ring, dug up in 1820 at Shady Camps, Cambridgeshire, inscribed LOVE-AND-OBAY. The letter R, with which it is stamped inside, was the Assay Office letter for the year 1594.

G. H. Nevinson, esq. exhibited a small bronze figure, seated, with a ring attached to the hinder part of it, from which four short chains, with small staples at the ends of them, were suspended. Also, four third-brass Roman coins; two of them of Constantius and Crispus.

T. Nevinson, esq. exhibited the door of an Aumbrey in oak, containing a repretentation of a winged person, surrounded by dragons' heads, intertwined with foliage. The carving was rude in execution, and appeared to be probably of the thirteenth century. The iron hinges upon it were good, and worthy of imitation.

Mr. Ingram produced for more minute inspection some objects of curiosity lately exhibited at the public meeting of the society. They are the property of John Marriott, esq. of Beeby, and were found four or five years ago, about two-and-a half feet below the surface of an old grass field in that parish, when being drained. They consist of a necklace, three fibulæ, and three hooks-and-eyes, from a Saxon interment. The bones were reduced to powder, but a few teeth were preserved. The necklace consisted of seventy beads, varying in size from a pepper-corn to one-and-a-half inch diameter, and of various shapes. The largest were of glass, or crystal, and amber; the smallest, of semi-transparent blue glass. Others were like red pottery, inlaid with yellow and green; white, ornamented with red and blue; or black, with yellow and red. The two largest of the fibulæ were above four inches long. The hook-and-eyes were of silver, the part for sewing them to the dress being large.

The Rev. J. M. Gresley read a paper containing abstracts of several charters relating to Gracedieu Priory, Leicestershire, not noticed by either Dugdale or Nichols. He also exhibited some of the original documents, two of them from among the Evidences of Lord Ferrars, one of which has a large fragment of the common seal remaining appendant. Mr. Gresley produced drawings of the privy seal of the first Prioress, and of the Common or Chapter seal of the house; the former from the print of it in Nichols's Leicestershire, the latter hitherto unpublished.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 7. The first meeting of the Term was held in the Society's rooms in Holywell Street. The President, the Rev. the Rector of Exeter college, took the chair. The Secretary read the report of the Committee, in which much praise was bestowed upon the new front of Jesus College, and the buildings in course of erection at Exeter college. It was hoped that the example of the latter building would lead to the general adoption of a better style of architecture for collegiate purposes.

The President remarked that Mr. Scott and himself had lately discovered in Exeter college some evident remains of the original fourteenth-century building.

Mr. Hingston, of Exeter college, read a paper on the Ecclesiology of Cornwall, ancient and modern. He remarked that "Cornwall is probably richer in antiquities of every kind than any other county: in relics, not only of the earliest days of Christianity, but also of Phœnician, Druidical, and Roman times. England has been called the Land of Saints,—Cornwall is the Home of Saints; the Churches are mostly dedicated to Saints who lived and died in the county, and the parishes are still called by their names. The earliest ecclesiastical building is St. Peran's Oratory. It was overwhelmed by the drifting of the sand in the 9th century. A second church was built further inland, and this was overwhelmed in 1780." Having briefly described the remains of Saxon architecture at Tintagel, and of Norman, First-pointed, Middle-pointed, in different churches in the county, Mr. Hingston proceeded to give some account of the old Crosses, Fonts, Holy Wells, and Baptisteries. He then discussed the present aspect of Ecclesiology in Cornwall, gave an amusing account of Chacewater Church, and others of the "Compo" class, of the improvement manifested in St. Paul's Penzance, and of the late restorations and new churches by Mr. Street and other eminent architects, specifying as particularly successful Mr. Street's restoration of Sheviocke Church. The paper was illustrated by some plates of Crosses from Mr. Hingston's own work on the subject, and by some beautiful drawings lent by G. E. Street, esq. F.A.S., Diocesan Architect.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ACHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the November meeting the chair was occupied by the Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin.

Presents were received,—from Hodder Westrop, esq. a gutta-percha impression from the fragment of a matrix of an ecclesiastical seal in his possession, a portion

of the figure of a bishop, seated, and the inscription ARDMACHAENSIS EPI, probably of the end of the thirteenth century. From Edward Benn, esq. a coloured plate of various glass beads found in Ireland.

Archdeacon Cotton sent for exhibition the head of a small stone cross, cut in sandstone, and inscribed with the Irish legend OR DO CORMAC P.... (imperfect at the termination), supposed to be the smallest specimen of the early sepulchral cross extant. It had been dug up at Lismore Cathedral, and was finally to be restored to its proper locality.

Mr. Lawless, of Kilkenny, sent for exhibition a silver pectoral cross (probably of the fifteenth century) composed of four Maltese crosses attached round a fifth; in the centre is set a fine garnet, a smaller stone of the same kind in one of the outer crosses, and two turquoise(?) in two others; the fourth had lost its stone.

The Rev. G. H. Reade communicated the discovery, near Inniskeen, Dundalk, of a specimen of the so-called Ring-money, unique, in being composed of 64 plates of dark and pale gold alternating, the plates most beautifully joined so as to form a continuous bar. As usual, the ring was not soldered where the ends met. It had been purchased by Evelyn P. Shirley, esq.

Mr. James F. Ferguson sent a transcript of the following letter, throwing some light on electioneering practices in the county of Kilkenny a century and a half ago. The writer was an ancestor of the present Sir R. Langrishe, of Knocktopher, and it has been preserved in the Irish Exchequer amongst the papers of Baron Worth. It was as follows:—

"[ ] Carrick, Sepr. 7th, 1715.

"[Dr Sr, I] was wth Coll. Ponsonby [and showed] him yr lettr. Hee is very stedfast in his promise to serve Mr. Worth in ye Ellection of Knocktopher, and it is to bee next fryday, & Mr. Wall will joine wth Mr. Worth in ye Expences Equall shares. The same day the Knights of the shiere will bee chosen at Knocktopher, & ye Coll: thinks yt will bee ye best time for to choose members for ye Burrow of Knocktopher, because most of ye Collr & Mr. Wall's tents are freeholders of ye County as well as Ellectrs for yt Burrow —there is a Hogshead of Wine provided & I will provide Cold meate. If Mr. Worth has any Comands for mee let him direct to mee to Knocktopher near Kilkenny. I hope Mr. Worth will contribute something towards bringing a horse Barrack to [Knoc]ktopher. The post is J[ ] to give my service to [ ] Coz. Dolly & Jane.

"Dr. Sr.

"Yor most affte coz, and most humble servt,

"Jo. LANGRISHE.

"If Mr. Worth cannot bee at Knocktopher I doubt not but to carry his Election in his absence."

The Rev. James Graves contributed a transcript of an ancient charter relating, as supposed, to the family of the annalist Clynn, of Kilkenny, of which very little was known. The original is deposited in the Evidence Chamber, Kilkenny Castle.

Mr. Patrick Kennedy, of Dublin, contributed an interesting legend of a serpent-haunted lake on Mount Leinster, and some other traditionary recollections of the district at the Wexford side of the mountain.

Mr. Henry O'Neill sent a paper on the inscriptions to be found on that curious remain of ancient Irish art, the Cross of Cong. This relic was presented to the Royal Irish Academy some years ago by the late lamented Dr. M'Cullagh, having been purchased by him for the sum of 150*l.*

The Rev. James Graves read an important paper, by John P. Prendergast, esq. barrister-at-law, on the "Ulster Creaghts."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Crimea.—Gen. Simpson has resigned the command of the English Army in the Crimea, and was succeeded on Nov. 11 by Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Codrington.

The following stores were taken in Sebastopol, according to the official accounts:—Iron guns, 3,711; brass ditto, 128; shot, 407,314; shell, 101,755; packages of grape, 24,080; gunpowder, 525,000 lb.; ball cartridges, 470,000 in good condition, and 160,000 damaged; bar iron and steel, 1,460,000 lb.; 434,000 lb. of copper, and 25,000 of brass; a large quantity of deal timber, masts, yards, &c.; 2,000 tons of small coal for the use of the forges; and a great number of machines of different kinds, &c. Of provisions there were found 500 tons of bread, 150 of flour, 9 of barley, 117 of buckwheat, 18 of oats, 20 of wheat, 1½ of peas, and 60 tons of

salt meat, besides 500 qrs. of wheat in the granaries.

A heavy explosion of a store of powder at the French siege train near Inkermann took place about 3 p.m. on Nov. 15. It communicated fire to the English siege train close to it, where there was no powder, but a quantity of naval live shells. The loss of life and damage done is considerable. The French magazines contained altogether 30,000 kilogrammes of powder, 600,000 cartridges, 300 charged shells, and other projectiles. At six o'clock the English and French workmen were masters of the fire. The French loss consists of 30 killed, including two officers, and some hundred wounded, among whom are 10 officers. The English lost one officer and 21 men killed, three officers and 116 men wounded.

A successful *coup-de-main* has been executed at Eupatoria by Gen. d'Allonville. Having received information that large flocks, for the use of the Russian army, were collected at El Toch, eight leagues north of Eupatoria, he sent Ali Pasha, the commander of the Turkish cavalry, with a considerable force, who succeeded in surprising the Russians and in capturing 270 oxen, 3,450 sheep, 50 horses, 10 camels, and 20 waggons.

The Kinburn expedition has returned to the Crimea, leaving a French garrison to hold the fortress.

Admiral Bruat's period of command in the Black Sea having expired, he has returned to France, after resigning the command of the French squadron into the hands of Rear-Admiral Pellion on the 4th November. We regret to add, that Admiral Bruat died at Messina on his way home, from an attack of suppressed gout.

The strength of the English army in the Crimea is estimated at little short of 50,000 men, of whom 6,000 are cavalry and 9,000 artillery. This is exclusive of the Turkish contingent under Gen. Vivian, which numbers 20,000. The total strength of the allies is above 200,000.

Captain Sherrard Osborne reports that on the 5th and 6th Nov. a flotilla, under his orders, in the Sea of Azoff, destroyed enormous quantities of grain and forage of this year's harvest, which was compactly stacked in six tiers extending two miles along the coast, near Gheiskliman, ready to be conveyed to the Crimean army after the formation of the ice in the Gulf of Azoff. The enterprise was effected in a most brilliant manner, by landing on three points under cover of the gunboats of the allies, in the face of not less than 4,000 cavalry and infantry. Our loss amounted to only six wounded.

Asia.—The Russian loss in the battle before Kars proved to be much larger than was stated in the first accounts. 6,500 were found dead on the field, but the number of wounded is unknown. The Turkish forces engaged were about 9,000 men, those of the Russians 27,000 men and 48 guns. The Turkish loss amounted to 1,072 hors de combat, of whom 361 were killed, besides about 150 Karslees, whose casualties it was impossible to ascertain accurately. Gen. Mouravieff has announced to his government that notwithstanding the failure of the attack of Sept. 29 the blockade of Kars continued, and that the garrison was reduced to great distress. We learn, however, from Kars itself that several convoys have reached the town.

During the month of October Omar Pasha was engaged in collecting and organising an army at Souchum Kaleh. In the beginning of November he found himself in a position to make a movement in advance in the direction of Kutais, and at noon on the 6th he forded the river Ingour in Mingrelia, at the head of 20,000 men, and defeated the Russians, computed at 10,000 including militia, and partly entrenched. The enemy lost about 400 in killed and wounded, 60 prisoners, and five pieces of cannon. The Turkish loss was upwards of 300.

France.—The King of Sardinia arrived at Marseilles on his way to visit Paris and London on the 22nd Nov. at 9 A.M. and left that town for Lyons at 11. His Majesty reached Paris on the 23rd at 1 P.M. and was met at the railway station by Prince Napoleon.

His Majesty was expected to leave Paris on the 29th, and to arrive in London on the 30th Nov.

Thirty-six individuals implicated in an attempt to plunder the city of Angers, on the night of the 26th August last, were tried by the correctional court of Angers on the 24th Oct. All were convicted of having formed part of the bands which marched to the gates of the city on that night, and being affiliated to the secret society of the Marianne. They were accordingly sentenced to from one month to two years' imprisonment.

A circular was published in the Moniteur of Oct. 20, addressed by the Minister of the Interior, M. Billault, to the prefects of departments, in which he announces that, in consequence of the deficient harvest, the export of grain continues to be prohibited; and a sum of ten million francs from the State is to be placed at the disposal of local functionaries, to provide food for the poor.

Spain.—A new Tariff Bill proposed by Senor Bruil, the minister of finance, has

been published in the Gazette, which will modify to a considerable extent the present extravagantly protectionist system of Spain, and at the same time increase the revenue. The duties will still be high, and perhaps prohibitory in effect, with regard to coarser manufactured goods. The reductions will affect the duties on woollen and cotton manufactures, paper, earthenware, iron, and coals. At the same time it is proposed to raise the duties on fish, colonial produce, guano, wood, and steel.

Austria.—A Societé de Crédit Mobilier, similar to that at Paris, has been founded at Vienna. The concession is granted to the house of Rothschild. The capital will be 15,000,000 fl. (1,500,000*l.*) Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B. late ambassador at St. Petersburg, succeeds the Earl of Westmoreland as British Minister at the Court of Vienna.

Prussia.—Under date of Oct. 22 the king signed an order for a loan of 7,800,000 thalers (1,170,000*l.*) at 4½ per cent., the proceeds of which are to be applied to Railway purposes.

Sweden.—Gen. Canrobert has been for some time at Stockholm on a diplomatic mission from the Emperor of the French. His ostensible object is to make a report to the Emperor on the military resources of Sweden; but it is generally believed that the real purpose of his mission is, if possible, to make arrangements with Sweden, in order that that power should join the allies in the spring. His reception by the Court and people is reported to have been cordial and enthusiastic. After leaving Stockholm Gen. Canrobert proceeded to Copenhagen, where he arrived on the 24th Nov.

Russia.—The harvest is stated to have been deficient. Considerable quantities of corn are being imported from Prussia for the supply of the western provinces.

The Emperor has returned to St. Petersburg from a visit to the southern part of his dominions and the neighbourhood of the seat of war.

Greece.—The session of the Chambers was opened on the 12th Nov. with a speech from the King, announcing the change of ministry, the renewal of friendly relations with Turkey, and stating that strict neutrality would be observed.

Turkey.—Disturbances took place on the 4th Nov. between the French and Tunisian soldiers at Constantinople. The latter attacked the hospital, where some of the French had taken refuge, and killed and wounded several persons. Some English officers were also attacked. The Tunisians have since been tried by a mixed commission, several sentenced to death, and the whole body ordered to be sent to Asia.

Danubian Principalities. Bucharest.—On Nov. 2 a very serious affair occurred here. Col. Türr, of the English transport service, was arrested in his lodgings by the Austrian military authorities. He was stripped of his English uniform by them, and forced to put on an Austrian great-coat. He was sent to Kronstadt, in Transylvania, the night that followed his arrest. Col. Türr is a Hungarian, had served as lieutenant in the Austrian army, and passed over with his company, in 1849, to the Piedmontese. He had been at Bucharest ten or twelve days, having been sent by the English government to buy horses and carts for the army. He was duly accredited to the English agents, as also to the Ottoman authorities. Ten minutes after his arrest, the Consul-General of England went to the house of General Coronini to reclaim the colonel. The general gave a brief and decided refusal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Oct. 26. William Strahan, Sir John Dean Paul, Bart. and Robert Makin Bates, late bankers at No. 218 Strand, who were declared bankrupts on the 12th June last, were brought to trial in the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Baron Martin, and Mr. Justice Willes, charged with having sold and converted to their own use certain Danish bonds of the value of 5,000*l.* the property of the Rev. John Griffith, D.D. Prebendary of Rochester, which had been entrusted to their care for safe custody. The said bonds formed a portion of securities to the value of 113,625*l.* which had been fraudulently sold or pledged by the firm. After two days' trial, all the parties were found guilty, and sentenced to Transportation for 14 years. This bank was formerly known as Snow's. The same parties carried on business in Norfolk street as Navy Agents under the firm of Halford and Co. The accounts of both firms are inseparable. The total debts and liabilities will extend from 700,000*l.* to 800,000*l.* and the assets to about 100,000*l.*

The large issue of 500 tons of copper coin lately made to the public has proved inadequate to the demand. A new con-

[illegible]

[illegible] Militia [illegible] departments.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

[illegible]

Sept. [illegible] [illegible] Pancras [illegible] Peter [illegible] Lewes and [illegible] Lewes [illegible] after Pecker [illegible]

Oct. 2. [illegible] secretary of [illegible]

Oct. 9. Mary Anne Lady Macdonald to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Queen Dowager to her Majesty vice [illegible] Countess [illegible].

Do. William Macaulay to be Surgeon to the Penal Settlement in British Guiana. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, esq. to be Attorney General for Hong Kong.

Oct. 16. Henry Francis Howard, esq. Envoy Extr. to Brazil, to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to Portugal.

Oct. 23. Alfred Ford, Major Gen. C. Yorke to be Colonel.

Oct. 30. Lord Panmure, K.T., Secretary of State for the Department of War, to be Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (Civil division).

Oct. 31. Peter C. M. Sutherland, esq. to be Surveyor General of the district of Natal, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope; Arthur Cecil Hawkins, esq. to be Assistant Resident Magistrate of the division of Upper Umkomanzi; and John Macfarlane, esq. to be Assistant Resident Magistrate at Weenen, in the said district.

Nov. 1. Brevet-Colonel William Fenwick Williams, C.B., R. Art. to the rank of Major General in the Army for his distinguished conduct in the defence of Kars on the 29th Sept.

Nov. 2. Brig. General John Edward Dupuis, C.B. to the rank of Major General for his distinguished services in the operations which terminated in the capture of Sebastopol.

Nov. 4. Viscountess Chewton to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to Her Majesty, vice the Hon. Mrs. Boothby, resigned.

Nov. 6. James Campbell, esq. Q.C. to be the Third Charity Commissioner for England and Wales.

Nov. 15. Hon. Rdw. T. H. Twisleton, M.A. to be one of the Oxford University Commissioners, vice the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, resigned.

Nov. 16. Francis Rice, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick.

Nov. [illegible] [illegible] Commissioners of Lunacy for Ireland: John T. Anderson, esq., Wm. Alexander, esq., John Hedley, esq., Lionel Brocklehurst, esq., Thomas Evans, esq., and Peter Higgins, esq.

Nov. 21. The Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B. sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council.—The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of state (Colonial department).—Knighted, Capt. Robert M'Clure, R.N.

Nov. 22. Major-Gen. George Judd Harding, C.B. to be Lieut. Governor of Guernsey, vice Major-Gen. W. T. Knollys, resigned.

Nov. 23. The Right Hon. Sir George H. Seymour to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to Austria.

Thomas Kelly, LL.D. to be Judge of the Admiralty Court, Dublin.

James Wilkes, M.D. of the Staffordshire Lunatic Asylum, to be one of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Southwark. Adm. Sir Chas. Napier, K.C.B.
Totnes. Lord Gifford.
Wells. Hedworth Hylton Jolliffe, esq.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 17. At Rue de Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, the Countess Hamilton, a son and heir.——19. At the Lawn, Swindon, the wife of A. L. Goddard, esq. M.P. a son.——20. In Hyde park gardens, the Hon. Mrs. A. Kinnaird, a dau.

22. In Upper Grosvenor st. Lady Dorothy Nevill, a son.——23. At Carrigmore, co. Cork, the Countess of Norbury, a dau.——At Surbiton hill, Surrey, the wife of Charles Sumner, esq. a son.——In Wilton crescent, the wife of Major Home Purves, a dau.——At Skeffington hall, Leic. the wife of Richard Sutton, esq. a dau.——24. The Countess of Lisburne, a dau.——25. In Cadogan pl. the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, a dau.——At the vicarage, Crowle, the wife of the Rev. William Duncombe, a dau.——

26. At the rectory, Honiton, Mrs. J. F. Mackarness, a dau.——29. At Fulham, the wife of H. B. Sheridan, esq. a dau.——In Lower Seymour street, Mrs. Robert Stopford, a son.——30. In Lowndes sq. Mrs. Streatfeild, of Chiddingstone, a dau.——31. In Curzon street, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a dau.

Nov. 2. At Edinburgh, Lady Milliken Napier, a son and heir.——At Malta, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane-Fox, a son.——3. At Bedgebury park, Lady Mildred Beresford Hope, a son.——At Denbies, Dorking, the wife of Geo. Cubitt, esq. a dau.——4. At Bowden hill, Wilts, Mrs. Henry Alworth Merewether, a son.——6. At the Palazzo San Teodoro, at Naples, the Duchess of San Arpino (Lady Burghersh), a dau.——7. At Elton hall, prematurely, the wife of John Stapylton Sutton, esq. a dau.——8. At Hodnet, the wife of the Rev. S. H. Macaulay, a son.——At Clifton, Mrs. Reginald Yorke, a dau.——9. In Hereford street, the Lady Catharine Weyland, a son and heir.——In Devonport st. the wife of Brownlow Poulter, esq. a dau.——At Claybrooke hall, Leic. the wife of H. Sholto Douglas, esq. a son.——10. At Plymouth, the Hon. Mrs. Fellowes, a son.——In Wimpole st. the wife of John C. Burgoyne, esq. a dau.——11. At the rectory, Sutton Coldfield, Mrs. Ryland Bedford, a dau.——In Lyall st. Belgrave sq. the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Beckett, a dau.——12. The wife of John St. Barbe, esq. a dau.——13. At Clapham common, the wife of Richard Ravenhill, esq. a dau.——In Wilton crescent, the Viscountess Newport, a dau.——17. At Tackley rectory, Oxf. the wife of the Rev. L. A. Sharpe, a dau.——19. At Bath, Lady Wade, a dau.——At St. Peter's lodge, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D. a dau.——20. At Holkham, the Countess of Leicester, a son.——23. At Clarendon park, Lady Hervey Bathurst, a son.——In Onslow sq. the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Barne, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 3. At Sydney, Australia, Edward, third surviving son of the Rev. C. D. *Maitland*, of Brighton, to Esther-Charlotte, second dau. of William Bradley, esq.

28. At Melbourne, James Hinton *Moon*, esq. son of James Moon, esq. of Millman st. and nephew to Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart. to Hester-Frances, second dau. of John West, esq. of Union court, Old Broad st. and formerly of Leiston hall, Suffolk.

July 11. At Moulmein, Lieut. *M'Mahon*, 30th Madras Nat. Inf. to Horatia-Anna, third dau. of the late Comm. Arthur Davies, R.N. and Elizabeth his wife, niece of Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson.

12. At Port Louis, Mauritius, Lord John Henry *Taylour*, Capt. 85th Regt. to Mary-Hammond, youngest dau. of Robert Macfarlane, esq. Ordnance Storekeeper.

25. At Madras, Lieut. T. Henry *Way*, 35th Madras Nat. Inf. third son of late Rev. George Way, of Painswick, to Emma-French, third dau. of late Capt. J. W. Rumsey, 44th M.N.I.

28. At Berhampore, Ernest G. *Birch*, esq. E.I.C.S. son of the late Rev. H. W. R. Birch, Rector of Bedfield, Suff. to Sophia-Ernle, dau. of the late R. C. Money, esq. E.I.C.S.

Aug. 23. At Cheltenham, Stephen *Lawson*, esq. 56th Regt. to Frances-Goodrich, second dau. of the late John Barr, esq.

30. At Falmouth, Ambrose John *Warde*, esq. of Bouverie st. to Anna-Maria, dau. of Stephen Brougham, esq. surgeon.

Sept. 1. At Christ Church, Marylebone, Wm. Senhouse *Kirkes*, M.D. Assistant-Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and of Lower Seymour st. Portman sq. to Caroline, second dau. of J. H. Lloyd, esq. barrister-at-law.——At St. Mark's, Kennington, Francis *Waters*, esq. of Great Baddow, Essex, to Lizzie Phillips, niece of Thomas Phillips, esq. solicitor to H. M.'s Post Office.——At Higham, Beds. Arthur *Benthall*, esq. to Alice-Margaret, dau. of the Rev. J. R. Wardale, Rector of Higham.

3. At West Drayton, Middlesex, the Rev. Herbert Taylor *Howes*, B.A. fourth son of the late George Piggott Howes, esq. to Isabella-Ann, third dau. of the late John Christian, esq. of Ewanrigg hall, Cumb. and Milntown, Isle of Man.

4. At Sheepy, Leic. the Rev. Usher W. *Purcell*, second son of the late James Purcell, esq. of Dromore, co. Cork, to Susanna, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Cotton Fell, Rector of Sheepy.——At St. John's, Notting hill, William Haydon *Fuge*, esq. of Bocking, Essex, youngest son of the late Robert Fuge, esq. of Backwell house, Somerset, to Isabella-Maria, second dau. of the late Rev. Peter Gunning, Rector of Bathwick.——At Edinburgh, Thomas *Ogilvy*, esq. of Corimony, Inverness-sh. to Jemima, dau. of the late James Hay, esq. and the Lady Mary Hay.——At Lower Comber, Felton Fred. William *Hervey*, son of the late Lionel C. Hervey, esq. to Eleanor-Augusta-Killowen-Acheson, second dau. of Acheson Lyle, esq. of the Oaks, Londonderry.——At Ambleside, Daniel, third son of Christopher *Pilkington*, esq. of Liverpool, to Jane-Ellison, second dau. of James Holme, esq. of Croft lodge, near Ambleside.——At Prestbury, Gloucestersh. Henry-Cheape, youngest son of Lewis *Griffiths*, esq. of Marle hill, near Cheltenham, to Adelaide-Barbara-Douglas-Campbell, second dau. of John Birtwhistle, esq. of Cheltenham, Dep.-Lieut. for Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.——At Hessle, near Hull, the Rev. John Michael *Brown*, only son of the late Capt. Michael Brown, R.N. to Mary, only dau. of the late Annesley Voysey, esq.——At West Teignmouth, Spelman James *Smyth*, youngest son of late James Smyth, esq. one of the Commissioners of the late Board of Customs in Ireland, to Anne-King, youngest dau. of J. B. Mountsteven, esq. of Beer Ferris, Devon.——At Clapham, the Rev. Richard *Vincent*, M.A. Incumb. of Woodlands, near Sevenoaks, to Julia, eldest dau. of Ranulph Dacre, esq. of Sydney, N.S.W.——At St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, Benjamin *Montague*, esq. of Great Smith st. and the Poor Law Board, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Adam Dick, esq. of Tufton st. Westminster.——At St. James's, Westbourne terr. Hector *Tulloch*, esq. Madras Eng. youngest son of Major-Gen. John Tulloch, C.B. Bengal Army, to Sophia-Jane, eldest surviving dau. of George Smith, esq. Canterbury villas, Maida vale.——At St. Pancras, Thomas *Hill*, esq. of the New road, Tottenham court, and Queen's road, Regent's park, to Mary-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Thorold, M.A. Rector of Ludborough, Linc.——At Leamington, George-Arthur, third son of Thomas *Pemberton*, esq. of Warstone, Birmingham, to Maria, only dau. of Dugdale Houghton, esq. of Fforch Dwm, Glamorganah.

5. At Bangor, Edmund F. *Leslie*, esq. Capt. North Down Rifles, to Florinda, relict of Nath. Alexander, esq. of Portglenone house, co. Antrim.——At Merevale, T. Maynard *How*, esq. second son of Wybergh How, esq. of Nearwell, Shrewsbury, to Mary-Louisa, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Charles Inge, of Benhill, Leicestershire.——At Brigham, the Rev. B. S. *Kennedy*, Curate of Slaidburn, Yorkshire, to Jane-Stanley, only dau. of the Rev. John Wordsworth, Vicar of Brigham.——At Ludlow, Salop, the Rev. Charles *Kent*, Vicar of Ludford, Heref. to Henrietta, only dau. of John Knight esq. of Henley Hall, Salop.——At Poughill, near Stratton, Cornwall, the Rev. T. C. Litchfield *Lay-*

ton, Fellow of Pemb. coll. Oxf. to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of Cory Kingdon, esq. M.D. of Stamford hill.——At Kensington, Fletcher *Morphy*, Capt. 64th Regt. to Mary-Frances, elder dau. of Wm. Jefferd, esq. of Bayswater, formerly of East lodge, Acton.——At Salisbury, the Rev. W. W. *Clark*, M.A. of Lymington, Hants, to Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of C. Higgins, esq.——At Berwick-upon-Tweed, William *Burn*, esq. of Lombard-st. to Mary-Louisa, second dau. of the late Andrew Dods, M.D. of Bath.——At Pyon, Herefordshire, the Rev J. C. *Flood*, M A. Rector of Holywood, Down, to Harriett, youngest dau. of the late John Molynaux, esq. Gravel hill house, Shropshire.——At Helion Bumpstead, Essex, the Rev. James Sanderson *Serjeant*, Incumb. of Netherthorpe, Sheffield, to Maria, third dau. of the late George Walker, esq. of Overhall, Essex.——At Guernsey, Capt. Robert Hudson *Wood*, 67th Regt. to Agnes-Penelope, fourth dau. of Lieut.-Colonel T. J. Deverell, of the same Regt.

6. At Brighton, Lieut.-Col. Robert Henry *Loeth*, 86th Regt. to Emily-Louisa, fifth dau. of the late Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, Bart. of Walcot, Bath.——At Gloucester, Henry Martyn *Dunn*, esq. of Trowbridge, Wilts, to Ellen, elder dau. of William Morgan Meyler, esq. of Ashmeade House, Gloucester.——At Bromley, Kent, Dr. Kirby *Kitto*, of Illinois, United States, to Agnes-Emily, dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Hopkins, Chaplain to the Forces at Landguard Fort.——At Woodbridge, Suff. the Rev. Robert *Weekes*, of Alverstoke, to Eleanor, third dau. of the late John Prentis Henslow, esq. of St. Alban's.——At St. James's, Piccadilly, Stafford Baxter *Somerville*, esq. of Lincoln's inn fields, to Maria-Dorothy, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. B. Paget, Vicar of Evington, Leic.——At Antony, John *Lindsey*, esq. of Zante, son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Lindsey, Madras Army, to Eliza, second dau. of the late Capt. Boyle Travers, Rifle Brig.——At Stoak, Chesh. William *Nesbitt*, esq. A.M. Professor of Greek, Queen's coll. Galway, to Jessie-Kathleen, eldest dau. of the late George H. M. Alexander, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

8. At Paddington, Edward Dod *Colville*, esq. Registrar of the Court of Chancery, to Mary-Lucretia, fourth dau. of the late James Henderson, esq.——At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Moreton-Hassall, eldest son of the Rev. H. M. *Phillips*, Rector of Stirchley, Salop, to Lucy-Jane, youngest dau. of the late R. B. Davies.——At St. Pancras, Lieut.Col. *Coxwell*, late of the Madras Army, to Emma, dau. of Thomas Hodges, esq. of Guildford st.

11. At North Meols, Lanc. George, eldest son of the late George *Robertson*, esq. of Lark hall, Bute, to Adelaide-Fleetwood, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Hesketh, Rector of North Meols, and niece of Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart.——At Bury, the Rev. Henry *Ainslie*, second son of Montague Ainslie, esq. of Grizedale hall, Lanc. to Anne, second dau. of the late Richard Walker, esq. of Woodville, Bury.——At Southsea, Sir John Hesketh *Lethbridge*, Bart. to Anna, eldest dau. of the late Robert Wright, M.D. First Physician of Greenwich Hospital, and cousin of the late Lieut.-Gen. Lord Saltoun.——At Staines, Arthur J. *Young*, esq. of Bradfield hall, Suffolk, to Sarah, only surviving dau. of the late William de St. Croix, esq. of Windsor.——At Exning, John *Dobede*, jun. esq. of Exning house, Suff. to Mary-Henrietta, second dau. of the Rev. Erskine Neale, Vicar of Exning, and Chaplain to Earl Spencer.——At St. Pancras, Benjamin Kington *Plantmore*, esq. Bombay Art. to Julia, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Dickinson, R.A.——At Bromley, Kent, Luke S. *Leake*, esq. of Perth, Western Australia, to Louisa, fifth dau. of the late Rev. T. H. Walpole, Vicar of Winslow, Bucks.——At St Mary's, Islington, John Slade *Skaife*, esq. of Canonbury park, and Rufford's row, to Catherine-Mary, eldest dau. of Samuel Hill, esq. of Barnsbury park, Islington.——At Mordiford, Heref. the Rev. Henry *Browne*, Rector of Eastham, Worc. to Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of Thomas Evans, esq. of Sufton, Herefordshire.

12. At St. James's, Westbourne terr. John *Cooke*, esq. solicitor, of Mitre court, Temple, and Pelham place, Thurloe sq. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Groome Howes, esq. of Canterbury villas, Maida vale.——At Chislett, Kent, George F. *Mant*, esq. of Great James st. Bedford row, to Louisa-Sophia, fourth dau. of the late F. D. Mudd, esq. of Gedding, Suffolk.——At Totnes, the Rev. Henry Farwell *Roe*, Rector of Lesnewth, to Isabella, eldest dau. of J. Bryant Messenger, esq Major Royal Cornwall Rangers.——At Cheltenham, Fred.-Thos. son of Henry T. *Curtis*, esq. of Burfield Lodge, Old Windsor, to Barbara-Henrietta, second dau. of George Asser White Welch, esq. of Arle house, near Cheltenham.——At St. Pancras, Charles *Best*, esq. of Bengeworth, one of the coroners for Worcestersh. to Sarah-Harriet, widow of Henry Hiron, esq. and youngest dau. of Walter Haynes, esq. formerly of Lower Wick.——At Heidelberg, the Baron Von *Ungern-Sternberg*, to Theodora, fourth dau. of the Chevalier Bunsen, late Prussian Minister at the Court of St. James's.——At Chilcompton, Som. Alfred-William, fourth son of the late Rev. Richard *Boodle*, Rector of Radstock, to Caroline-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rev. W. J. Durr, of Stuttgart.——At Glasgow, Gilbert, eldest son of Henry *Wakefield*, esq. of Russell sq. and grandson of the late Gilbert Wakefield, B.A. to Margaret M'Connel, eldest dau. of the late William Davidson, esq. of Glasgow.——At Luton, Frederick *Budd*, esq. of Buckingham, to Frances-Mary, second dau. of late Rev. John Little, Vicar of Sundon and Streatley, Beds.

13. At Hagley, Worc. William-Cecil, son of Rowland and Lady Lucy *Standish*, of Scaleby Castle, Cumberland, and of Farley hill, Berks, to Emma, dau. of William Robins, esq.——At Stroud, Gloue. Richard *Weedon*, esq. of Milverton Court, Somerset, to Ellen-Mary, second dau. of Lindsey Winterbotham, esq.——At South Hackney, Edward-Holroyd, youngest son of the late W. C. *Bousfield*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary-Helen, second dau. of the late U. Davenport, esq. of Liverpool.——At Everton, Cordy *Manby*, esq. of Broomfield House, Smethwick, youngest son of the late John Manby, esq. of Woodbridge, to Annie, youngest dau. of the late William Dixon, esq. of Sunderland.——At Pagham, Sussex, Andrew *Laurie*, esq. of Charles street, St. James's, and Mount Mascal, Kent, to Mary-Eleanor, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. H. Johnson, Preb. of Chichester, and Vicar of Poling, Sussex.——At Batcombe, Somerset, R. Marsh *Watson*, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and the Rectory, Great Snoring, Norf. to Charlotte-Angerston, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Brown, Rector of Batcombe, Somerset.——At St. Mary Magdalene, St. Pancras, Fred. *Charlesworth*, esq. of Stoke Newington, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late James Nash Douglass, esq. M.D. of Antigua.——At Marylebone, Charles *Peto*, esq. to Louisa-Anne, only child of Lieut.-Col. Barry, Acacia-road, St. John's wood.——At Hampstead, the Rev. Thomas *Bunbury*, to Mary, only dau. of late Edwin Simpson, esq. of Moor Allerton, Yorksh.——At Marlborough, the Rev. Henry *Pix*, Curate of Mildenhall, late Mathematical Master of Marlborough College, to Adelaide-Louisa, eldest dau. of David P. Maurice, esq.——At Tottenham, William Dillwyn *Sims*, of Ipswich, son of the late John Sims, M.D. of Cavendish

square, to Eliza, second dau. of Edward Curtis May, surgeon, of Tottenham.

15. At Brighton, the Rev. Edward *Hassard*, Rector of Ballycahane, and Preb. of Limerick, to Mary-Anne, sole surviving dau. of the late Alexander Gibb, esq. of Russia row.——At Ambleside, Richard *Fry*, esq. of Hampstead, to Lucy-Anne, third dau. of the Rev. William Rowson, Incumbent of Seaforth, Lanc.

17. At Cheltenham, Dr. Geo. Edwin *Seward*, Bombay Army, to Emily-Lavinia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, late Bengal Army.

18. At Cray, co. Perth, the Rev. H. M. *Williamson*, B.A. Minister of the Free Church, Huntly, Aberdeensh. to Catherine-Charlotte, only child of Major J. R. Robertson.——At Downside, Somerset, the Rev. E. Arthur *Bagshawe*, to Jane, only dau. of the late Nathaniel Thompson, esq.——At Trinity church, Paddington, Charles *Reay*, esq. B.I.C. serv. son of John Reay, esq. Gloucester gardens, and the Gill, Cumb. to Harriet-Frances, third dau. of the late Thomas Allason, esq. Connaught sq.——At Langport, Som. John *Louch*, esq. of Stanchester house, Drayton, to Lucy-Isabel, only child of Edw. Quekett, esq.——At Sefton, the Rev. Samuel Bradshaw *Stewart*, M.A. to Elizabeth, dau. of the late William Leay, esq. of Ravenscroft hall, Cheshire.——At Farmington, Glouc. Edward John Beckett *Marriott*, esq. second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Marriott, of Avon Bank, Worc. to Georgiana-Mary, second dau. of H. E. Waller, esq.

19. At St. George's, Hanover sq. Thomas *Bromley*, esq. third son of Admiral Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart. to Clara-FitzRoy-Paley, only child of Sir FitzRoy Kelly, M.P.——At St. Peter's Pimlico, Frederick *Twining*, esq. of Cleggan Tower, co. Galway, third son of J. A. Twining, esq. of Baldock, to Elizabeth-Catharine, only child of the late A. C. Nelson, esq. R.A.——At Hutton Bonville, near Northallerton, James-Stovin, only son of Capt. *Pennyman*, Ormesby hall, Cleveland, to Mary-Mackenzie, youngest dau. of William J. Coltman, esq. of Hutton Bonville.——At Bearstead, Kent, Edwin *Bedford*, esq. of Notting hill, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late John Donkin, esq. of Ormond house, Old Kent road, and Bearstead.——At Hougham, Linc. the Rev. J. Aubrey *Gould*, Incumbent of Bodicote, Oxon, only son of Jas. Gould, esq. of Knapp, Devon, to Bertha-Julia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry B. Thorold, Rector of Hougham.——At Egremont, John Edward *Weston*, esq. of Seaton hall, Bootle, Cumberland, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Robert Jefferson, esq. of Springfield.——At Southampton, the Rev. John *Bartlett*, co-pastor with the Rev. Dr. Bennett, at Falcon square chapel, London, to Mary, third dau. of Sampson Payne, esq. Mayor of Southampton.——At Speen, the Rev. T. J. *Heard*, Assistant Curate of Taunton St. James, Som. to Jane-Knowles, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Dreweatt, esq. Halfway house, Welford, Berks.

20. At St. Peter's Eaton sq. the Rev. Frederic *Bathurst*, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Bathurst, K.C.B. to Catherine-Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. F. Moore, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty.——At Whittington, near Worcester, the Rev. A. N. Campbell *Maclachlan*, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Chas. Sidebottom, esq. of Elm bank, Worcester.——At Brighton, the Rev. Richard *Laurence*, only son of the Rev. R. F. Laurence, Treasurer of Cashel, Ireland, to Georgina-Rose, younger dau. of late Rev. T. Raynes, Rector of Waldron, Sussex.——At Wirksworth, Childers-Charles, only son of Edward *Radford*, esq. of Tansby wood, Matlock, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Major Hunt, late 9th Lancers.——At St. John's Westminster, G. E. N. *Ryan*, esq. third son of the late Capt. Ryan, 31st Foot, to Mary-Anne, fourth dau. of J. W. Wilkes, esq.——At Cheltenham, F. M. *Faulkner*, esq. of Folkestone, to Emily, second dau. of W. Cooke, esq. of Suffolk-sq. late of Madras Civil Service.——At Midhurst, Sussex, G. *Gammie*, esq. of Shotover house, Oxf. to Ellen, dau. of Major-Gen. Yaldwyn, Madras Army.——At Fairford, the Rev. James Gerald *Joyce*, Rector of Strathfieldsaye, Hants, to Ellen, only dau. of the Rev. F. W. Rice, Vicar of Fairford.——At Bampton, Oxon, Carl Wilhelm Peter *Eisen*, Lieut. in the service of H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, to Edith-Firenze-Georgina, elder dau. of the late Captain George James Hope Johnstone, R.N.——At Barnbarrach house, Wigton, Lieut.-Col. Thomas *Brodie*, Bengal Army, to Janet, only dau. of the late Wm. Haigh, esq.——At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Capt. George *Ross*, R.E. eldest son of Gen. Sir H. D. Ross, G.C.B. to Harriet-Isabella, eldest dau. of E. R. Northey, esq. of Epsom.

25. At the Bavarian chapel, Warwick street, and afterwards at St. Margaret's Westminster, the Hon. Francis *Stonor*, second son of Lord Camoys, to Eliza, dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.——At Rothley, Leic. the Rev. Edward Joseph *Rose*, M.A. Rector of Weybridge, Surrey, to Mary-Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Vice-Chancellor Parker, of Rothley Temple.——At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Frederick *Russell*, Incumb. of St. Luke's, New town, Southampton, to Harriet, second dau. of William Lindsell, esq. late of Hemingford Abbots, Hunts.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Julius Talbot *Airey*, esq. son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Airey, to Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. W. Davenport Bromley, of Wotton hall, Staff.——At Paris, Christopher *Richardson*, esq. of Whitby, to Ann, dau. of the late Aaron Chapman, esq. M.P.——At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Thomas Frederick *Inman*, esq. of Bath, to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Tillbrook, Rector of Freckenham, Suffolk.——At Brighton, the Rev. Digby *Walsh*, second son of Sir John Walsh, Bart. M.P. to Fanny-Matilda, only child of the late Henry Stroud, esq.——At Stanton Lacy, Salop, Henry *Beaumont*, esq. of Grantham, fourth son of George Beaumont, esq. of Bridgeford hill, Notts, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of J. S. Edwards, esq.——At Chastleton, Oxon, the Rev. Charles Allan *Dickins*, Vicar of Tardebigge, third son of William Dickins, esq. of Cherington, Warw. to Frances-Barbara, third dau. of the late J. H. W. Jones, esq. of Chastleton house.——At Bath, Lieut.-Colonel Lewis *Robertson*, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Charles Herley, esq. of Lavender hill, Surrey.

26. At St. Matthew's Denmark hill, Robert *Nichol*, esq. M.D. of Hampstead, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late James Rawlings, esq. of Camberwell.——At Nursling, Hants, Wm. youngest son of the late Joseph Barber *Wilks*, esq. of Sydenham hill, to Emily, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Payne, E.I.C serv.——At Brighton, Major Walter R. *Prout*, 56th Bengal Nat. Inf. to Lucy, only dau. of Charles Tubbs, esq. of Worthing.——At Owslebury, Charles-James, only son of Major-Gen. *Bastard*, Royal Art. to Annie, third dan. of John Gully, esq. of Marwell hall, Hants.——At Newark, the Rev. E. D. *Cree*, M.A. Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting, Surrey, to Augusta, only dau. of the late Rev. C. E. Plater, Rector of Newchurch, Kent.——At Salisbury, the Rev. Thomas Hoyle *Compton*, M.A. Incumbent of Kidmore End, Caversham, Oxf. to Emma-Sarah, eldest dau. of John Winzar, esq. of Salisbury.——At Clonmel, the Rev. Henry Alford *Atkinson*, B.A. Curate of Rugeley, Staff. fourth son of the Rev. J. D. Atkinson, M.A. Vicar of Rugeley, to Charlotte-Olivia, second dau. of Wm. James Shiell, esq. M.D.——At Garvestone, Norfolk,

OBITUARY.

Viscount De Vesci.

Oct. 19. At Portaferry, co. Down, aged 84, the Right Hon. John-Vesey, second Viscount de Vesci of Abbey Leix (1776), third Baron of Knapton, Queen's County (1750), the 4th Baronet (1698), a Representative Peer of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Queen's County.

Lord de Vesci was born on the 15th Feb. 1771, the eldest son of Thomas the first Viscount, by Elizabeth-Selina, eldest daughter and co-heir of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart. by Margaret Fortescue, sister to the first Earl of Clermont.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Oct. 13, 1804; and was elected one of the Representative Peers of Ireland in 1839. His votes were given to the Conservative party.

His Lordship married, Aug. 25, 1800, Frances-Letitia, fifth daughter of the Right Hon. William Brownlow, and aunt to Lord Lurgan; and by that lady, who died June 6, 1840, he had issue one daughter and two sons: 1. the Hon. Catharine, married in 1833 to her cousin, Patrick John Nugent, esq. eldest son of Andrew Savage Nugent, esq. of Portaferry, by the Hon. Selina Vesey; 2. Thomas, his successor; 3. the Hon. William John Vesey, who married in 1837 Isabella-Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Francis Brownlow, and cousin to the Earl of Meath.

The present Peer was born in 1803; he married in 1839 Lady Emma Herbert, youngest daughter of George-Augustus 11th Earl of Pembroke, and has issue.

Lord Wharncliffe.

Oct. 22. At Wortley hall, near Sheffield, aged 54, the Right Hon. John Stuart-Wortley, second Baron Wharncliffe, of Wortley, co. York (1826); Colonel of the 1st West Yorkshire Militia, a Deputy Lieutenant of Forfarshire, &c.

Lord Wharncliffe was born on the 20th April, 1801, the eldest son of James-Archibald first Lord Wharncliffe, (grandson of John third Earl of Bute,) by Lady Caroline Elizabeth Mary Creighton, daughter of John first Earl of Erne.

He was a member of Christ church, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1822.

At the general election of Jan. 1835 he was a candidate for the county of Forfar, and polled 446 votes; but the former member, the Hon. Douglas Gordon-Hallyburton, was elected by 625 votes.

In May 1835, on Lord Morpeth (the present Earl of Carlisle) being appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, he disputed his re-election for the West Riding of Yorkshire, but without success, polling 6,259 votes, and Lord Morpeth being elected by 9,066.

At the general election of 1837 the same constituency was more closely polled—

Lord Viscount Morpeth .	12,576
Sir Geo. Strickland, Bart. .	11,892
Hon. John Stuart-Wortley .	11,489

Finally, at the general election of 1841, the Conservatives were entirely triumphant, Mr. Stuart-Wortley being placed at the head of the poll, with Mr. Edmund Denison as his colleague, defeating the Whig candidates the Viscounts Milton and Morpeth. The poll terminated as follows:—

Hon. John Stuart-Wortley .	13,165
Edmund B. Denison, esq. .	12,780
Lord Viscount Milton . .	12,080
Lord Viscount Morpeth . .	12,031

On the death of his father, Dec. 19, 1845, Mr. Stuart-Wortley succeeded to the peerage. He was a liberal Conservative; but he mainly employed himself in promoting the interests of his tenants; and, like his father, was greatly attached to agriculture, seeking all the newest modes to improve the culture of the land. He had suffered from disease of the lungs for some months before his death, on which account he passed the last winter in Egypt.

Lord Wharncliffe published pamphlets on an Equitable Adjustment between the Nation and its Creditors, 1833; on the proposed Abolition of the Vice-Royalty of Ireland; and on the Institution of Tribunals of Commerce; also,

A Letter to Philip Pusey, esq. on Drainage, published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.

Lord Wharncliffe married, Dec. 12, 1825, Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Ryder, third daughter of Dudley first Earl of Harrowby; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue three sons and two daughters: 1. the Most Hon. Mary Caroline Marchioness of Drogheda, married in 1847 to Henry-Francis-Seymour third and present Marquess of Drogheda; 2. Edward-Montague-Granville, his successor (born 1827 and unmarried); 3. the Hon. Francis Dudley Stuart-Wortley; 4. the Hon. James Frederick-Stuart-Wortley; 5. the Hon. Cecily-Susan, born in 1835.

Lord Wharncliffe's body was interred at Wortley near Rotherham.

LORD TRURO.

Nov. 11. At his house in Eaton-square, aged 73, the Right Hon. Thomas Wilde, Baron Truro, of Bowes Manor, co. Middlesex, a Privy Councillor, &c.

Lord Truro was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Wilde, attorney, of College-hill, London, and of Saffron Walden, Essex, by Mary Anne Knight, his wife. He was born in London on the 7th July, 1782, and was educated at St. Paul's School. He was articled to his father, and for some years practised as an attorney, but, having afterwards studied for the higher branch of the legal profession, at the age of 35 years he was, in 1817, called to the bar at the Inner Temple. His rise was steady, though not exceedingly rapid; but at length his reputation as a pleader was thoroughly established, and his name stood among the foremost of his contemporaries. His services were eagerly sought and highly rewarded; his practice, it is generally understood, being about the most lucrative of the day. In 1820 he was engaged as one of the counsel for Queen Caroline on her "trial" in the House of Lords. At Easter Term, 1824, he became a Serjeant-at-Law, and King's Serjeant at Trinity Term, 1827. He entered the House of Commons in 1831, for the borough of Newark, after having been three times an unsuccessful candidate for the same place: first, in March 1829, when he had 587 votes, and M. T. Sadler, esq. 801; next at the general election of 1830, when H. Willoughby, esq. polled 775, Mr. Sadler 746, and Mr. Wilde 652; and again in Feb. 1831, when, on the resignation of Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Handley polled 833, and Mr. Wilde 547. At length, on the eve of the triumph of Reform, he was placed in 1831 at the head of the poll,—

Thomas Wilde, esq. . . .	849
W. F. Handley, esq. . .	746
Sir R. Gresley, Bart. . .	678

At the general election of 1832 Mr. Wilde lost his seat: Mr. Wm. Ewart Gladstone polling 887 votes; Mr. Wm. F. Handley 798; and Mr. Wilde 726. However, he returned to the electors of Newark in 1835, when Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Wilde were returned without a contest; and again in 1837. On being appointed Solicitor-general, he was opposed by the present Sir Frederic Thesiger, but defeated him with 541 votes to 532.

In Dec. 1839, Mr. Wilde became Solicitor-general in the place of the present Lord Chancellor, and received the honour of knighthood. He was advanced to Attorney-general in June 1841, in the place of Lord Campbell, appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Sir Robert Peel coming into office in September following, Sir Thomas Wilde had to retire with the other members of Viscount Melbourne's administration.

At the general election of 1841 Sir Thomas Wilde was returned for the city of Worcester, after a poll in which he received 1187 votes; Joseph Bailey, esq. 1173; and Mr. Robert Hardy 875.

In July 1846 he again accepted the office of Attorney-general; but had scarcely entered on its duties when the death of Sir Nicholas C. Tindal, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, occurring in the same week, the Chief Justiceship was offered to him, which he at once accepted, and was sworn a member of her Majesty's Privy Council.

On the formation of Lord John Russell's administration, in July 1850, he was made Lord Chancellor, and created a peer by the title of Baron Truro, of Bowes Manor, in the county of Middlesex. He filled that exalted office up to Feb. 1852, when the Earl of Derby succeeded to the head of the government.

Lord Truro's judgments, while Lord Chancellor, are said to have been sound. A large number involved points of sufficient novelty to be embodied in the Reports; most of them were on appeals from the Vice-Chancellors, and he frequently reversed their decisions; while only in one instance was an appeal made against a judgment he had delivered, and that was affirmed; yet his experience as advocate and judge had been almost exclusively of the courts of common law. The profession can best appreciate the power required to adapt the mind at an advanced age to the intricacies of a system so distinct from that with which he was conversant. He bestowed great labour on his judgments, which were always drawn up in writing; this caused some delays, which were complained of, but, it is said, with a little exaggeration of the evil.

Lord Truro appointed a commission to inquire into the jurisdiction, pleading, and practice of the Court. They recommended, among other measures, that the services of the twelve Masters should be dispensed with altogether. Lord Truro had great doubts upon this point; but, after the question had been discussed in parliament, he yielded, and bills were prepared according to the recommendation of the commissioners. Lord Truro quitted office before they could be carried; but he supported them in parliament, and they were passed. They had the effect of reducing by 20,000*l.* the amount of fees of the Court, which before was 179,500*l.*, collected by 90 different officers, over none

of whom there was any check. By another act some offices in Chancery were abolished, others consolidated; the practice of receiving fees by officers for their own use was suppressed, and an effective plan was devised to keep a check on those still received for the maintenance of the Court, while the salaries of the judges were charged on the Consolidated Fund. The estimated saving to the suitors by these measures is 60,000*l.* per annum. Another reform of Lord Truro was that which relieves the Lord Chancellor of some of his judicial labours by the appointment of the Court of Lords Justices. This enables the Chancellor to attend to his duties in the House of Lords, and his other functions as a member of the administration, without interruption to the business of the Court of Chancery. Another legal change we owe to Lord Truro is the reform of the procedure in the courts of Common Law; the act by which it was effected having been prepared under his direction. We believe the last-named change has been fully appreciated by the public; but the Chancery reforms have not perhaps gained Lord Truro so much credit as the profession may consider he deserved.

Lord Truro's name is not identified with any great political question; but on any matter that involved a legal difficulty his speeches were always effective, and sometimes most important to his party. Those on the great Exchequer-bill robbery and the Custom-house frauds, in which the House of Commons had to be treated like a jury, were masterly; so was his speech at a later period on the writ of error in the State trial of O'Connell and his associates.

Shortly before his retirement from the Seals, he presented to a living the son of the poet Southey in the most gracious terms.

During the last two sessions of parliament he had been compelled to absent himself from his place in the House of Lords, having suffered for nearly two years from an affection of the heart, and latterly from dropsy.

Lord Truro was twice married: first, on the 13th April, 1813, to Mary, widow of William Deveynes, esq. and daughter of Mr. William Wileman; she died June 13, 1840; secondly, Aug. 13, 1845, to Augusta-Emma Mademoiselle d'Este, only daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex by his illegal marriage with Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of John fourth Earl of Dunmore. Her ladyship survives him. By his former wife he had issue two surviving sons and one daughter: 1. the Hon. Emily-Thomasine-Claudine, who was married in 1837 to her cousin Charles Norris Wilde, esq.; 2. the Right Hon. Charles-Robert-Claude, now Lord Truro; 3. the Hon. Thomas Montagu Carrington Wilde, Joint Registrar of Deeds for the county of Middlesex.

The present lord was born in 1816, and married in 1838 Lucy, daughter of Robert Ray, esq. but has no issue. He has been junior clerk of assize on the Oxford circuit, to which office, on his resignation, the Lord Chief Baron has appointed Mr. Edward Archer Wilde.

Lord Truro founded in 1851 a prize in "grateful acknowledgment of the benefits derived by him from his education in St. Paul's School," investing for that purpose the sum of 1,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols.

His body was conveyed on the 17th Nov. for interment in the family mausoleum in the graveyard of St. Lawrence, near Ramsgate. In the same vault are deposited the remains of the Earl of Dunmore, his wife's grandfather, of her mother Lady Augusta d'Ameland, and of her brother the late Sir Augustus d'Este. The estate of Mount Albion, formerly the residence of Lady Augusta d'Ameland, has been laid out for building. Her name is commemorated in the Augusta stairs leading from thence to the sands.

RT. HON. SIR W. MOLESWORTH, BART.

Oct. 22. In Eaton place, in his 46th year, the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, the 8th Bart. of Pencarrow, Cornwall, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, M.P. for Southwark, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of Cornwall, &c. &c.

The family of which Sir William Molesworth is a branch, was of consideration in the county of Northampton as early as the time of the first Edward. One of his ancestors, Walter de Molesworth, after accompanying that king to the Holy Land, was for ten years Sheriff of the counties of Bedford and Buckingham. A lineal descendant of this crusader having been appointed by Queen Elizabeth auditor of Cornwall, married an heiress in that county, and settled at Pencarrow, which is still the seat of the family. The auditor had two sons. One of them was killed in the expedition to Rhé. From the other, whose heir was the first Baronet created after the Revolution by William of Orange, sprung a succession of provincial magnates, Cornish Vice-Admirals, Governors of Colonies, and Members of Parliament. Sir William Molesworth was born in Upper Brook-street, London, on the 23rd of May, 1810, the son of Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, the 7th Baronet, by Mary, eldest daughter of Patrick Brown,

esq. of Edinburgh. At the age of thirteen he succeeded his father in the baronetcy, and he was subsequently entered a student at Cambridge, but was rusticated for sending a challenge to his tutor. He was then sent to the university of Edinburgh, where he was early initiated in classics, mathematics, and metaphysics; and afterwards, under the care of an attached and faithful Scotch servant, he passed to a German university. There he concentrated his intellectual powers, and learned philology and history. Released from collegiate study, Sir William next made the usual tour of Europe. He was still in his minority when he returned home in 1831. His first appearance in public was at a Cornish county meeting, on the agitation of Parliamentary Reform in 1831, and his juvenile speech was remarked for its earnest advocacy of that measure. The local Liberals marked the young baronet of broad acres and fresh politics as an appropriate candidate for their future representation in parliament, and, scarcely out of his teens, in Dec. 1832, he was returned with Mr. W. L. Trelawny, unopposed, as a member for the Eastern Division of Cornwall. On the "Peel" dissolution of Parliament in 1834-5, he was returned again, in January of the latter year, and unopposed, for the same constituency. In the summer of 1837, in the dissolution under Lord Melbourne's premiership, the cry of "Register, register," had disorganised and reduced Sir W. Molesworth's party. The votes of the tenants at will, and a natural reaction against extreme and ultra opinions, gave his Conservative opponents the majority, and the ex-member retired without again seeking his first seat. Sir William, keenly alive to the change in public opinion and the downfall of his local influence, had pre-arranged his appearance before a new constituency. He was put forward in July of that year, as the colleague of the late Mr. E. Baines (proprietor of the "Leeds Mercury") for Leeds, and returned for that borough, defeating Sir John Beckett in the following poll:—

Edward Baines, esq.	2028
Sir William Molesworth, Bart. .	1880
Sir John Beckett, Bart. . .	1759

On the dissolution of 1841 he had reason to suspect that Leeds could not return two Liberal members. He accordingly did not contest the town, resigning his interest to Mr. Hume, who, however, was defeated by Mr. William Beckett, and lost Leeds by a minority of ten votes.

Sir William then remained out of parliament for four years, during which interval he used to say that he gave himself a second and a sounder political education. He read and thought, and accumulated capital for his future senatorial life. He served the office of High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1842.

In Sept. 1845, an opening offered in the metropolitan representation by the death of Mr. Benjamin Wood, one of the members of Southwark, and Sir William came forward as the Liberal candidate. An ultra Tory and an ultra Radical Dissenter were his opponents, but he defeated both, achieving his victory by a frank declaration that he would rather lose a seat in parliament than immorally discount truth or surrender his conscience. The poll terminated thus—

Sir William Molesworth, Bart. .	1943
Jeremiah Pilcher, esq.	1182
Edward Miall, esq.	352

On the ensuing dissolution, July 1847, Sir William was a second time returned for Southwark, and unopposed. In Jan. 1853, on his acceptance of the office of First Commissioner of Public Works, on the formation of Lord Aberdeen's Administration, he was re-elected without opposition. Recently, on his translation to the Colonial-office, he was again unopposed on the vacation of his seat.

As a debater Sir William Molesworth was not of first-rate eminence. His speeches in parliament were few, but always valuable. Those on the colonies in 1838, in 1840 on the state of the nation and the condition of the people, on transportation in 1837-8, and on many important social and economic questions, were of great merit and practical utility. His speech on the ballot in the last session, when he was alone in the Cabinet in favour of that "open" question, was honourable to his independence and truth of character. He advocated the ballot in favour of the democracy against the aristocracy; but he also contended for it as a protection of the people against demagogues, and as a limitation of extreme democratic influence.

The Right Hon. Baronet had also a literary reputation. Many years ago he purchased the copyright of the Westminster Review, and during his temporary proprietorship he was his own editor, contributing many articles on politics and political economy. Sir William was in his early years of manhood a great admirer of Hobbes. He long devoted his leisure to the collection of materials for a life of the "Philosopher of Malmsbury." In 1839 he commenced, and afterwards completed, at a cost of many thousand pounds, a reprint of the entire miscellaneous and voluminous writings of that eminent, but

sceptical and unpopular, author. He printed the Latin and Philosophical works in five handsome 8vo. volumes, including all the "obsolete mathematics;" and subsequently he also printed and published, uniform, the "English Works," in eleven volumes—all accompanied with numerous expensive plates and engravings. His intended biography of Hobbes is stated to have been far advanced, but it remains in manuscript uncompleted.

As a public man Sir William Molesworth was respected by men of all shades of political opinion. The Times says:

"Nature had endowed him with a mind remarkably clear, sound, logical, and comprehensive. No man was more luminous in arrangement, more clear and conclusive in argument, no man combined and tempered more happily abstract theory with practical good sense, no man looked less to the victory of the moment or more to the establishment of the truth and the progress of human enlightenment. The moral nature of the man was a fitting counterpart to the intellectual. Simple, sincere, and straight-forward, without fear and without compromise, no man's assertions carried more weight, no man received and deserved more entire credit for consistency of principle and singleness of purpose. It would be unjust to say that, thus cut off in the very noon of life, Sir William Molesworth has accomplished all that might have been expected from him; but his friends may console themselves by reflecting that, though many have done more for party, very few, if any, of our living statesmen have done as much for mankind. He found our colonial empire disorganised and distracted by the mal-administration of the Colonial-office, wedded as it then was to a system of ignorant and impertinent interference. He first aroused the attention of Parliament to the importance of our remote dependencies, and explained with incomparable clearness and force the principles of colonial self-government. With untiring diligence, and great constructive power, he prepared draught constitutions, and investigated the relations between the Imperial Government and its dependencies. Starting from a small minority, he brought the public and parliament over to his side, till principles once considered as paradoxes came to be regarded as axioms. By such means he fairly won the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, but he did not live to enjoy the prize which he had grasped. Before we have had time to hear of the satisfaction with which his appointment is sure to be hailed by our remote dependencies the sceptre has been snatched from his hand by death, and the post is again vacant. In the full vigour of life and intellect, in the possession of what must have been to him the highest and noblest prize of ambition, in the enjoyment of the confidence of his Sovereign and the esteem of his fellow-subjects, he has been taken away suddenly and prematurely, yet not so soon as to deprive his friends of the consolation of thinking that he has left behind him durable memorials which will link his name with the destinies of every British community planted on the face of the earth. The best monument that could be raised to him would be a complete collection of his parliamentary speeches;—the noblest epitaph that could be inscribed on his tomb would be the title of 'the Liberator and Regenerator of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.'"

The Daily News remarks:

"His talent for conducting fearless and impartial investigations was shown in the part he took in the inquiry into the Orange Lodges; his philosophical grasp of mind, in his exposure of the system of penal transportation, and in his labours to promote systematic colonisation. As an advocate of free trade, of extended reforms in our electoral and administrative institutions, of a more rational and coherent system of international law, he was unsurpassed among his contemporaries for the comprehensiveness, the perspicuity, and the logical sequence of his views. As a man of action he was less successful than as a pioneer of liberal opinion. This may be attributed in part to the constitution of his mind, in which the reflecting overbalanced the active faculties; partly to habits of literary indolence apt to beset an intellectual man born to the inheritance of a large fortune. But while he lived we had one who moved among the men of conventional rank on a footing of recognised equality, and compelled them to tolerate the avowal of opinions which they affect to scorn as those of mere abstract thinkers among the unprivileged classes. By Sir William's fearless and consistent avowal of their principles, the philosophical or educated Radicals, as they have been called, were materially aided in keeping their ground against the supercilious dislike of the privileged classes, and the imperfect sympathies of the numerous class of Liberals whose liberalism is more a matter of sentiment, or accidental social position, than of deliberate conviction based upon extensive inquiry."

The Examiner observes:—

"Sir William Molesworth's mind was not of the highest order, wanting as it did an essential of genius, imagination. Understanding was his faculty; seconded by powers of application great when moved

to exertion, but which probably slept when motive for their employment was wanting. Certain it is, that whatever he took in hand he mastered thoroughly, and a case got up by him was always complete in facts and reasoning, even to superabundance. His speech on the question of the Austrian proposals was the very best on that subject. Admirable, too, in every way, was his last argument for the ballot, which was as honourable to his independence and consistency as creditable to his talents.

"Sir William Molesworth's political bent was soon taken and fixed. It is a mistake to class him as one of Bentham's friends, for Bentham died about the time when the wealthy young baronet was launched into the world. But he evinced his preferences by cultivating the friendship of James Mill, and becoming the travelling companion of Grote, at an age when other young men of fortune are apt to seek far different associates. His pursuits were indeed always of a high aim. In politics there was a time when he might be chargeable with a little extravagance, but, as the late Lord Holland used to remark, no young man is good for anything who has not something in excess to rub off by contact with the world. And Sir William Molesworth soon sobered down to the prudent and practical statesman. Many more years of valuable public service might have been hoped of one in the very prime of life, but his constitution seems to have been delicate, and of peculiar inflammatory susceptibilities. His short and severe illness he bore with manly fortitude, and his reason was true to him, and served to his last breath."

And the Athenæum:—

"As a public man, Sir William Molesworth will be missed and mourned, so long as noble purpose, high ability, and pure conscience bear a value in England. His private friends will regret him for these qualities; but they will remember him also for excellences and accomplishments of which he gave small outward sign in his intercourse with the great world. His range of knowledge was in nowise represented by his political and philosophical utterances. He was widely read in English and foreign *belles lettres*,—he was distinguished as a botanist, and almost as earnest 'a lover of trees' as Sir Walter Scott declared himself to be;—he had studied architecture and engineering minutely; and, in short, seemed always open to a new pursuit or a new subject, provided it admitted of being taken up and wrought out thoroughly. In private life, his kindliness of heart, and the child-like simplicity with which he accepted and enjoyed everything meant to give him pleasure, were remarkable and endearing; and great the number is of those who will join us in feeling their bereavement in the withdrawal from the world of one of those able and true men in whom public worth was borne out and adorned by private amiability."

Sir William Molesworth married in 1844 Mrs. Temple West, only daughter of Bruce Carstairs, esq. and widow of Temple West, esq. of Mathon Lodge, Worcestershire, by whom he has left no issue. His last brother died unmarried. One sister survives, married to Richard Ford, esq. F.S.A. the author of The Handbook of Spain, and other valuable works. The Baronetcy has devolved on a cousin of the deceased, the Rev. Hugh Henry Molesworth, Rector of Little Petherick, Cornwall, eldest son of the late Rev. William Molesworth, by his first wife, Katherine, daughter of the late Paul Treby Treby, esq. of Goodermoor, in Devonshire.

The remains of Sir William Molesworth were on Saturday, Oct. 27, interred in the cemetery at Kensal-green, in a grave near that of the late Duke of Sussex. Six mourning coaches followed the hearse. A deputation from Southwark attended to the grave the remains of their late distinguished representative; and the carriages of Lord Palmerston, Lord Panmure, the Duke of Somerset, Lord J. Russell, Sir C. Wood, and other political and private friends of the deceased, closed the mournful procession. In deference to the express wish of the deceased, the funeral was of a comparatively private character.

RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.C.B.

Sept. 28. At Brighton, after some months of declining health, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ellis, K.C.B.

He was brother to the late Charles Ellis, esq. formerly Consul at Tangiers. He accompanied the Earl of Amherst in his embassy to China, and published an account of the embassy. He was wrecked with that nobleman on their return, and had to make for Java in an open boat, reaching Batavia after a perilous voyage of several hundred miles. In 1814 he was minister plenipotentiary *ad interim* in Persia, from whence he returned bringing a treaty of peace. He held the office of Clerk of the Pells from 1825 until the abolition of that office in 1834; and was appointed one of the commissioners of the Board of Control by the late Earl Grey in 1830, which office he held for five years. In July 1835 he was appointed ambassador to Persia, and relinquished that appointment in November the following year. He was sent on an extraor-

dinary and special mission to the Brazils in August 1842, and in 1849 was appointed by the British Government to attend the conference at Brussels on the affairs of Italy; since which he has been unemployed.

Sir Henry was made a Privy Councillor in 1832, and in 1848 was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He was in the receipt of a pension of 1,400*l.* for his diplomatic services, and also of another for the abolished office of Clerk of the Pells.

REAR-ADM. THE HON. W. H. PERCY.

Oct. 5. At the residence of his brother the Earl of Beverley, in Portman-square, in his 68th year, Rear-Admiral the Hon. William Henry Percy.

He was born March 24, 1788, the sixth son of Algernon first Earl of Beverley, by Isabella-Susannah, second daughter of Peter Burrell, esq. and sister to Peter first Lord Gwydyr.

He entered the Navy May 1, 1801, as first-class volunteer on board the Lion, 64, Capt. Henry Mitford; and, on his return from a voyage with convoy to Canton, became midshipman, in Nov. 1802, of the Medusa 32, Capt. John Gore. In that ship, after participating in the capture of three Spanish frigates laden with treasure, and the destruction of a fourth, off Cape St. Mary, Oct. 5, 1804, and on the 8th of the following month intercepting the Matilda, Spanish register ship, which had a cargo of quicksilver worth 200,000*l.*, he sailed with the Marquess Cornwallis for India, and returned from the Ganges to the Lizard, a distance of 13,831 miles, in the surprisingly short period of 84 days. After serving for some months on the Home station in the Tribune 26, Royal William flag-ship of Admiral George Montagu, and Fame 74, he was made Lieutenant on the 6th July, 1807, into the Decade frigate, on the coast of Ireland. His next appointment was Nov. 15, 1809, to the Hibernia 110, in the Mediterranean. Being advanced to the rank of Commander, May 2, 1810, Captain Percy, from Dec. 28 following until posted March 21, 1812, served in that capacity in the Mermaid 28, *armée-en-flute*, employed in the conveyance of troops to Portugal and Spain. His only other appointment appears to have been April 4, 1814, to the Hermes 20, which vessel, after 25 of her men had been killed and 24 wounded in an unsuccessful attempt upon Fort Bowyer, Mobile, was set on fire and destroyed, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Americans, Sept. 15 in the same year. Captain Percy had under his orders at the time, besides his own ship, the Canon 20, and Sophie and Childers of 18 guns each. Of all blame in the loss of the Hermes he was by court martial honourably acquitted Jan. 18, 1815. On March 9 following he arrived at the Admiralty, with despatches from Sir Alexander Cochrane, reporting the defeat of the British army before New Orleans. He accepted the rank of Rear-Admiral Oct. 1, 1846.

Rear-Admiral Percy sat in two parliaments for Stamford, from 1818 to 1826. He was appointed a Commissioner of Excise July 28, 1828, and retired from that office on the 6th Jan. 1849.

The Admiral was unmarried.

THE HON. ALGERNON HERBERT.

June 11. At Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, in his 63d year, the Hon. Algernon Herbert, M.A. barrister-at-law, uncle to the Earl of Carnarvon.

He was born on the 12th July, 1792, the sixth and youngest son of Henry first Earl of Carnarvon, by Elizabeth-Alicia-Maria, daughter of Charles first Earl of Egremont. He was educated at Eton, where the late Rev. John Davison, B.D. author of Discourses on Prophecy, was at first his tutor, and afterwards the late Bishop Shuttleworth. He entered the university of Oxford as a member of Christchurch; and, after staying there about two years, removed to Exeter college. In 1813 he graduated B.A. as first-class in Literis Humanioribus, although he went up merely for a pass, the examiners being struck by the style in which he did what he had taken up, and asking what further books he would like to be examined in, when he told them to make their own choice. In 1815 he was elected a Fellow of Merton, and he proceeded M.A. 1825. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, Nov. 27, 1818.

Mr. Herbert was the author of some very remarkable works, replete with abstruse learning and important conclusions. The first of these was printed anonymously under the title of

"Nimrod: a Discourse upon certain passages of History and Fable." The First Part, 1826, 8vo. a volume of 650 pages: of which the contents were—Our-Iōn—Nimrod—Castes—Ba-bel—Regifugium—Populifugia — Decennial War — Ilion—Ilias or Peleg — Troica — Semiramis, Æneas, and the Æneadæ—Merope—Homer.

This large volume was entirely reprinted, its contents remodelled, and republished in two volumes 1828. The preface (which does not allude to the former edition) states that the essays "were taken in hand under an impression that

the labours of the learned have been somewhat misdirected towards an analysis of the doctrines and opinions of antiquity, with very little attention to the history, characters, and motives of those persons in whose eventful times, by whose instrumentality, and for whose extraordinary and sinister ends, those systems were brought into existence. Nay, the slight degree of regard which the learned of one class had been pleased to show for that branch of ancient research, emboldened the critics of another class to deny the very existence of those whose names have descended to us from of old, and to resolve whatever seems historical in the origin of the world into silly and insipid allegories, in which the names and actions of men were ascribed to the heavenly bodies in their relative motions, or to the chemical combinations of nature's elements. The brevity of Genesis makes it insufficient for the true comprehension of the world's origin, and, although its brief narrations are invaluable as an Archimedèan standing-place, it is only by other and complicated means that we can learn (with a precision sufficient to satisfy reasonable curiosity) what names of men and things those were of which it certifies to us the existence. It is in vain we know that Nimrod became mighty even to a proverb, if the nature and means of his elevation cannot be understood; or, that Babylon was the beginning of his kingdom, unless we can find the means of learning for what purposes and upon what principles that city was established, which in after times was so conspicuous in the history of the world, and especially in that of God's people. And when we further learn that the language of men was diversified, and their original union dissolved and scattered in a variety of fragments, at and from that place, a subject of no small interest in itself invites our consideration, and by illustrating those events we may perhaps counteract at least one great and growing evil, the positive disbelief of some." The author then proceeds to some remarks on Prophecy.

The third volume, also dated 1828, contains—Roma, pp. 1-312; Antichrist, pp. 313-570. The fourth volume, Part the First, dated May 1829, contains Apocrypha, pp. 1-107; Cosmogonia, 108-179; Part the Second, dated 1830, contains—III. Paradise, 187-264; note upon Origen, 265-287; note upon Sin, 288-291; IV. Cain, 292-315; V. the Deluge 316-360; Iris, a Poem,* 361-363; VI. Ammon, 365-465; note on Polygamy 467-477; VII. Monarchy of the Sol-Ipse, 479-529; VIII. Alchymus, 530-611; note on Fracastorius, 613-618.

Mr. Herbert afterwards published—

"Britannia after the Romans; being an attempt to illustrate the Religious and Political Revolutions of that Province in the Fifth and succeeding Centuries," published in two thin quarto volumes, pp. lxxxi. 238 and 158, 1836 and 1841.

An Essay on the Neo-Druidic Heresy.

"Nennius: the Irish Version of the Historia Britonum, with an Introduction and Notes." 1848, 4to. (For the Irish Archæological Society.)

"Cyclops Christianus; an Argument to disprove the supposed Antiquity of Stonehenge and other Megalithic erections in England and Britanny." 1849, 8vo.

Mr. Herbert was a man of extraordinary learning, and very acute understanding, and certainly the foremost writer in that line of research in which he engaged. With these qualities, however, there are in his writings certain indications of haste, discursiveness, and inconclusive argument. In his works on the early history of this country he had the merit of throwing a new light on a period which was before a literary blank; but he was carried away, as we think, too far by his conclusions when he ventured to assign the great megalithic monuments of England and Britany to the fourth and fifth centuries. As to Stonehenge, he had, it is true, the wavering authority of Warton on his side; but Warton, though an admirable antiquary, was also a poet, and the romances of Geoffrey and the Breton school found more favour in his eyes than they deserved.

Mr. Herbert married, Aug. 2, 1830, Marianne, sixth daughter of Thomas Lempriere, esq. of La Motte, Jersey; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue a son, Robert George Wyndham Herbert, esq. S.C.L. Fellow of All Souls college, Oxford; and two daughters.

GENERAL D'OYLY.

Sept. 26. At Nevill park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 75, General Henry D'Oyly, Colonel of the 33d Regiment.

He was the fifth and last surviving of

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* "I am indebted for a large portion of the citations and observations contained in this section to the notes subjoined by my friend, Mr. William Herbert, to his Latin poem *Iris*, privately printed at York in 1826. He has been so kind as to give me permission to publish that poem, in a more corrected form than it was originally printed."

This was his brother William, the late Dean of Manchester, of whom, and his writings, a memoir was given in our vol. XXVIII. p. 425.

five brothers, each of whom attained distinction, the children of the Ven. Matthias D'Oyly, Archdeacon of Lewes, and Rector of Buxted, Sussex, by Mary, daughter and coheiress of George Poughfer, esq. of Leicester. The eldest was the late Thomas D'Oyly, esq. D.C.L. Serjeant-at-Law, of whom we gave a memoir in our Magazine for March last. The second was Sir John D'Oyly, Bart. Resident at Kandy in Ceylon, of whom a memoir will be found in our Magazine for Dec. 1824. The third, Sir Francis D'Oyly, K.C.B. fell in the battle of Waterloo; and the fourth was the Rev. George D'Oyly, D.D. Rector of Lambeth, one of the editors of D'Oyly and Mant's Bible; of whom a memoir is given in our Magazine for March, 1846.

General D'Oyly was born on the 21st April, 1780. He entered the Grenadier Guards as Ensign in 1797; in which an uncle and his brother (the above-named Sir Francis) were then serving. He became Lieutenant and Captain in 1799; and in that year took part in the campaign in the North of Holland under Sir Ralph Abercromby and the Duke of York. In 1806 and 1807 he served in Sicily: in 1808 and 1809 in the North of Spain, under Sir John Moore, and was engaged in the battle of Corunna. He accompanied the disastrous expedition to Walcheren; and in 1811 and 1812 was at Cadiz during the siege, where he acted as Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir George Cooke. He became Major by brevet in 1811; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in 1813. In 1814 he served in Flanders under Lord Lynedoch, and afterwards with the Duke of Wellington's army in Flanders and France, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. He was promoted to the commission of Major in his regiment and the rank of Colonel in the army in 1830; to Lieut.-Colonel in his regiment 1837; and to Major-General in 1838. He was appointed to the command of the 33rd regiment in 1847. He became a Lieut.-General in 1851, and full General in 1854.

General D'Oyly married in 1836 Caroline-Maria, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Gore Langton, of Newton Park, Somersetshire, M.P. for the western division of that county: by whom he had three children; two of whom, a son and a daughter, with their mother, survive him.

JOSEPH STOCK, LL.D.

Oct. 30. In Dublin, in his 69th year, Joseph Stock, LL.D. Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland, and a Bencher of the Hon. Society of King's Inns.

He was a son of the Right Rev. Joseph Stock, some time Bishop of Killaloe.

He was called to the Irish bar in 1812, and appointed a King's Counsel July 13, 1835.

At the general election in 1837, Dr. Stock was proposed as a Liberal candidate for the university of Dublin; he polled 186 votes, but the former members, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Lefroy, were returned by 852 and 839 votes respectively.

In July, 1838, he was returned to parliament for Cashel without a contest, on the Right Hon. Stephen Woulfe becoming Lord Chief Baron. He was re-chosen at the general election of 1841; and retired from parliament by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds in Jan. 1846.

He married Eliza, youngest daughter of William Robert Sanders, esq. of Deer Park, Charleville, co. Cork.

HON. DOWELL O'REILLY.

Sept. 13. At his residence, St. Andrew's, Kingston, Jamaica, aged 60, the Hon. Dowell O'Reilly, Attorney-General of that colony, and President of the Legislative Council.

He was the sixth son of the late Matthew O'Reilly, esq. uncle to the present Miles William O'Reilly, esq. of Knock Castle, co. Louth. It was his elder brother, Colonel Walter O'Reilly, C.B. who married in 1827 Harriett dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, and died in 1844.

He was called to the bar in Ireland (and afterwards at Lincoln's Inn, April 17, 1832), and in 1831 was appointed Attorney-General of Jamaica, whilst the present Earl of Derby was Secretary of State for the Colonies. On the death of the Hon. James Gayleard, in June last, he was nominated by Sir Henry Barkly to the distinguished office of President of the Legislative Council, an honour which he did not survive sufficiently long to admit of his inauguration. His body was interred the day after his death in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Kingston.

Mr. Dowell O'Reilly was unmarried.

ROSS S. MOORE, ESQ. M.P. Q.C.

Oct. 5. At his house in Dublin, after a tedious illness, aged 46, Ross Stephenson Moore, esq. one of Her Majesty's Counsel in Ireland, and M.P. for the city of Armagh.

He was the son of the late Hugh Moore, esq. of Nootka Lodge, Carlingford, co. Louth, by Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Wilton, of Hereford. He was born at Carlingford in 1809; educated at Crumlin, co. Antrim, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a university scholarship and several honours in

science and classics during the undergraduate course. He was called to the bar in Ireland in 1833, and made a Queen's Counsel in 1852. He went the north-eastern circuit. He was for some years one of the editors of the Irish Law and Equity Reports; and was author of a "Treatise on the Rules and Practice of the Courts of Common Law in Ireland."

He was returned to parliament for Armagh, without opposition, in July 1852, having declared his politics to be Conservative, but in favour of free trade.

Mr. Ross Moore married, in 1830, Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. William Barker, Rector of Newtown Hamilton, co. Armagh.

ROBERT CHARLES TUDWAY, ESQ. M.P.

Oct. 20. At his residence near Wells, aged 47, Robert Charles Tudway, esq. M.P. for that city, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for Somersetshire.

He was the eldest son of John Paine Tudway, esq. (who was M.P. for Wells from 1815 to 1830, and whose uncle sat for the same city from 1760 to 1815,) by Fanny-Gould, daughter of Lucas Pulsford, esq. of Wells. He was born at Wells on the 4th of July 1808; educated at Harrow, and at Christ church, Oxford, but left the university without taking a degree.

He was appointed Captain of the North Somerset Yeomanry cavalry in 1839; and was High Sheriff of Somersetshire in 1842. He was returned to parliament for Wells at the last general election in 1852, after a poll which terminated thus:—

Robert Charles Tudway, esq. .	187
Right Hon. W. G. Hayter . .	175
J. A. Kinglake, esq.	101

Mr. Tudway was a Conservative, and a zealous supporter of agricultural protection. He was one of the minority of 53 who censured free trade in Nov. 1852.

He married, in 1846, Maria-Catharine, eldest daughter of William Miles, esq. M.P. of Leigh Court, co. Somerset; but had no issue. Henry Gould Tudway, esq. is his next brother.

FREDERICK LUCAS, ESQ. M.P.

Oct. 23. At the residence of his brother-in-law Mr. Skidmore Ashby, at Staines, aged 43, Frederick Lucas, esq. M.P. for the county of Meath.

Mr. Lucas was the second son of Mr. Samuel H. Lucas, a member of the Society of Friends, formerly of Croham, near Croydon, who has now for many years resided at Brighton. He was born in Westminster, and concluded his education at University college, London, where he was one of the earliest scholars, and one of the first to obtain a prize. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in Easter Term 1838, and in the following year became a member of the Roman Catholic Church; the grounds of his conversion he gave to the world at the time, in the shape of a pamphlet, called "Reasons for becoming a Roman Catholic, especially addressed to the Society of Friends." As a Roman Catholic barrister he took an active part in the proceedings of the Catholic Institute, and started the Tablet newspaper in London, in 1840, for the purpose of disseminating the most ultramontane doctrines of his Church. He also was a frequent contributor to the pages of the Dublin Review. In 1849 he removed the Tablet newspaper to Dublin, and has continued to conduct it there since that time. He was also one of the secretaries of the Irish Tenant League during the brief period of its existence.

At the general election of 1852 he was elected, through the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood, as member for the county of Meath, in the place of Mr. H. Grattan, who had represented it for many years, the poll terminating as follows:—

Frederick Lucas, esq. . . .	2004
Mathew Elias Corbally, esq. .	1968
Henry Grattan, esq. . . .	565

He has always lived a life of political and religious strife; and having advocated in the Tablet the right of the Irish priesthood to interfere in politics, and being rebuked by some of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops, he went to Rome, early in the present year, to prosecute his appeal against Dr. Cullen's decision. The result was the entire prostration of Mr. Lucas's physical system, and his premature death at the age of forty-three. Mass was offered in all the Roman Catholic chapels of the metropolis for the repose of Mr. Lucas's soul. In private life he was a very amiable and highly honourable man.

Mr. Lucas married, in 1840, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Ashby, esq. of Staines, Middlesex, by whom he has left a son, now ten years of age. His elder brother, Mr. Samuel Lucas, grain-merchant, married a sister of Mr. Bright, the member for Manchester.

W. WILLIAMS HOPE, ESQ.

Early in 1854. At Paris, William Williams Hope, esq.

This gentleman was the son of John Williams Hope, esq. one of the Hopes of Amsterdam, long proverbial for their inordinate wealth. The following account of his eccentric habits of life is from the

somewhat apocryphal authority of the Parisian correspondent of The Atlas:—

"For several years Mr. Hope has forsworn the society of men, in his own house at least, and chose in preference that of the softer sex, which he selected with as much attention to variety of charms as possible. The best singers, the first musicians, the most charming artists, were amongst his favoured friends; and when he had completed the number of eighteen, which his table could comfortably accommodate, he sought for no more until death or any other circumstance created a vacancy, when he took much pains and trouble to replace the defaulter by a substitute possessing as nearly as possible qualities of the same nature: so that the balance was thus kept pretty nearly equal. He never saw his guests but at dinner, when the conversation, always strictly decorous, was entirely upon art, literature, and poetry. After the repast, the society retired to the drawing-room, where a concert was usually executed, in which the Amphitryon took immense delight. At the conclusion of this musical entertainment he would, with a most courteous farewell, leave the ladies to the entire guidance of their own free will until the next day at the hour of dinner, requiring no other submission than the cultivation of their talents, for which every facility was provided at his expense by the first masters of Paris. Every Sunday it was his custom to compose the programme of the evening's amusements for the week, always varied by instrumental music, dramatic entertainments, recitations, or operatic performances.

"At ten o'clock he left his hotel, and went to his club, or into the *grande monde*, where he was always received with the well-known respect and veneration which always attend upon the footsteps of so rich a man. Great anticipations are formed of the results of his sale, which will not take place until the rush of foreigners to the Exhibition will give the best chance of high prices for the wondrous curiosities and matchless works of art he had passed his whole life in collecting. The celebrated diamonds which he possessed, and to which may perhaps be traced his cognomen of the 'great Mr. Hope,' are few in number, but, as a collection, the finest in the world. He always carried them upon his person, so they say; and he decked himself with them according to the style and quality of the company he found collected in the house he might be visiting, returning them carefully to the bag in which he carried them as he descended the staircase. The serious air which he assumed whenever he drew on his finger the famous black diamond ring, which solemn act was never performed save in the presence of royalty, was so well caricatured by the late Potier in the *Diplomate*, that, it is said, so far from being displeased, Mr. Hope sent the actor a handsome ring wherewith to perform the scene, not choosing, as he said, 'any little eccentricity of his to be imitated in paste.'

"Of late years we have seen nothing of him in the world. He had lived in the greatest retirement since the revolution of February. Both the French and English Governments are anxious to purchase the collection of curiosities and gems he has left behind; but the heirs, having judged from the result of the sale of the late Mr. Bernal's museum, have hitherto resisted both offers, preferring the chances of an auction."—*Atlas.*

It was further stated by the same writer that Mr. Hope, in his will, left to each of the eighteen ladies above mentioned the like sum of money. Another newspaper paragraph has related that, leaving 8,000,000f., he by his will bequeathed to Mdlle. Amélie Chamerlat de Sabran, who had lived with him eighteen years, a sum of 375,000f., and appointed Mr. V. H. Crosby his universal legatee. When an inventory was made of his effects, Mdlle. de Sabran represented that some of the carriages and horses were hers; and produced a letter from Mr. Hope, in which he spoke of them as such. The executor of the will, M. de Morel, was not disposed to admit this pretension, and an application was made to the President of the Civil Tribunal to decide what was to be done. He ordered that the horses and carriages should remain for the present at Mr. Hope's hotel, but that Mdlle. Sabran should be allowed the use of them in the day—she sending them back every evening. An appeal against this decision was presented to the Imperial Court, which decided that the lady should be deprived of the use of the carriages and horses.

Mr. Hope's Parisian hotel, in the faubourg St. Germain, was built upon the site of one formerly occupied by the Austrian ambassador. Its grounds occupied frontage in the three streets of St. Dominique, St. Germain, and Jena, and included a superficial area of 12,000 metres, the principal front being in the Rue St. Dominique. He is said to have expended upon it, from first to last, no less than six millions of francs. It was sold by auction, on the 29th August, to the Baron Scellieres, for the sum of 1,392,050 fr.

His collection of paintings and drawings has also been sold by auction in Paris. A Flemish Interior, by Bega, went for 20*l.*; a Halt of Travellers, by Cuyp, for 96*l.*; a

Portrait of a Dutch Lady, by Van der Helst, 72*l.*; An Interior, by Peter Von Hoog, 56*l.*; A Collation, by Netscher, 61*l.*; Village Politicians, by Charlet, 10*l.*; Siege of Saragossa, by Horace Vernet, 532*l.*; a Battle-field, by Paul Delaroche, 246*l.*; a Sentinel, by Meissonnier, 182*l.*; and a Market Woman, by Van Schendel, 132*l.* A beautiful landscape by Hobbema was down in the catalogue, but was not offered for sale, owing to some dispute about the proprietorship. Amongst the drawings was one by Boilly, representing the exhibition of the famous painting of Napoleon's coronation—it fetched 11*l.*; a Woman's Head, by David, 8*l.*; a Meeting of Dutch Personages, by Hendrieck, 10*l.*; fourteen drawings of subjects in French history, by Alaux, 12*l.*; sixty portraits of celebrated women, 26*l.*; and 129 drawings ascribed to Watteau, junior, but very poor, 11*l.*

Mr. Hope also possessed a large amount of personal property at Rushton hall, near Kettering, in Northamptonshire, the sale of which occupied ten days, August 6–10 and 13–17. The third day's sale consisted of paintings, Limousin enamels, bronzes, &c. and the fifth of a library of French and English literature. In the seventh day's sale was included the musical library, which amounted to 400 or 500 folio volumes, all richly bound in French calf, the major part of which was purchased by Mr. Toller of Kettering. Much of the valuable furniture was bought for the present owner of the mansion, Miss Thornhill, who recently acquired the estate itself by purchase.

The ancient family of Tresham, historically known from its connection with the Gunpowder plot and other Popish treasons, was seated at Rushton from the reign of Henry VI. to that of James I. The very picturesque hall was commenced by Sir Thomas Tresham, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth during her memorable visit to Kenilworth castle: and is still a remarkable example of the architecture of that period.* In the year 1619 it passed into the hands of Sir William Cockayne, a wealthy citizen of London; in the possession of whose descendants, enjoying the dignity of an Irish peerage by the title of Viscount Cullen, it remained to the year 1828, when it was sold to Mr. Hope for 140,000*l.* Mr. Hope in Sept. 1854 resold the estate for 165,000*l.* to Miss Clara Thornhill, a ward in Chancery.† Since it was tenanted by Mr. Hope, a destructive fire, in the year 1836, which broke out in the old picture gallery, did great damage to the north wing. In the rebuilding, the gallery was converted into small rooms. Mr. Hope, though seldom residing there, made great alterations, destroying the beautiful pendant ceilings of the upper drawing-rooms, and painting the old oak staircase, &c. for the purpose of fitting up the house in the French fashion, which he did at a great expence and in a very sumptuous manner. He was High Sheriff for Northamptonshire in 1832. His sister married, first, the eighth Earl of Athlone, and secondly, William Gambier, esq. and by her first husband has an only surviving child, Lady Elizabeth Villiers, wife of the Hon. Frederick William Villiers, of Sulby Hall, co. Northampton.

* Of the triangular hunting-lodge on the outskirts of the park, a view was engraved in our Magazine for Dec. 1841. The market-house at Rowell, engraved in Baker's Northamptonshire, is another monument of the architectural taste of Sir Thomas Tresham. It is decorated with the armorial bearings of all the principal families of the county, but was never completed.

† See some further account of the property, and of the family of Cockayne, recently published in the 17th Part of The Topographer and Genealogist.

HENRY DOVER, ESQ.

Sept. 4. At Brighton, Henry Dover, esq. of Bradenham hall, Norfolk, late Chairman of the Norfolk County Sessions.

Mr. Dover fulfilled the arduous duties of Chairman from April, 1831, on the resignation of Sir E. H. Alderson, down to July 1855, with the greatest advantage to the administration of justice. He was learned in the law, and to this great qualification he added those of a naturally sound judgment, ripened and mellowed by the habit of strong observation, and a deep study into the springs of human action. His manner, and his mode of conducting the business of the court, were at all times strictly judicial. His judgments were delivered with perspicuity, an impressiveness and force bespeaking authority, a knowledge of the responsibility of his station, and most frequently they were tempered with mercy. His figure was commanding, his countenance the index of uprightness and benovolence, and his voice was potential.

Upon the occasion of his retirement in July last, Sir John Boileau, at the Magistrates' meeting held for county purposes in the Grand Jury Chamber, delivered a warm eulogium upon his high legal attainments, his upright and independent character, and his long-continued and undeviating attention to the business of the

Sessions' Court and the county generally, adding that Mr. Dover's conduct might well elicit from the Judges the warm expression—that it was a happiness to any county to possess such a man.

If the public virtues of the deceased were great, they were equalled by his private ones. Mr. Dover filled the enviable position of a country gentleman in a manner worthy of strict imitation. He was a good neighbour and a firm friend. His charities were extensive, and oftentimes in amount took the form of bounties. He was the supporter of all old public institutions worthy of support, and, at the same time, the energetic advocate and co-operator in the establishment of modern associations of a charitable, a sensible, and an enlightened character. The county, conscious of his worth, some years since caused the portrait of Mr. Dover to be hung in the Grand Jury Chamber.

Mr. Dover married Aug. 7, 1853, Louisa-Katherine, eldest daughter of Henry Samuel Partridge, esq. of Stockham hall, Norfolk: she died on the 30th August in the following year.

He has left 2,000*l.* to the Reformatory at Redhill, 2000*l.* to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 1,000*l.* to the Norwich Diocesan Church Building Society, 1000*l.* to the Blind Hospital (Norwich), 1000*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and 1000*l.* to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, amounting in all to 8,000*l.*

JOHN HARDY, ESQ.

Sept. 29. At Tunstall Hall, Staffordshire, in his 82nd year, John Hardy, esq. of that place, and of Portland-place, London, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of the West Riding of Yorkshire, formerly M.P. for Bradford.

He was the eldest son of John Hardy, esq. and was born in 1773. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple on the 7th June, 1799. He practised as a special pleader, and was for some years a distinguished member of the Northern circuit, and also attended the West Riding sessions. He was Chief Steward of the Honour of Pontefract: and Recorder of Leeds from 1806 to 1834, when he resigned that office in order to attend more continually to his parliamentary duties.

At the first election for Bradford after the Reform Act he was returned after the following poll:—

Ellis Cunliffe Lister, esq.	650
John Hardy, esq. . . .	471
George Banks, esq. . .	402

Again in 1835:—

John Hardy, esq. . . .	611
Ellis Cunliffe Lister, esq..	589
George Hadfield, esq.. .	392

In 1837 he was thrown out by Mr. Busfeild:—

Ellis Cunliffe Lister, esq..	635
William Busfeild, esq. sen.	621
John Hardy, esq. . . .	443
William Busfeild, esq. jun.	383

In 1841 he recovered his seat:—

John Hardy, esq. . . .	612
William Cunliffe Lister, esq.	540
William Busfeild, esq. sen.	536

At the dissolution of 1847 he retired.

Whilst in parliament he brought forward in a very able manner the Carlow election case, in which O'Connell was so notoriously concerned. Having invested his property largely as an iron-master, he was latterly possessed of great wealth, and few men have made a better use of it.

On first entering parliament his politics were extremely Radical, being in favour of the ballot, household suffrage, shorter parliaments, &c. He was, however, opposed to free trade, when not reciprocal: and he afterwards declared himself a Conservative, "on the principles and opinions expressed by Sir Robert Peel in his address of 1835."

Mr. Hardy married in 1804, Isabel, dau. of R. Gathorne, esq. of Kirkby Lonsdale: she died Jan. 11, 1834, leaving issue.

WILLIAM CRAWFURD, ESQ.

Nov. 4. At his residence in Edinburgh, suddenly, from disease of the heart, William Crawfurd, esq.

Mr. Crawfurd was proprietor of the ancient barony of Cartsburn, which has long formed an integral part of Greenock, and, although he did not reside on his estate, he was well known and highly respected in that community, where he had many attached friends. The deceased took a deep interest in everything connected with Greenock, and in the management of his property he afforded every facility for maintaining and increasing trade, by encouraging public works. Nor had he at heart merely the temporal wellbeing of his tenants and feuars. One of his latest acts was to give one of the most valuable portions of his estate for a site to the Cartsdyke church, at a nominal feu duty; and he also recently granted a site for an episcopal school upon very liberal terms.

Mr. Crawfurd took an active share in the management of several of the metropolitan scientific societies, and, only on the Friday before his death, he attended the opening lecture of the Watt Institution

and School of Arts. From the well-known fact of the family of Watt having been long vassals on the Cartsburn estate, and having held office (as Baron Bailie) under the proprietors, Mr. Crawfurd took the most lively interest in whatever concerned the illustrious inventor of the steam-engine; and the late Mr. Williamson obtained much valuable information respecting Watt's family history from the Cartsburn archives, which were placed at his disposal by Mr. Crawfurd.

Mr. Crawfurd is succeeded in his estate by his elder son T. Macknight Crawfurd, esq.; and his only other son, Lieut. William John Macknight Crawfurd, of the 79th Highlanders, is now gallantly serving his country in the Crimea.

The deceased was buried in the family burying ground at Greenock, and his funeral was attended by Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, Bart. M.P., Major Darroch, of Gourock, and other county gentlemen, and by the tenants and feuars on the estate, the private friends of the family, and the principal inhabitants of the town. —*Greenock Advertiser.*

SIR J. BICKERTON WILLIAMS, F.S.A.

Oct. 21. At his residence, The Hall, Wem, co. Salop, Sir John Bickerton Williams, Knt. F.S.A.

He was the son of Mr. William Williams, by Hannah his wife, second daughter of Mr. John Bickerton, of Sandford Hall, in the parish of West Felton, Salop, at which place Sir John was born on the 4th March, 1792. He was educated at the Free School, Wem, and was afterwards brought up to the law. He practised as an attorney in Shrewsbury with considerable success during a period of more than twenty-seven years. When the Municipal Reform Bill came into operation, in Dec. 1835, he was put in nomination on the liberal interest, as a Town Coucillor, for the borough of Shrewsbury, bnt was then defeated. The party, however, who put him forward, having at that time gained ascendancy by the municipal elections, he was immediately elected an alderman, and was chosen Mayor of Shrewsbury in Nov. 9th, 1836; being the first and only dissenter who has ever sustained that office. At his inauguration he stated, that, "cherishing, as he did, the strongest possible conviction, that, while the mixture of monarchy and nobility is necessary to give order and stability to popular freedom, the amalgamation of Christianity with civil affairs is essential to our well being, he could not but take the earliest opportunity to express his hope, that, having selected him Mayor, the corporation would accompany him next Sunday to church." He was likewise the first person upon whom the honour of Knighthood was conferred by her present Majesty, 19th July, 1837. This mark of Royal favour being arranged and consented to by his late Majesty William IV., on the suggestion of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. In 1824 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in London, and in 1831 he received the degree of LL.D. by diploma from Middleburg University in America; and in 1838 he was made by diploma a Member of the American Antiquarian Society. Sir John retired from the practice of the law in 1841, and left Shrewsbury to reside at The Hall, Wem, where he continued until his decease.

In 1816 the subject of the present memoir edited with notes eighteen sermons, selected from the original manuscripts of the Rev. Philip Henry, M.A.; to which is added two sermons preached on Mr. Henry's death, the one by his intimate friend the Rev. Francis Tallents, M.A., who was ejected in 1662 from St. Mary's Shrewsbury; the other by his son the Rev. Matthew Henry. In 1818, Memoirs of the Life and Character of Mrs. Savage, eldest daughter of the Rev. Philip Henry, M.A., with an appendix and a preface, written by the Rev. W. Jay, of Bath. This narrative is compiled from a diary of many volumes in the handwriting of Mrs. Savage. A portion of the appendix comprises a Memoir of the Rev. James Owen, a dissenting minister at Shrewsbury, who died in 1706, and is obtained from a life of him, written soon after his death, by his brother, Dr. Charles Owen. In 1825 he edited the Life of the Rev. Philip Henry, M.A., to which is prefixed an interesting preface, and the volume is further interspersed with copious notes and biographical notices, evincing considerable painstaking research. In 1832 he published a brief memorial of his relative Mr. William Henry Lacon, of Liverpool; appended to a sermon preached on occasion of his death, at Bethesda Chapel, in the above town. In 1835 he produced "Memoirs of the Life, Character and Writings of Sir Matthew Hale, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of England." This memoir chiefly rests, as to its basis, upon the Life by Burnet, but the arrangement is entirely new, and the whole increased from the "notes" of Baxter and Stephens, and the Judge's own MSS., and every other accessible source.

During many years the Evangelical Magazine was deeply indebted to him as a frequent contributor, and in June 1852 he published in that periodical a full and carefully written memoir of his "intimate

friend, and formerly, for more than twenty-five years, his honoured pastor," the Rev. Thomas Weaver, who was for 54 years minister of the Independent Congregation of Dissenters assembling at Swan Hill, Shrewsbury, and who died Feb 13th, in the above year. To the addresses at the interment, and the sermon delivered on the occasion of the sudden death of this estimable gentleman, Sir John added "A Church Memorial," comprising a compendious history of non-conformity in the town of Shrewsbury.

To scholastic or critical learning Sir John made no pretension, his attention being chiefly directed to subjects of a more discursive and general character; in the investigation of these, he exercised keenness and perception, added to a sound understanding, acquired by constant and attentive reading, whereby he had a large and ready store of useful information on various subjects, which is interspersed in judicious remarks and pertinent illustrations throughout the works above enumerated, and in other minor and fragmentary productions which occasionally emanated from his pen. He was firmly attached to the principles of Protestant non-conconformity, which he upheld and maintained with moderation and decisiveness; whilst he supported through the various duties and vicissitudes of life, a character which exemplified an uniform and consistent piety.

He married 27th Dec. 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Robins, Esq. of Birmingham, by whom he has left three sons and two daughters. A fourth son died in infancy.

The remains of Sir J. B. Williams, were interred in the burial-ground attached to the Chapel Street Meetinghouse, Wem, on the 27th Oct.; at which place, on the Sunday week following, Dr. Raffles of Liverpool preached a funeral discourse.

H.P.

JOHN ADAMSON, ESQ.

Sept. 27. At his residence in Victoria Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 68, John Adamson, esq. K.C. and K.T.S. of Portugal, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., and Treasurer and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle.

Mr. Adamson was descended from a family of respectability in the county of Durham. Cuthbert Adamson by his marriage with Jane, daughter of Henry Eden of Shincliffe, doctor of physic (30 Jan. 1703), had issue a son and a daughter. The former was the grandfather of the deceased, the latter was the grandmother of the celebrated artist and traveller Sir Robert Ker Porter, and his talented sisters Jane and Anna-Maria. Mr. Adamson was the last surviving son of Lieut. Cuthbert Adamson, R.N. by his second wife Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Huthwaite, of Nottingham. He was born Sept. 13th, 1787, at his father's house in Gateshead, and after receiving his education under the Rev. Edward Moises, M.A. at the Grammar School in Newcastle, was sent at an early age to Lisbon, where his elder brother, Mr. Blythman Adamson, had been for some time established in business, and was one of the principal merchants of the place. The unpleasant aspect of affairs, however, owing to the meditated invasion of the French, which was afterwards made, altered his views in life, and, after a brief sojourn, he left Portugal, and returned to England. Soon after his arrival at home it was decided that he should be brought up to the law, and accordingly he was articled to Mr. Thomas Davidson, of Newcastle, clerk of the peace for the county of Northumberland, a gentleman not less distinguished for his literary taste, than for his eminence and station as a professional man. In 1811 Mr. Adamson was fortunate enough to secure the appointment of Under Sheriff of Newcastle, which was of the utmost importance to him, as it gave him at so early a stage in his career such an advantageous position, and afforded him the opportunity of annually visiting the metropolis, so that he was enabled to form several valuable connections, and maintain a personal intercourse with the literary world. This office he retained for five and twenty years, when new arrangements were rendered necessary by the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill. Besides filling several other situations of trust and responsibility, he was for many years prior to his decease Secretary to the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company, in the affairs of which, from its first formation, he never ceased to take a warm and lively interest.

From his youth Mr. Adamson was devotedly attached to the pursuits of literature. Such was his thirst for books that often times, when unable to purchase or otherwise procure them, he would copy whole volumes which were lent him. One of these MSS. (the Rimas of Camoens), after he fell in with a copy of the work itself, was presented by him to his friend and correspondent Mr. Capel Lofft. Some books of costumes and gems with beautiful illustrations, being exact facsimiles of works on those subjects, are still in the possession of his family; memorials of his skill in drawing, as well as of his untiring industry. He became a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle in 1811, and one of its secretaries in

1825, remaining in office ever since. To his useful suggestions and good taste in books the society is greatly indebted for the present excellence of its library. He was one of the founders of the local antiquarian society, and, becoming treasurer and secretary, did his utmost to promote and further in every way the objects of the institution. He was also for many years Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and contributed papers to the Archæologia, as well as to the Archæologia Æliana. Of these the most important was the account of the discovery at Hexham in 1832 of a number of the Anglo-Saxon coins called Stycas, During the earlier part of his life Mr. Adamson was an enthusiatic coin collector, and his knowledge of coins was tolerably extensive. Natural history was also a favourite study, particularly conchology. In 1823 he issued from the Newcastle press, for private distribution, Conchological Tables; a little work which, professing to shew at a glance, on the authority of the best writers, the number of species in each genus which collectors might hope to procure, was thought to be useful and ingenious. His own cabinet of shells, comprising upwards of 3,000 species, was greatly admired by visitors, and considered highly valuable. But fresh importations of shells continually arriving in this country increased the number of specimens to such an extent as greatly to deteriorate the value of such collections; Mr. Adamson, therefore, to prevent further loss, determined several years ago to part with his shells. One shell, which was given by him to the British Museum, was pronounced to be unique by his friend Mr. Gray, who complimented him by describing it under the name of Cypræa Adamsonii. Mr. Adamson was a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and a Member of the Natural History Society of Newcastle. With his accustomed liberality, besides other donations to various institutions, he gave a collection of fossils to the museum at Newcastle, and a collection of minerals to the University of Durham.

Mr. Adamson's brief visit to Portugal in 1803, left impressions on his mind which were never effaced, and gave him that taste for Portuguese literature which he retained during the remainder of his life. Whilst in Lisbon he acquired a knowledge of the language, and became possessed of a few books by purchase or exchange. Among the books he picked up in this way was the tragedy of Dona Ignez de Castro, by Nicola Luiz. The translation of this play into English was his first literary performance. It was printed in 1804 at Newcastle, and dedicated by permission to Lord Strangford, who ever afterwards honoured the translator with his friendship, and bestowed upon him many gratifying marks of his esteem and regard. In 1820 appeared the work on which Mr. Adamson's fame chiefly rests, the Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Camoens; the merits of which have been appreciated at home and abroad. It was soon after its publication very favourably reviewed by the author's friend Mr. Southey, in the Quarterly; and the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon showed their sense of Mr. Adamson's labours by at once electing him one of their Corresponding Members. In 1836 he printed for private circulation, under the title of Bibliotheca Lusitania, a catalogue of the books in his library relating to Portugal—an interesting piece of bibliography. This ample and probably unrivalled collection, brought together at a great cost during five-and-twenty years, with the exception of the books relating to Camoens, and a few others fortunately saved, was consumed in that disastrous fire which on the 16th of April, 1849, destroyed nearly the whole of Mr. Adamson's choice and valuable library, the loss of which he deplored in that touching sonnet which appeared in print soon after the distressing occurrence. We may here mention that the sonnet was a species of poetry to which he seems to have paid particular attention from an early period. So long ago as 1810, we believe, he printed a small impression of sonnets, chiefly translations from the minor works of Camoens. About the same period too we understand he was a frequent contributor to the Monthly Mirror, his articles generally having reference to Portugal. Through the representations of the Duke of Palmella and the Viscount De Almeida Garrett, the Queen of Portugal was graciously pleased to confer upon Mr. Adamson, in reward for his services in the illustration of the literature of Portugal, the Orders of Knighthood of Christ, and of the Tower and Sword. Looking on these very honourable distinctions as a fresh incentive to exertion, he commenced a new work, entitled Lusitania Illustrata; or, Notices on the History, Antiquities, Literature, &c. of Portugal. Of this two parts only were published, one in 1842, and another in 1846. The first was a Selection of Sonnets, with biographical sketches of their authors, and was dedicated to the Duke of Palmella. The second treated of the Minstrelsy of Portugal, and exhibited specimens, with translations, of the ancient Ballads which have been rescued from oblivion by the care of the Senhor De Almeida Garrett; to whom, therefore, with great propriety, it was inscribed. Mr.

Adamson's last literary work was a labour of love. He ushered into the world the first five cantos of the Lusiad, translated by his friend Mr. Quillinan, whose lamented death prevented him from completing the task he had imposed upon himself.

Mr. Adamson was also the Editor of several of the publications issued by the Typographical Society of Newcastle; among which may be particularised Cheviot, and the Marriage of the Coquet and the Alwine; two poems of considerable local interest. It would be impossible to enumerate the authors who have acknowledged themselves under obligations to Mr. Adamson, who was ever willing to communicate information, and render any assistance in his power. His literary correspondence extends over half a century, and includes letters from antiquaries, numismatists, naturalists, poets, men of letters and science, and other distinguished persons in various parts of the world. Mr. Adamson was a Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen; of the Literary Society of Iceland; of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions, Belles Lettres, &c. at Stockholm; of the Royal Society of Literature at Courland; of the Archæological Academy of Madrid; a Local Secretary of the Camden Society; an Honorary Member of the Antiquarian Societies of Edinburgh, Perth, and Cambridge; and of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Halifax.

Mr. Adamson married, Dec. 3d, 1812, his cousin Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Samuel Huthwaite, esq. then residing at Seaton Delaval, Northumberland, by whom (who died July 5th in the present year,) he has had issue four sons and three daughters, viz. 1. Frances, wife of Nicholas Walton, esq. of Newcastle, who died Dec. 29th, 1840, leaving issue; 2. Edward-Hussey, in holy orders, who married Anne, daughter of Matthew Potts, esq. of Carr Hill, and has issue; 3. and 4. William and Charles-Murray, his partners and successors in the law business, who married Hannah and Elizabeth-Ann, daughters of Henry Benson, esq. of Whitehaven; 5. Elizabeth, who died in infancy; 6. Sarah-Mary, unmarried; 7. John-James, Lieut. in the 37th Grenadiers Madras Native Infantry.

Mr. Adamson had long been observed by his friends to be failing in health; nevertheless he was going about his usual business until within a few days of his decease. He was taken seriously ill on the 24th Sept., and expired on the 27th. His remains were interred on the following Monday in the Jesmond Cemetery.

M. J. RIGOLLOT, M.D.

Lately. At Amiens, in his 69th year, Marcel Jérôme Rigollot, M.D. President of the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy.

Doctor Rigollot was born on the 30th Sept. 1786, at Doullens. His father for some time practised medicine in that town; and afterwards became one of the most distinguished physicians in Amiens. The son was educated in the central school of Amiens, and in the school of medicine at Paris, where he was first employed as sous-aide in the military hospital, and at the age of twenty he was attached with the same designation to the 32d demi-brigade of the infantry of the line. In 1809 he quitted the army, and presented himself before the faculty of medicine at Paris for his doctor's degree. His thesis, entitled, "Essai sur les méthodes de classement employées en Histoire Naturelle, suivi de propositions sur les classifications nosologiques," was printed in 4to. pp. 78. This important end attained, he returned to Amiens: but, the claims of his country again requiring his services, he in 1813 rejoined the grand army, in the capacity of a physician of the first class, and was successively entrusted with the charge of the hospitals of Gorlitz, Waldheim, and Dresden. After the retreat from Leipsic he organised the custom-house hospital at Mayence, where typhus fever was then making fearful ravages. After re-entering France, he was attached to the hospitals at Metz, Château Thierry, and Meaux, and, though himself much impaired both by disease and privations of all kinds, he did not return to his home until the end of the struggle.

Having again settled at Amiens, Doctor Rigollot was appointed physician of the Dépôt de Mendicité; which in 1820 he quitted for the military division of the Hôtel Dieu, being at the same time appointed to the professorship of materia medica and therapeutics at the Ecole de Médicine, of which he became director in 1854. He had also been, from the year 1831, a member of the municipal council of the city.

To his professional skill as a physician and naturalist, Doctor Rigollot added the accomplishments of a man of letters, the acumen of an antiquary and numismatist, and a correct and tasteful appreciation of works of art.

His earliest writings (after the thesis already mentioned) were contributed to the Revue Encyclopédique between the years 1825 and 1830. Having been requested by the Academy of Amiens to answer M. Mangon de Lalande, he wrote two Memoirs on the ancient city of the Gauls which bore the name of Samaro-

briva, and on Vermand the capital of the Veromandui, showing the former to have been identical with Amiens: these memoirs were published in 1827 and 1828. In the latter year he also published an essay on an ivory diptych representing the baptism of Clovis: this diptych he has now bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy.

An essay on a gold coin of the Merovingian period, which bore the name of the church of St. Martin aux Jumeaux at Amiens, which he contributed to the Memoires of the Academy of the department of the Somme in 1835, led to his volume on the "Monnaies inconnues des Evêques des Innocents, des Fous, et de quelques autres associations singulières du même temps;" accompanied by notes, and an introduction on the Leaden Tokens, the character of the Fool, and the Rebus of the Middle Ages, contributed by Mons. C. Leber, it forms an octavo volume of cxxxix and 220 pages, with 46 plates. (Some interesting extracts from this work have been published by Mr. C. Roach Smith in his Collectanea Antiqua.)

Doctor Rigollot subsequently wrote various memoirs on numismatic subjects, which were published in the Revue Numismatique Française, the Memoirs of the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, and those of the Academy of the department of the Somme.

In 1840 he contributed to the second of those collections a memoir on the manuscript of Froissart preserved in the city library at Amiens, and more particularly on the account it gives of the battle of Crécy: and, also in the same year, an historical essay on the Arts of Design in Picardy, from the Roman epoch to the sixteenth century, which is accompanied by forty plates. He continued to pursue this subject, and it is hoped that a continuation, of which a detached portion, on the works of Leonardo da Vinci, was published by Dumoulin at Paris in 1849, and another on Giorgione, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Amiens in 1832, will be edited by one of his surviving friends.

In 1849 the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy published his historical researches on the tribes of Teutonic race who invaded the Gauls in the fifth century, and on the character of the arms, buckles, and ornaments collected from their tombs; and at the time of his death there was passing through the press a memoir he had presented to the same learned body upon some instruments of flint found at St. Acheul near Amiens, which, from geological considerations, he supposed to afford proof of the existence of man before the deluge.

Doctor Rigollot's literary productions had gained him the title of correspondent of the principal learned societies of France, and of many in other countries. He had also received the cross of the Legion of Honour; and on the very day of his death the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in the Institute of France crowned his life of study and labour by placing him on their roll of Correspondents.

We have derived these particulars from a biographical notice of him, by Mons. J. Garnier, which has been published in the Revue de la Numismatique Belge, accompanied by a bibliographical catalogue of his published writings.

THOMAS MAYER, ESQ.

Oct. 12. At Dale hall, Longport, Staffordshire, aged 55, Thomas Mayer, esq.

Mr. Mayer was the second son of Samuel Mayer, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, where he was born in the year 1800. He was descended from the Mares of Norton-in-the-Moors, where the family were owners of the manor from the time of the Conquest until the time of Sir William Meere, Knt. who, in consequence of his only son having been murdered by the husband of his only daughter, parted his lands between the baron of Stafford and the lord of Audley.* The younger branches of the family located themselves in the neighbouring towns, where several of them became potters. Of three of them there are records at Burslem as early as 1580, and in the neighbouring churchyard of Wolstanton, the ancient burial-place of the Mares (or Mayers as now spelt by a few of the family), may still be seen head-stones to the graves made of glazed earthenware, bearing dates W. M. 1692, and I. M. 1738, and others more recent, which is interesting as shewing this application of a material then the staple manufacture of the neighbourhood, and which appears from the freshness of it at this time to be almost imperishable.

Mr. Mayer (whose death we now record) received the first part of his education at the Latin Grammar School at Newcastle-under-Lyme, and finished his studies under Messrs. Wood and Pullen at Chester. After leaving school he went to Messrs. Wilson and Breeze, of Hanley, to learn practically the art of pottery, in the various branches of which he became thoroughly acquainted. He afterwards commenced as a master potter at Cliff Bank, on the bank formerly worked by Wedgewood when in partnership with Mr. Harrison at Stoke-upon-Trent. Here he carried on a very extensive manufactory with

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* See Ward's History of the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent.

much success; but, the works being too small for his requirements, he removed to Longport, where, for many years prior to his death, he manufactured the usual kinds of ware suited to the American market; and a few years since he added to his establishment two other banks, one of which at Burslem was formerly occupied by Enoch Wood, a name well known to all potters; at this time he also added to his former styles of ware a more ornamental kind of pottery which he manufactured on a very large scale.

Mr. Mayer started in business when the chief requirement of the potter was to load his ware with as much brilliant colour as it was possible to bear: in that particular he was eminently successful; but, having a more cultivated taste, he had the daring to introduce a new style differing entirely from the old; and he brought out a lighter and more elegant pattern called "the Fruit and Flowers," which was so well patronised as to give him an eminence of position in the market far above his brother manufacturers. The result of this success was a complete change in the style of ornamentation, and a general improvement in English earthenware.

"Mr. Mayer," according to a local historian,* "has succeeded in a *chef d'œuvre* of the art of pottery, by many considered as the best specimen of solid earthenware hitherto produced. It is an earthenware table, of truly elegant workmanship, thirty-two inches diameter, on an elegant pedestal of proportionate dimensions, ornamented in a very chaste style with subjects from natural history; and the paintings introduced exhibit all the colours used by potters at the present time."

At the Great Exhibition in 1851, the firm of which he was the head (having as partners two brothers John and Jos Mayer) obtained a medal; not for any great discoveries in the art, but for the utilitarian excellence of the whole collection of specimens they exhibited, and the improvements they had made on the known processes in use by others. At that time Parian was made by several manufacturers, but the Mayers shewed a greater amount of novelties in colouring it, and in applying that kind of ware to many purposes not previously attempted by other manufacturers.

The process of printing under the glaze they carried to great perfection; and, on the quality of the goods they manufactured for the American market being submitted to the severest tests by the jurors on that occasion, they received the unanimous congratulations of all, with certificates of its soundness and general highest-class qualities.

Mr. Mayer was a great encourager of industry. Possessing in a high degree a love for his fellow men, an unflinching advocate of civil and religious liberty, and endowed with a large heart sympathising with the distressed, his loss will be severely felt by the surrounding poor of his neighbourhood, to whom his unostentatious charity was ever open.

He married Charlotte, daughter of William Adams, of London, by whom he had one child, Mary, who married John Pike, of Wareham, in Dorsetshire.

* Dr. Shaw's Hist. of Pottery, p. 157.

REV. JOHN EAGLES, M.A.

Nov. 9. At his residence, King's Parade, Clifton, after a short illness, aged 71, the Rev. John Eagles, M.A.

He was the eldest son of Thomas Eagles, esq. a merchant of Bristol, who, for the last few years of his life, was the Collector of the Customs of that port. He was a highly-educated gentleman and a classical scholar, having for his amusement translated into English prose various articles from the Greek Anthology. His taste for the fine arts was also extensive and well known among his contemporaries.

His son, the subject of this memoir, whose decease is deeply deplored by his family and the citizens of Bristol generally, was born in that city in 1784, and received his elementary education under the Rev. Samuel Seyer.

Between twelve and thirteen years of age he went to Winchester, and subsequently entered Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1812, M.A. 1818. During twelve or fourteen years Mr. Eagles was curate of Halburton; for the last five years of this time the Rev. Sydney Smith was his rector. He afterwards removed to the curacy of Winford, near Bristol; but in 1841, relinquishing all regular duty, he returned to reside in his native place until his death.

John Eagles was a man highly gifted with intellectual power, of great classical attainment, and happily placed in circumstances which permitted him to cultivate and carry out his literary tastes with perfect independence of thought and feeling. From 1831 up to the last few months he was the author of a series of admirable papers in Blackwood's Magazine, mostly on subjects connected with fine art, together with essays, reviews, political articles, and poetical contributions, either original or translations from Greek or Latin poets. His writings possess great freshness and vigour, with easy simplicity of style. His ideas were rich, copious,

and graceful: his wit brilliant yet tempered: his appreciation of his subject clear and profound: his argument abundant. His "Lynmouth revisited," published a few years since, is a delightful specimen of the poetical freshness of the author's style. This charming paper was supplementary to his "Sketcher," a beautiful series of essays which appeared in Blackwood in 1833-4-5. His latest paper was a review of Charles Knight's "Once upon a Time." His poetical compositions were characterised by deep thought and feeling, perfect truth in natural description, melodious versification, grace, and playfulness. His sonnets, which are very numerous, are equal to any in the English language. His rhythmical translations of the Greek poets are thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of their originals; indeed, throughout the whole of Mr. Eagles's writings, as well as in the productions of his pencil, of which we are about to speak, there breathes a classical chasteness that gives them a special charm.

The same genius which led him to poetical composition, developed itself in another form of imaginative power, equally vigorous and masterly in its results—Mr. Eagles was a practical artist. Profoundly versed in the philosophy of art, deeply filled with veneration for the works of the great masters, and an earnest follower of nature in all her varied moods, his paintings possess a very dignified and noble character. As a sketcher from nature, Mr. Eagles possessed very remarkable power; rapid and vigorous in his delineation, gifted with a peculiar faculty of seeing and selecting the finest subjects for the pencil, his sketches are wonderful for truth, grandeur, and excellence of line. No man felt more deeply the charm of our local scenery. He was a true English painter, and he has often been heard to remark that our own varying skies, green English valleys, deep woods and streams, can furnish all that the landscape painter need require. Those who had the privilege of his companionship in his sketching expeditions will long remember his valuable suggestions and the charm of his varied conversation.

Surrounded by the creations of his pencil, and earnest in the pursuit of an art which his high genius and powerful nervous organisation permitted him to carry out with untiring energy, Mr. Eagles entered but seldom of late years into general society; but his studio was always open to his friends, and he was ever ready to impart valuable information to all who sought it from him, and to appreciate excellence in others. He maintained an extensive literary correspondence, though from his mature age he had survived many of his earlier companions and friends.

Some years ago, Mr. Eagles wrote an essay upon funerals, strongly condemnatory of the pride and vanity of the "Trade of woe." Maintaining his unostentatious consistency to the last, he left a particular direction that his funeral should be conducted in the simplest manner. In accordance with this desire his remains were borne to the neighbouring churchyard without carriages or hearse, simply followed by his kindred and his friends, among whom were gathered many of our clergy and all the resident artists of Bristol, anxious to pay their tribute of respect to his genius and his worth.

THOMAS WILSON.

Lately. In the Crimea, "Tom Wilson," a soldier of extraordinary adventure.

About 25 years ago, a youth was frequently noticed driving the horses of the fly-boats on the canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow, who was remarkable for his tuneful whistling and singing, and also for the comeliness of his features and vivacity of his manners. This youth, then known only as "Tom" (his parentage and proper surname being unknown to himself or his canal companions), called himself subsequently Tom Wilson. In 1838 several books were published purporting to relate the history and adventures of the British Legion in Spain under Sir De Lacy Evans, from one of which the periodical press quoted extracts which caused readers to exclaim, "What a singular fellow that Tom Wilson of the 8th must have been!" This referred to such incidents as these:—At the capture of the forts and town of Irun some part of his regiment was found in a house plundering and pursuing distracted women. Wilson, from the early associations of his life, had the reputation of having given evidence of a "light finger," but on this occasion he had found a baby deserted in that house, and was seen nursing and caressing it, and wholly disregarding the abundant plunder around him. On another occasion a party of 40 men were cut off during an engagement, and took refuge in a quarry. The majority proposed to surrender as prisoners. "Who is it that speaks of giving in?" exclaimed Wilson. "I'll run my bayonet in him if he names it again! Fecht it oot to the last man, ye ——." Sir De Lacy saw this small party in its jeopardy from the distance of half-a-mile, and ordered a force to its relief; but only 17 out of the 40 escaped, of whom Wilson and the writer who gives these last few words to his memory were two. At the massacre in the church and square of Au-

douin, 14th of August, 1837, every man and officer present were, after surrendering their arms, murdered by the Carlists with the exception of Tom Wilson. A woman pulled him through a doorway, secreted him in a tomb beneath the church floor, and subsequently conducted him into France. He made his way to Bayonne, and obtained from the British consul a passage by a vessel which landed him somewhere in Devonshire. These are but simple incidents of his life in Spain. Some of its subsequent events were still more extraordinary.

It is not yet forgotten how profound was the sensation when news of the disasters which befel General Elphinstone's army in Affghanistan reached England—the 44th Foot being at first reported as utterly lost in the Khyber Pass. It turned out that 12 or 13 men and officers escaped. We say "12 or 13," because a doubt was raised about the thirteenth. He made his appearance in Calcutta alone, and called himself Edwards; said that he got out of the pass by tortuous mountain paths, hiding by day while near the Affghans, and latterly travelling so as to avoid wild beasts at one time and man at another. He gave such an account of the country through which he had travelled, that those who knew it in Calcutta gave entire credence to his story. This Edwards was Tom Wilson. For once fortune seemed to intend him higher favours than merely to escape from enemies with his bare life. The residents of all classes were moved with the story of his escape, and subscribed a considerable sum of money for his discharge from the army, should money be required for it under such circumstances, and as a testimonial of admiration. But, unluckily for him, the wife of a soldier of the 3d Foot recognised him as a man that had enlisted in that regiment after coming from Spain, and had deserted from it in England. On being questioned, he admitted this to be true, whereupon he was sent to rejoin the 3rd, and the money was withheld from him.

His subsequent fortunes in the Buffs we need not now relate. Like thousands more, he has at last fallen under the effects of hard work, wounds, and disease; and probably the army does not contain a soldier who has seen more adventures.—*Daily News.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 10. The Rev. *B. Parsons*, of Ebley, author of "The Mental and Moral Dignity of Women," "England's Greatness," and "Education the Birthright of every Individual," and a constant labourer for the repeal of the Corn Laws. He has left a widow and five children.

Aug. 13. The late Ven. *George Hodson*, Archdeacon of Stafford (already briefly noticed in p. 551), was the youngest son of Mr. Hodson of Carlisle. He graduated as 7th Wrangler at Cambridge in 1810, obtaining also the second Gold medal. He was for some years a Tutor of Magdalen college. In 1828 he became, in succession, Vicar of Colwich, Canon of Lichfield, and Archdeacon of Stafford. In 1851, for the more enlarged and efficient discharge of his clerical duties, he exchanged, at a pecuniary sacrifice, the vicarage of Colwich for that of St. Mary's, Lichfield, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Lonsdale. Having just concluded a visitation of his large archdeaconry, having gone from house to house through the whole of his important parish, having addressed his people for the last time (as if with unconscious presentiment) from the solemn words of St. Paul, "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith,"—he left England, with his two youngest daughters, for a short tour in Northern Italy and the Tyrol. His death from cholera was before described: his age was 68, not 63. His body was interred in the cemetery at Riva.

Lately. At Hollingbourne, Kent, aged 95, the Rev. *Edward Hasted*, for sixty-five years Vicar of that parish, and a magistrate for the county. He was the eldest son of Edward Hasted, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. the historian of the county, who died at the age of 80 in 1812 (see Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, iii. 523). He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.A. 1781; and was collated to Hollingbourne in 1790 by Archbishop Moore.

On the voyage from Bombay to Liverpool, the Ven. *Robert Young Keays*, M.A. Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay (1852), and Senior Chaplain of the East India Company (1823). He died very suddenly, shortly after dinner. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823.

At Dover, aged 74, the Rev. *Thomas Pearce*, Rector of Mareston (18 .), and late Perp. Curate of Folkstone, Rector of Hawkinge, and Vicar of Hartlip, to all of which he was instituted in 1818, the last being in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, and the two former in that of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, B.A. 1805, and afterwards of Exeter college, M.A. 1807.

June 9. At Woolbeding, Sussex, aged 76, the Rev. *John Bouverie*, Rector of Woolbeding, and of St. Mary Tydd, Linc. and a Prebendary of Lincoln. He was the second son of the Hon. Edward Bouverie (second son of Jacob first Viscount Folkestone) by Harriot, only daughter of Sir Everard Fawkenor, Knt. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805. He was presented to both his livings in 1808, the net income of Woolbeding being (in 1831) 227*l.* and that of St. Mary Tydd 1108*l.* The latter is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Bouverie was unmarried. His will has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and his personal property sworn under 16,000*l.*

July 27. The Rev. *Robert Nesbit*, of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission in Bombay, where he had served for nearly twenty-seven years. Having remained a widower for about seven years, he had married a second time only a few months before his death.

Sept. 2. At Sapcote, Leic. aged 74, the Rev. *John Bickersteth*, Rector of that parish (1837) and Rural Dean. He was brother to the late Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, and to that excellent member of the English church, the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, Herts. He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811. His second son, the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, M.A. married in 1840 Martha-Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Valentine Vickers, esq. of Cranmere-hall, Shropshire.

Sept. 9. At Stoke rectory, Guildford, aged 41, the Rev. *William Henry Stevens*, of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1837, M.A. 1841.

Sept. 14. At Winwick hall, Lanc. the Rev.

James John Hornby, Rector of Winwick (1813). He was the second son of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Winwick, by the Hon. Lucy Stanley, sister to Edward twelfth Earl of Derby; and was brother to Charlotte, Countess of Derby. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802; and was instituted to the living of Winwick in 1813. He married first Esther, youngest dau. and coheir of Robert Vernon Atherton, esq. of Atherton, by Harriet, dau. and coheir of Peter Legh, esq. of Lyme; and, secondly, Miss Catharine Boyle.

Sept. 18. At Modbury, Devonshire, aged 85, the Rev. *Isaac Jackson*, formerly Vicar of St. Stephen's-with-Saltash, Cornwall, from 1815 to 1834.

The late Rev. *William Rear Collis* (p. 439), was the eldest son of George Collis, of Stourbridge, co. Worc. merchant, by Anne, dau. of Benj. Robins, of Dunsley-hall, near that town. He married Maria, dau. of Richmond Aston, esq. of Beston-hall, co. Stafford, by whom he has left a numerous issue. He was an active and efficient magistrate of Staffordshire.

Sept. 19. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. *Thomas Brown*, Incumbent of Shipbourne, Kent (1832), and late Second Master of Tunbridge school.

Sept. 20. At Brighton, aged 86, the Rev. *Edward Henry Bridges*, Rector of Danbury, Essex, and Prebendary of Heustridge, in the cathedral of Wells: uncle to Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart. He was the third son of Sir Brook the third Baronet, by Fanny, daughter of Edward Fowler, esq. of Graces, co. Essex. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1794, and was presented to Danbury in 1793 by his brother Sir Brook Wm. Bridges, Bart. He married in 1796, Jane, second daughter of Sir Thomas Pym Hales, of Beakesbourne, Bart. and had issue two sons, Brook-Henry, a Barrister-at-law, who died in 1829, and Thomas-Pym, and three daughters.

Sept. 21. At Lavenham, Suffolk, aged 68, the Rev. *Richard Johnson*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly a Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1809, as 11th Wrangler, M.A. 1812, and was presented to Lavenham by the college in 1833.

Sept. 28. At Little Thurlow, Suffolk, aged 52, the Rev. *H. W. Wilson*, of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829.

At Plymouth, the Rev. *William Wood*, *Inst.* of formerly Chaplain of Madeira. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819.

At Milltown Malbay, co. Clare, the Rev. *Richard Cyprian Lysaght*, Vicar of Killaloe, in the same county.

Sept. 26. At Bishop's Hull, near Taunton, aged 67, the Rev. *Edward Ede*, D.D. Incumbent of Bishop's Hull, and formerly Chaplain to the Royal Hospital at Brighton. He was first engaged in that town as Curate to Dr. Carr, then Vicar of Brighton. The Earl of Egremont gave him St. Mary's chapel; he became Chaplain to King William the Fourth; and he afterwards held the incumbency of St. Andrew's chapel in the same town, where he also took pupils. He was presented to the Chapelry of Bishop's Hull in 1844.

At his residence, Leamington, aged 83, the Rev. *Samuel* [illegible], of the Isle of Cumbrae, co. of Ayr, esq. of Castle Upton, co. Antrim. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, B.A. 17[illegible].

Sept. 27. At [illegible], aged 83, the Rev. [illegible], Rector of [illegible] Vicar of [illegible]. He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. [illegible], Cambridge, as a member of [illegible] Hall, M.A. [illegible], was ordained [illegible] Curate of [illegible] Fellow of [illegible] to the Vicarage of [illegible] in St. [illegible] Rector of [illegible] Lincoln, [illegible] Rector of [illegible] Lincoln, [illegible] Fellow of [illegible] Ashton-Notch, [illegible] esq. of Stratton St. Margaret's, Wilts.

At Brighton, aged 77, the Rev. *John Sanford*, of Nynehead, co. Somerset. He was the younger son of John Sanford, esq. of Nynehead, by the Hon. Jane Anstruther, daughter of Lord Newark. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803. His only daughter, Anna-Horatia-Caroline, was married in 1844 to the present Lord Methuen, by whom she has a numerous family.

Sept. 28. Aged 66, the Rev. *Bartlett Goodrich*, Rector of Hardmead, Bucks (1817), Vicar of Great Saling, Essex (1816), and a Rural Dean. He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815.

At St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica, in his 55th year, the Rev. *Charles Frederick Hall*, Rector of Port Royal, in that island.

Sept. 29. At Harrogate, the Rev. *John Baldwin*, M.A. of Dalton, near Ulverstone. He was formerly Fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1824, as 19th Wrangler, M.A. 1827.

Sept. 30. At Keswick, Cumberland, the Rev. *Thomas Riddell*, Vicar of Masham with Kirkby Malzeard, Yorkshire (1841). He was formerly a Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1825, as 25th Wrangler, M.A. 1828; was elected Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar in 1826. He was presented to Masham by Trinity college in 1841. A new Mechanics' Institute about to be erected at Masham, of which Mr. Riddell had been an earnest promoter, will be dedicated to his memory.

Oct. 2. At Eling, near Southampton, aged 76, the Rev. *William Joseph Gwynn Phillips*, Vicar of Eling (1808), and Rector of Millbrook (1812), Hants. He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, M.A. 1806.

Oct. 3. At Bury St. Edmund's, the Rev. *Nathaniel Pitt Edward Lathbury*, Vicar of Godmanchester, co. Huntingdon (1855). He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1841, as 38th Senior Optime, M.A. 1847.

Oct. 8. At Bath, aged 82, the Rev. *William Hargrave Ingoldsby*, D.D. for fifty-seven years Rector of West Lydford, and for the same period an active magistrate and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Somersetshire, and also Rector of Clayton (1811). He was the fourth and youngest son of the Rev. Alexander Ingoldsby, of Pilkins Hall, co. Oxford, Rector of Bramshill and Hembury, by his first wife, Louisa-Mary-Anne, daughter of Paul George Ellers, esq. of Stockbridge, Wilts, by Mary, dau. and heir of Anthony Hungerford, esq. He was of St Mary hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799, B.C.L. 1801, D.D. 1811. He married first, Margaret, dau. of Craig Mansfield, esq. M.P.; secondly Mary, dau. of John Morris, esq. of Amesbury, Wilts; and thirdly, Mary-Anne-Hester, youngest dau. of the Rev. Allan Brice, Rector of Ashill, Som. By his second wife he had issue one son and one dau. the former, William-Hungerford-Morris, a Fellow of New college, Oxford.

Oct. 9. At his brother-in-law's, Thomas Price, esq. Heywood, Surrey, aged 58, the Rev. *Henry Hutton*, of Cumberland House, late of Walton-on-the-Hill.

Oct. 12. At Langton Herring, near Weymouth, the Rev. [illegible], Rector of that parish (1815).

Oct. 13. At Ludlow, near Ludlow, aged 72, the Rev. [illegible], Vicar of that place and of Lydham and Bedstone, which he was instituted in 1856.

Oct. 14. At Chipping Norton, aged [illegible], the Rev. [illegible], Vicar of Whittlesford, co. Cambridge, and Rector of All Saints, [illegible] was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. [illegible], M.A. [illegible].

At [illegible], the Rev. [illegible] Fairhurst [illegible] Ayot-St. Peter, Herts, [illegible] Chaplain [illegible] was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. [illegible], M.A. 1827.

[illegible] the Rev. [illegible] M.A. Vicar of that parish (1841).

At Briddell, near Cardigan, aged 56, the Rev. *Samuel Henry Duntz*, Vicar of Weaverthorpe and Helperthorpe, to both which churches he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of York in 1831. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1826.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 50, the Rev. *William Maxwell Du Pré*, Vicar of Wooburn, Bucks, and for the last seven years Minister of St. Margaret's chapel, Brighton. He was the second son of James Du Pré, esq. of Wilton Park, Bucks, by Madeline, second dau. of Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, co. Wigtown, Bart. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1830; and was presented to Wooburn by his father in 1831. He married in 1837 Emily, second dau. of Sir Thos. Baring, Bart.

Aged 72, the Rev. *Pattinson Watman*, Vicar of Barnby-upon-Don, near Doncaster. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1817.

Oct. 17. At Melbury Osmund, Dorsetshire, the Rev. *John Jenkins Matthews*, Rector of Melbury Bubb (1837) and of Melbury Osmund (1839). He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1839, M.A. 1842.

Oct. 18. At Utterby House, near Louth, co. Linc. the Rev. *Henry Bristowe Benson*, M.A. one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the parts of Lindsey, and for many years the respected chairman of the Louth Board of Guardians. He was of Christ's college, Camb. B.A. 1815, M.A. 1819.

Oct. 21. At Mawgan, Cornwall, aged 33, the Rev. *Gerard Mann*, Rector of Mawgan and St. Martin's-in-Meneage (1851). He was son of the Rev. Horatio Mann, who died Rector of Mawgan in 1846, being thrown out of his carriage, and killed upon the spot. The deceased was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1845.

Oct. 22. At Collingtree, Northamptonshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Benjamin Hill*, Rector of Collingtree and Plumpton (1820). He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1815.

Oct. 23. The Rev. *James Sherrard Coleman*, M.A. Rector of Houghton-on-the-Hill, co. Leic. (1808). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1809.

At Gray's Thurrock, Essex, aged 42, the Rev. *Thomas Benjamin Litchford Hall*, only son of the Rev. Robert Hall, Rector of Westborough, near Grantham. He was of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1841.

Oct. 24. At Worcester, in his 96th year, the Rev. *John Harward*, M.A. late of Hartlebury in that county, Rector of Iccomb (1796). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1782, M.A. 1785.

At Aston Clinton, Bucks, in his 52d year, the Rev. *George Walter Wrangham*, Rector of Thorpe Bassett (1828), and Vicar of Ampleforth (1829), Yorkshire. He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831.

Oct. 26. At Dr. Ellis's, Sudbrook-park, Petersham (where he has been staying for some time, but not under the water treatment), aged 70, the Rev. *Henry Knowles Creed*, Vicar of Corse, Glouc. (1828). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.D. 1826.

At Bakewell, co. Derby, aged 55, the Rev. *John Satterthwaite Hanson Welsh*, formerly of Lewisham, Kent. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1825, M.A. 1826.

Oct. 27. At Sheepey, Leic. aged 79, the Rev. *Thomas Cotton Fell*, Rector of Sheepey (1807), a Canon of Lichfield (1822), and of Wolverhampton. He was formerly a Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as 4th Senior Optime, 1797, M.A. 1800, B.D. 1807.

Oct. 28. At Exeter, aged 68, the Rev. *James Cole*, formerly of Pulham, Norfolk, and late of Breame, Somerset.

At Horsington, Somerset, aged 82, the Rev. *Thomas Whalley Wickham*, for fifty-seven years Rector of that parish.

Oct. 29. At Wellingborough, aged 56, the Rev. *Haynes Gibbs*, Fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford. He graduated B.A. 1822, M.A. 1824, B.D. 1833.

Oct. 30. Aged 25, the Rev. *William Rew Pratt*, Minister of the Caledonian church, and Chaplain to the Caledonian Asylum, Holloway.

Lately. At Guildford, aged 53, the Rev. *Stephen Butler*, Incumbent of Trinity church, Southampton (1847). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1824.

Aged between 50 and 60, the Rev. *Richard Hughes*, Rector of Llanvalteg, co. Carmarthen (1841). He was found hanging to his bedpost, and a coroner's jury returned as their verdict—Suicide, while in a state of temporary insanity. He was a single man, and exceedingly stout.

Nov. 1. At Hethersett, Norfolk, aged 82, the Rev. *Jeremy Day*, Rector of that parish (1820), and Perp. Curate of Blythford, Suffolk. He was formerly Fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1799.

Nov. 3. At Staplegrove, near Taunton, aged 65, the Rev. *John Campbell Fisher*, M.A. late Vicar of Harpford, and for thirty years Curate of Merton.

Nov. 7. At Ventnor, I.W. aged 76, the Rev. *George Knight*, M.A. of the Park, Cheltenham; formerly Vicar of Hagbourne, and Curate of Harwell, Berks.

Nov. 11. Aged 65, the Rev. *Thomas Canning*, Vicar of Elsenham, Essex (1818). He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815.

Nov. 12. At Linton, Kent, aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas King*, Vicar of that parish (1849).

Nov. 14. At Boothby Graffoe, Linc. aged 38, the Rev. *Charles Smith*, Rector of that parish. He was the third son of the late Rev. Samuel Smith, D.D. Rector of Dry Drayton, Camb. and Preb. of Durham and Westminster (son of the Rev. Samuel Smith, D.D., also Rector of Dry Drayton, and some time Head Master of Westminster School). He was admitted into St. Peter's college, Westminster, in 1832; elected to Christ church, Oxford, in 1836; graduated B.A. 1840, M.A. 1842; served a curacy in Yorkshire until presented by Christ church, in 1846, to the vicarage of East Garston, Berks, which he vacated in 1851 for the rectory of Boothby Graffoe.

Nov. 15. At Clifton, aged 55, the Rev. *John Foy*, late Perp. Curate of Haslemere, Berks. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1841.

Nov. 16. At Dirowen, co. Montg. aged 45, the Rev. *John Price*, M.A. Vicar of that parish (1849).

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

May 28. Drowned in fording the river Wairau, in the district of Nelson, New Zealand, aged 23, George William Bird, only son of the late George Merttins Bird, of the Bengal Civil Service.

June ... At Simpheropol, in the Crimea, the Baroness Alexandrina Gersdorf, eldest dau. of his Highness the late Sultan Katté Ghery Krim Ghery; and, a week afterwards, at Ekaterinoslav, in the Crimea, her sister, Margaret-Anne, second dau. of the Sultan, and wife of Thomas Upton, esq. The mother of these ladies was formerly Miss Anne Neilson, of Edinburgh, who became the wife of the Sultan of the Crimea when he visited Edinburgh about 30 years ago.

June 8. At Ballarat, South Australia, aged 24, Frederick, fourth son of the late Lieut. Renow, R.N. of Molescroft, near Beverley.

June 18. Killed before Sebastopol, aged 21, Richard Worrell, a soldier of the 33d Regiment. When the British division had retired, after having suffered severely both in officers and men, from the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, Richard Worrell, having heard that Lieut. Heyland had not returned with the regiment, but was supposed to be lying wounded on the scene of action, regardless of every impulse but that of honour and affection, was heard to say, "I will go and seek him, and bring him back if he lives, or die with him if he has been killed." To aid and relieve the youthful officer, whom he fondly thought

was suffering under the wall of the Redan, this noble-hearted man (notwithstanding the continued firing from Sebastopol) determined on returning to the spot, where he and the young officer had stood side by side that morning for the last time upon earth. He braved death and met it, for his body, pierced with wounds, was found close to that of Lieut. Langford Heyland's, so nearly had he reached him. Richard Worrell has left a lasting memorial of a soldier's fidelity and affection, thus manifesting to all the strong bond of union that exists between British soldiers and those who lead and guide them. "Whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried."

June 22. Drowned in an attempt to ford the Clarence river, New South Wales, aged 25, Frederick Colquhoun Tindal, esq. second surviving son of Charles Tindal, esq. Commander R.N. and Agent to the Bank of England at Birmingham, and at the Western Branch, London.

June 29. At Loughanmore, co. Antrim, aged 78, Thomas B. Adair, esq. J.P.

Lately. Mr. Edmund Miles, of Leather-lane. He was elected a liveryman of the Stationers' Company in 1836.

July 1. At Melbourne, John Smith Domville, sixth son of the late James Domville, esq. M.D. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

July 26. Josiah Nash, esq. of Skinner-street, Bishopsgate. He was elected a liveryman of the Stationers' Company in 1824.

Aug. 5. At Mayet Meyo, near Prome, Burmah, aged 28, Lieut. Henry Mackintosh, 52d Madras N. Inf. youngest son of the late Dr. John Mackintosh, of Edinburgh.

Aug. 15. Drowned by the overturning of a boat on the Reef Head, river Hooghley, Capt. Samuel Mendham, of H.C.S. Tubal Cain.

Aug. 22. At Dhurrum Sala, in the Punjaub, aged 19, Frances-Mary, wife of Donald Friell M'Leod, esq. Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub.

Aug. 25. At Nusseerabad, Alicia, wife of Lieut.-Col. Cooper, 7th Bombay N.I. third dau. of the late Rev. Peter Gunning, Rector of Newton St. Loe, and Bathwick, Bath.

Aug. 30. Of lockjaw, caused by an injury of the knee, having been thrown from his gig whilst driving, Mr. W. J. Emerson, Her Majesty's consul at St. Thomas's.

Aged 35, Major Methuen Stedman, youngest son of E. Stedman, esq. of Sudbury. He was an officer of the Turkish Contingent cavalry, and on his voyage to Constantinople. He was late Captain in the 10th Royal Hussars, and served for many years in Africa and India, where his health severely suffered. Several years ago he presented to the Sudbury museum many articles of warfare and manufacture, procured from the natives on the river Gambia.

Aug. 31. At Madras, Harriet, wife of Cecil Beadon, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

At Cape Town, Jeremiah Kemp Leefe, esq. of Malton, late chief officer of the Marlborough E.I.

Aged 28, Charles Cornwallis Ross, Capt. 3rd Regt. (the Buffs). He is supposed to have died in Sebastopol, of wounds received while posting his sentries in advance of the trenches on the night of August 31, when he was returned as missing, as he has never been heard of since, and is not in the Russian list of prisoners of war. He was the son of Charles Ross, esq. by Lady Mary, fourth daughter of Charles 2d Marquess Cornwallis. Thus, in the short space of ten months, all the four grandsons of the late Marquess Cornwallis who were in the army have fallen in their country's cause in the Crimea—namely, two sons of Lord and Lady Braybrooke (Lady Jane Cornwallis), a son of the Earl and Countess of St. Germans (Lady Jemima), and the son of Mr. and Lady Mary Ross.

Sept. 1. At Point de Galle, Ceylon, aged 23, Sophie-Ernle, the wife of Ernest George Birch, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

Sept. 3. At the Nunnery, Burnham, aged 76, Mary Ann, widow of Capt. Bradshaw Pierson, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Bolton.

Aged 83, J. Taylor, esq. of Thuxton.

Sept. 9. At Madras, aged 27, William Thomas Cardale, Lieut. 25th Madras N. Inf. eldest son of John Bate Cardale, esq. of Brook Lodge, Albury.

Aged 65, Mary-Anne, relict of Benj. Chaston, esq. late of Mendham, Suffolk.

Sept. 10. Aged 79, Hannah, relict of James Wenn, esq. of Ipswich.

Sept. 12. Aged 62, Pleasance, wife of Peter Eade, esq. surgeon, of Blofield, Norf.

Sept. 13. At Hong Kong, aged 29, Capt. Edwyn Francis Brydges Scudamore Stanhope, 59th Regt. fourth son of Sir Edwyn Scudamore Stanhope, Bart. of Holme Lacy, Heref.

Sept. 14. At Secunderabad, Capt. Henry John Anderson, 34th Madras Light Inf. second son of Lieut.-Col. Henry Anderson, Superintendent Invalid Depôt, Chatham.

Mr. Renshaw (formerly head butler to the Earl of Ripon), a government official in Somerset-house. He was literally cut in two by a locomotive passing over his body, after he had fallen on the rails, near the Tunbridge Station.

Sept. 17. Charles Brown, esq. deputy-remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer. He was elected a liveryman of the Stationers' Company in 1828.

Sept. 19. At Banbury, aged 81, George Claridge, a schoolmaster, who put an end to his life, by cutting his throat.

At Roquebelle, department d'Aveyron, France, James John Ormsby, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar Nov. 24, 1820.

Sept. 20. Of Crimean fever, at the Monastery of St. George, Balaklava-heights, aged 25, Capt. John Barry Marshall, 4th Light Dragoons, second son of the late William Skinner Marshall, esq. of Hyde-park-sq. and Plashwood Hall, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

Sept. 21. At Meerut, Bengal, aged 34, William Cameron, M.D. assistant surgeon H.M. 52d Regt. (1846).

Sept. 23. At Paris, John Russell, esq. for many years senior partner in the firm of Russell, Douglass, and Co. stuff merchants, Bradford, Yorkshire. Mr. Russell was a native of Scotland; in early life he removed to Bradford, and, by persevering industry, raised himself to a position of eminence in the staple trade of that town.

Sept. 25. At Heathfield, Wandsworth-common, aged 19, Sophia, only child of the Rev. George Hamilton, of Christ Church, Woburn-sq. and Burton-crescent.

Sept. 26. At Roydon Lee, Essex, aged 65, James Brown, esq.

At Preston Candover, aged 78, William Lainson, esq.

Sept. 27. At Cockairny, near Aberdour, Fifeshire, Adeline-Francis, wife of Henry Wells Alfrey, esq. of Hemingford House, Stratford-on-Avon, dau. of the late Col. Sir Robert Moubray, of Cockairny.

At Larchmere, Upper Canada, aged 24, Eliza, wife of W. W. Baldwen, esq. granddaughter of Mr. James Macqueen, Crescent, Kensington.

At Leamington, aged 31, Wilson Henry John Bigland, only surviving son of Rear-Adm. Bigland, of Bigland Hall, Lanc.

In Holloway, aged 76, Wm. Rich. Boucher, esq.

In James's-st. Gloucester-terr. Christopher Kean, esq. late of the Bombay Artillery, and Arsenal.

At Wethybush, co. of Pembroke, the residence of the Rev. Thos. Martin, aged 70, Sparks Martin Phelps, esq.

At Tenby, Anne-Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. Wedgwood, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

Sept. 29. In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, Mary-Elizabeth Dunlop, of Cavendish-place, Bath,

youngest dau. of the late John Dunlop, esq. of Montague-square.

Sept. 30. In Bentinck-street, aged 83, Clotworthy Gillmor, esq. Commander R.N. He was the youngest son of William Gillmor, esq. who was High Sheriff of the co. Sligo in 1789. He entered the navy in 1794, and served on full pay for fourteen years. He was made Lieutenant in 1801, and was in the Belliqueux 64, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1810 he was appointed to the Melpomene, and for some time commanded the Naval Brigade, consisting of 500 men, employed in the lines of Torres Vedras, and which materially assisted in battering the town of Santarem, and in destroying the boats with which Massena's army was to have crossed the Tagus. He became a retired Commander on the Junior list in 1830 and on the Senior list in 1845. His son, the Rev. Clotworthy Gillmor, M.A. is Vicar of Dartford, co. Kent.

At Gibraltar, aged 48, Lavinia-Anne, wife of Capt. Thomas Rose, Northamptonshire Militia, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Eyles.

Oct. 1. At Kinchokie, near Surat, Caroline, wife of Lieut.-Col. D. A. Malcolm, British Resident at Baroda.

At Clifton, Yorkshire, aged 62, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Edw. Prest, esq. of Grimstone-hill, Yorkshire, sister of the late Sam. Prest, esq. of Stapleford Lodge, Cambridge.

Oct. 2. At the camp before Sebastopol, aged 18, Lieut. Francis Gustavus Beauchamp, 7th Royal Fusiliers, son of the late Col. Richard Beauchamp, and grandson of the late Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., of Langley Hall, Norfolk.

Of fever, at the Camp before Sebastopol, aged 19, Charles Ernest Knight, Lieut. 77th Regt. third surviving son of Edward Knight, esq. of Chawton House, Hants.

Aged 18, Charlotte, third dau. of the Rev. John Raven, of Ipswich.

Oct. 5. William Carleton, esq. her Britannic Majesty's consulate agent at Sfax, and eldest son of Capt. Ed. Carleton, for many years captain and superintendent of the Quarantine Port of Malta. At the time of his decease Mr. William Carleton was on his way to visit his brother and some friends at Susa, and had arrived about half-way between that town and Sfax, when the rupture of a blood-vessel caused his immediate death. Mr. Carleton has left a wife and six children.

Suddenly, Captain John Cunningham, marine superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Malta. He was interred in the Protestant cemetery; the principal merchants of the city and many shipmasters attending the funeral.

Oct. 6. At Layer-de-la-Hay Parsonage, Essex, aged 15, Edward-M.-Wilberforce, eldest son of the Rev. J. H. Dewhurst.

In her 20th year, Catherine-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. M. Oliver, Rector of Bovinger, Ongar.

Oct. 7. At Montreal, Canada, aged 68, Kenneth Cameron, esq. Assistant-Commissary-General, after a public service in various parts of the world of nearly fifty years.

At Sebastopol, aged 19, Lieutenant D'Arcy Curwen, 57th Regt. eldest son of the Rev. Henry Curwen, Rector of Workington.

At Tunis, North Africa, at an advanced age, Elizabeth Knapp Gibson, relict of John Gibson, esq. late H.B.M. Vice-Consul for that place.

At Buyukdere, of dysentery, aged 37, Arthur Frederick Macauley, esq. Staff Surgeon in the Turkish Contingent, youngest son of the late A. F. Macauley, esq. of Stead Hall, near Halifax.

Near Naples, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. James Ogle, and dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Poulter.

Oct. 8. At Leamington, aged 44, Horatio Smith, esq. of Strangeways Hall, Manchester.

At Balaklava, aged 49, Capt. William Johnston, 41st Regt. late Provost Marshal to the Army.

At Kiel, aged 21, Lieut. John Richard Ouseley, R.N. of H.M.S. Pembroke, son of Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, formerly British Minister at Brazil. His fatal illness was brought on by exposure during the bombardment of Sweaborg. His funeral took place at Kiel on the 9th, in the presence of his father, the British and French consuls, &c.

Oct. 9. At Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire, aged 75, John Deck, esq. of Hull, late of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Orta, Piedmont, Miss Louisa Exeter, late of Bath.

At Quebec, Lieut. John Parker, 16th Foot, youngest son of the Rev. H. J. Parker, of Canterbury.

At Hollings, near Harrogate, aged 89, Dorothy, widow of J. Williamson, esq. Recorder of Ripon.

Oct. 10. At Malta, Louisa, wife of Capt. A. P. Ryder, R.N. commanding H.M.S. Dauntless, in the Black Sea, and eldest dau. of the late Henry Dawson, esq. of Launde Abbey, Leic.

Oct. 11. At Gretton, co. Npn. aged 75, Mary-Ann, widow of Campbell Morris, esq. of Loddington Hall, Leic.

Oct. 12. David Grant, esq. of Cambridge-villas, Notting-hill, formerly of Malta.

At Salisbury, aged 49, Stephen Jarrett, esq.

At Carrick villa, Cavan, J. Berridge Smith, esq. barrister-at-law, of Garden-court, Temple. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 8, 1851.

At Weymouth, aged 67, Caroline, relict of Maurice William Suckling, esq. of Wootton Hall, Norfolk.

Aged 70, John A. Twining, esq. of the Elms, Baldock, and of the Strand.

At Woolwich, Robert John Waterfield, esq. R.N. Assistant-Paymaster of H.M.S. Crocodile.

Oct. 13. At Wimbledon Park, William Henry Ashhurst, esq. of the Old Jewry, solicitor. He had formerly a large proportion of business in bankruptcy.

Aged 31, Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Gen. and Lady Charlotte Bacon.

At Loaning House, near Alston, aged 76, Robert Bainbridge, esq. solicitor.

Mary-Ann, wife of John Fuller, esq. of Ipswich.

At Ramsgate, Martha-Frances, relict of David Green, esq.

In Titchfield-terrace, St. John's-wood, Edward, youngest surviving son of the late Rev. George Hulme, of Shinfield, Berks.

At Kennington, Maria-Louisa, wife of George Roberts, esq. and dau. of the late William Chandler, esq. M.D. of Canterbury.

At Brighton, aged 66, Michael Lemm, esq. of Potter's-bar, Middlesex.

At Pyne House, Devon, aged 69, Richard Pyne Symons, esq. of Tregarthian Hall, Cornwall, grandson of the late Richard John Symons, esq. of Windsor.

At Tunbridge Wells, H. E. Stables, esq.

At Pocklington, aged 21, John Smithson Watmough, L.R.C.S., &c. Edinburgh, eldest son of Dr. Watmough.

At Walthamstow, aged 79, Wm. Webb, esq.

Oct. 14. At Green End, Boxmoor, Herts, aged 66, Marianne-Dorothea, wife of Joshua Blardmore, esq.

At Brighton, aged 69, Lydia, relict of David Drew, esq. of Balham-hill, Surrey, and of the Enrolment Office, Chancery-lane.

At Rosemount-terr. Aberdeen, aged 50, Angus Duncan, esq. formerly of Tokenhouse-yard, Lond.

Aged 51, Richard Earnshaw, esq. of Elm Field Cottage, Doncaster.

At Weymouth, Charlotte-Cassandra, wife of Sir John Cæsar Hawkins, Bart. She was the eldest daughter of the late William Surtees, esq. of Seaton Burn, Northumberland, was married in 1804, and had a numerous family.

Aged 63, Elizabeth, second dau. of William James, esq. of Penrith, Cumberland.

At Somers Town, aged 64, Margaret, relict of Michl. L. Mason, surgeon, of Newington, Surrey.

At Chelsea, aged 83, Mary, eldest and last sur-

[illegible] dau. of the late James Morrison, esq. formerly of the Royal Mint, and sister to Sir James William Morrison, of the Hermitage, Snaresbrook.

At [illegible] Park House, near Stafford, at his stepfather's, Capt. [illegible], aged 10, Berkeley Edward John Paget, youngest son of the late Capt. Charles Henry Paget, R.N. a grandson of the late Adm. Sir Charles Paget, and grandnephew of the late Marquess of Anglesey.

At [illegible], aged 49, James Chafy Parsons, esq. late of London.

At [illegible] near Howden, aged 16, Gertrude-[illegible], dau. of R. J. Raines, esq. M.D.

At Streatham, aged 16, Clara Jane, daughter of W. [illegible], esq. of the Orchard House, Streatham.

At [illegible], Lewisham, Kent, aged 32, Rebecca, [illegible] dau. of Alexander Rowland, esq.

At [illegible] near Winchester, Dr. [illegible], formerly [illegible] of the [illegible] house [illegible].

[illegible] Mary, [illegible] of Joseph White, esq. of [illegible].

At [illegible], aged [illegible], William Wansell, esq. [illegible] Her Majesty's [illegible].

[illegible]

held a very high position in the city and county of Cork, as connected with its local mercantile community, and as agent to the large estates of the Earl of Cork, which he managed with judgment, and with consideration for the mutual interests of landlord and tenant. He was twice married; first to Catharine dau. of Robert Warren Gumbleton, esq.; and secondly to Margaret-Jane, dau. of Francis Arthur, esq. of Limerick; and has left issue.

At Upper Eccleston-pl. Eccleston-sq. Jemima, wife of Thomas E. P. Lefroy, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. B. Lefroy, Rector of Ashe, Hants.

At Stratford House, near Stroud, aged 83, Joseph Watts, esq. the eminent brewer, of Stroud.

Aged 28, Thomas-Robinson, eldest son of Sir William Worsley, Bart. of Hovingham Hall. He was born at York in 1827.

Oct. 18. At Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, aged 29, John Addison, esq.

At the residence of her son, Wimbledon, Surrey, aged 76, Mary, relict of William Adkins, esq. [illegible], Bucks.

Aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Rattie, solicitor, of [illegible].

At Tunbridge Wells, Anne, widow of Sir E. [illegible], G.C.H. of Walton Hall, Derbyshire, [illegible] British Envoy at the Hague, [illegible] St. Petersburgh. She was dau. of the [illegible] Kennedy, and granddau. of the [illegible].

[illegible], aged 69, Lady Anna Maria [illegible], dau. of [illegible] first Earl of Minto, by [illegible] of Sir George Amyard, [illegible] the late Gen. Sir Rufane [illegible] and G.C.H. whom she has [illegible].

At the [illegible] the Countess dowager of [illegible], in her 21st [illegible] Frederick [illegible] the late Lord Frederick [illegible].

[illegible] Charlotte, wife [illegible].

[illegible], aged 48, Samuel [illegible].

[illegible]

At Tours, France, aged 81, Anne-Frances, relict of Henry Leadbeater, esq. of Hartest Lodge, Bury St. Edmund's.

At Peckham-rye, aged 71, Isabella, relict of H. R. Millett, esq.

Sarah, wife of Robert Newman, esq. formerly of Willingdon, Sussex.

At Falmouth, aged 38, Charles William Pengelley, esq. Secretary and Treasurer of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, eldest son of the late Capt. Pengelley, R.N. He married in 1839 the only surviving child of Capt. Wm. Rogers, of the Holyhead station.

At Coventry, at an advanced age, Jane, widow of the Rev. Robert Simson, Vicar of St. Michael's.

Oct. 21. In Percy-st. Bedford-sq. aged 76, Henry Pierce Bone, esq.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Bruce Boswell, H.E.I.C.S. of Crawley Grange, Bucks, youngest surviving son of the late William Boswell, esq. Advocate, and grandson of the late James Boswell, esq. of Auchinleck.

At the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, aged 16, Cadet Arthur FitzRoy.

At Clifton, aged 77, Frances, relict of the Rev. Thomas Morgan James, of Watton Mount, Brecon.

At Torquay, aged 46, James Edward Le Breton, esq.

At Clapham, Henry, son of the late Charles Mapother, esq. of Leeds, and grandson of the first Chevalier Ruspini.

At Camberwell, aged 55, Catherine-Harriet, wife of James Pew, esq. Ordnance Depart. Tower.

At Totnes, Elizabeth-Trist, wife of Gilbert Northey Thompson, esq. and relict of the Rev. Arthur Farwell, Rector of St. Martin's, Cornwall.

Oct. 22. At the vicarage, Brafferton, aged 67, Thomas Howard, esq. late of York.

After a long illness, Mr. Jas. Henry Kent, surgeon, of Stanton. He had obtained considerable celebrity in preparing medicinal extracts and dried pharmaceutical herbs, for which he obtained the first prize medal of the London Exhibition of 1851, and also of that of New York.

At Liverpool, William Craig Mylne, third son of the late Professor Mylne, of Glasgow college, and formerly a partner in the firm of Alexander, Dennistoun, and Co., of Liverpool.

At Ramsgate, aged 57, Stephen Perkins, esq. of Preston-next-Faversham, Kent.

At Brentwood, Essex, Jane, wife of Roger Williams, esq.

Oct. 23. At Woodley-cottage, near Romsey, the residence of her uncle the Rev. Henry Arlett, aged 22, Miss Louisa Henrietta Arlett.

At Box, Wilts, Anna, wife of Thomas Bates, esq.

At Reading, aged 69, Charles Beloe, second and surviving son of the Rev. William Beloe, M.A. Prebendary of St. Paul's and Lincoln Cathedrals. He was at one time a Clerk in the London Twopenny Post Office; and also Secretary to the Alfred Club.

William Brown, esq. formerly of the medical firm of Tupper, Clinton, and Brown, New Burlington-street; and late of Stratton-street and Holly Lodge, Highgate.

At Alcester, Warw. Charlotte, widow of George Jones, esq. surgeon.

Superintendent May. When Sir Robert Peel's Metropolitan Police Bill became law, Mr. May re-received the first appointment as Superintendent. He was much respected.

At Jesmond, Northumb. aged 84, Ann-Mary, widow of Robert Pearson, esq. of Unthank Hall.

Oct. 24. At Brighton, John-William, eldest son of John Henry Benbow, esq. of Russell-sq. London.

Aged 59, Ann, wife of W. B. Best, esq. of Blakebrook House, near Kidderminster.

At Wanlass How, Windermere, Alexander Coare Brenchley, esq.

At Tockwith, aged 73, Robert Brogden, esq.

Aged 84, John Bourne, esq. of Walker Hall, Staindrop, Durham.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, aged 66, Capt. Hen. Forster, of the Wilderness, Dartmouth, late R. Art.

In Russell-pl. Fitzroy-sq. aged 73, William Knox, esq. late of the H.E.I.C.S.

In Hugh-st. Eccleston-sq. aged 38, Capt. Kenneth Ross, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Ross, LL.D. Lochbroom, N.B.

At Bishopwearmouth, aged 64, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Spence, esq. shipowner.

At Balaklava, Lieut.-Col. Barret Lennard Tyler, commanding H.M. 62nd Foot, of his severe wounds received when leading his regiment to the assault of the Redan, on the 8th of Sept.

At Bodmin, Anna, wife of Edw. West, esq. surgeon, of Camelford.

Oct. 25. At Launceston, at an advanced age, Thomas Braddon, esq.

At York, aged 63, Wm. Henty, esq. eldest son of the late Geo. Henty, esq. banker, and lord of the manor of Ferring, Sussex.

At Paris, Joseph Langton, esq. of Liverpool.

At Kingsbridge, aged 47, John Lownsborough, late of Liverpool.

In Westbourne-place, aged 63, Col. Martin Orr, Staff officer of Pensioners. He served in the Peninsula with the 7th Fusiliers, was wounded at Albuera in the left knee and elbow, and received the war medal with seven clasps.

At Torquay, aged 31, Frederick-William, youngest son of Abraham W. Roberts, esq. Hill-st.

At Bath, aged 69, Mary, youngest surviving dau. of the late Ralph Shepperdson, esq. of Murton and Hallgarth.

At Bognor, aged 34, Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Ward, esq. Regent's-park.

Oct. 26. At Sprivers, Horsmonden, Kent, aged 95, John Duncan, esq. M.D.

At Luxstowe, Liskeard, Cornwall, Thomasine-Margaret, widow of William Glencross, esq.

At Wentworth, near Egham, aged 29, Sophia, wife of Francis Green, esq.

At Brighton, aged 82, Thomson Hankey, esq. formerly of Portland-place. He was the second son of John Hankey, esq. (third and youngest son of Sir Thomas Hankey, alderman of London) by the dau. of Andrew Thomson, esq. of Roehampton. He married Miss Harrison, dau. of Benj. Harrison, esq. and had a very numerous family.

At Highgate, aged 76, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Trevor Tatham, esq. of that place, and Staple-inn.

At Parkstone, Poole, John Turpin, esq. for many years senior churchwarden of St. Paul's, Poole.

Oct. 27. At Adlington Parsonage, Lanc. her son-in-law's the Rev. Thomas Carpenter, Mary, relict of Jas. Browne, esq. of College-green, Dublin.

Aged 72, Richard Capes, esq. of Harders-road, Peckham, and Doctors'-commons.

At Cadoxton Lodge, Glam. in consequence of having been thrown from a carriage, aged 10, Margaret-Elizabeth-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Collings Manger Carré, esq.

At Worthing, Frances-Julia, wife of William Thornhill Cator, esq. eldest dau. of Robert Sayer, esq. of Richmond, and formerly Sibton Park, Suff.

At South Shields, the wife of Thomas Forsyth, esq. J.P.

At Charlton, Kent, aged 66, Colonel Francis Haultain, R.Art. He served 47 years on full-pay.

W. Homer, esq. Brixton.

At York, aged 75, Mrs. Lutton, relict of Capt. Lutton, and aunt to Lady Cockburn, of the Deanery, York.

Aged 55, Mrs. Elizabeth Sidney, of Harrington-square, Hampstead-road, relict of Paul Algernon Sidney, esq.

At Park-gate, Ringmer, Sussex, aged 64, Frances, wife of Mr. J. B. Veal, only dau. of the late Rev. John Lupton, Rector of Ovingdean.

Oct. 28. Eliza, wife of Capt. Hobart Grant Anderton, late 23d R. W. Fusiliers.

Aged 66, William Barras, esq. of Laleham, formerly of 9th Lancers.

At Cheltenham, Agnes, widow of John Hanbury Beaufoy, esq. of Upton Gray, Hants.

At Bolton by Bowland, Yorkshire, aged 75, Mary, relict of Anthony Littledale, esq.

At Edinburgh, from fever caught in the exercise of his duties at Scutari Hospital, aged 26, Andrew M'Kutcheon, esq. surgeon.

At Winchester, aged 64, Charles Morley, esq. late of the H.E.I.C.S. and for 17 years Accountant General of India.

At Canterbury, Julia, second dau. of the late John Neame, esq. formerly of Garrington.

At Dishforth, aged 77, Mary, dau. of the late John Pickersgill, esq. Ainderby House, Leeming-lane, Yorkshire.

At Southlands, Surrey, Isabella, relict of George Trower, esq.

Nov. 4. At Plymouth, aged 69, Thomas Bodley, esq.

Aged 45, Mr. James Roger Bramble, land surveyor, and one of the aldermen of Devizes.

Catherine-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Charlton, of R. Art.

At St. Fillan's, Perthshire, aged 76, Thynne Howe Gwynne, esq.

Mary, wife of James Hole, esq. of Knowle House, Dunster, Som.

Geo. Johnson, esq. Chairman of the Doncaster Race Committee.

In Clapton-sq. Hackney, aged 83, Miss Jane Lee.

In Brook-green, Hammersmith, aged 80, George Peter Molineux, esq.

At Glasgow, Louisa, wife of James Ross, principal of the Southern English Academy, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Lee, Vicar of Yoxley, Hunts.

Nov. 5. At Woodbridge, aged 55, Elizabeth-Sophia, wife of Capt. Aplin.

In Fitzroy-square, Dr. Archibald Barclay.

Aged 38, Henry A. V. Bond, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. John Bond, D.D.

Aged 42, from a severe burn, by her clothes accidentally catching fire, Jane-Wowen, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Feilde, Hertingfordbury, Herts.

At the Lodge, Beaminster, aged 78, Mary, wife of Edward Fox, esq.

At Pall Mall East, aged 42, Jannetta, wife of William Hooper, esq.

At Quarley, Mr. John Ings, surgeon, of Oxford-st. youngest son of the late Mr. Ings, of Salisbury.

At Mill Crooks, near York, Marianne-Anna-Maria, relict of Andrew Lawson, esq. of Aldborough Manor, near Boroughbridge, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Thomas S. Gooch, Bart. Benacre-hall, Suffolk.

At the residence of his sister, Titchfield-terrace, Regent's-park, Henry Mitchell, esq. late of Bath.

At Kensington, aged 55, W. A. Newsome, esq. late of Great Bridge House, Hants.

At Camden-place, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Stephen Piper, esq. of Newmarket.

At Tottenham, at an advanced age, Anne, relict of Capt. George Robinson, R.N. of Canterbury.

At Edinburgh, William Stuart, esq. attorney in the Exchequer.

Nov. 6. At Norwood-green, Middlesex, aged 84, Richard Benjamin Bignell, esq. formerly of Banbury, Oxon.

At Brunswick-square, Brighton, aged 88, Mrs. Heaviside.

Nov. 14. At the residence of his brother-in-law Philip Green, esq. Claremont-place, North Brixton, aged 57, William Walter Langton, of Angel-terrace, Pentonville, youngest son of the late John Langton, of Maidenhead, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered: Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Births Registered.
Oct. 27 .	437	129	155	158	24	—	903	462	441	1527
Nov. 3 .	457	149	135	153	22	6	922	452	470	1346
,, 10 .	499	120	156	175	36	—	986	473	513	1714
,, 17 .	477	142	156	167	32	1	975	527	448	1640

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Nov. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
80 10	39 11	28 0	52 10	52 0	50 4

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 26.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 26.

Hay, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 5*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 8*d.*	to 5*s.* 2*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 6*d.*	to 5*s.* 2*d.*
Veal	3*s.* 6*d.*	to 4*s.* 8*d.*
Pork	3*s.* 10*d.*	to 5*s.* 0*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 26.

Beasts	4,614	Calves	199
Sheep and Lambs	21,920	Pigs	560

COAL MARKET, Nov. 23.

Walls Ends, &c. 18*s.* 0*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 17*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 71*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 71*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Oct. 26, to Nov. 26, 1833, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. Lowest in Morning	Highest in Night	Highest in Day	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. Lowest in Morning	Highest in Night	Highest in Day	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	49	54	49	29, 15	heavy rain	12	41	48	47	29, 99	cloudy
27	44	50	45	, 41	fair	13	40	47	43	, 99	do.
28	45	52	43	, 65	do.	14	38	44	38	, 90	do.
29	43	51	48	, 41	rain	15	37	43	34	30, 12	foggy
30	47	56	45	, 8	heavy rain	16	37	44	32	, 15	cloudy
N 1	37	42	35	, 67	fair	17	40	46	45	, 17	do.
2	37	42	35	, 71	cloudy, rain	18	40	49	45	, 13	rain, showers
3	37	44	39	, 52	do. do. rain	19	40	44	42	, 4	do. constant
4	38	45	43	, 99	do. do.	20	40	44	40	29, 93	do. cloudy
5	41	48	45	30, 13	do.	21	40	44	40	, 93	do. do.
6	48	56	51	, 5	do.	22	40	41	39	, 87	cloudy, rain
7	48	53	46	29, 78	do.	23	37	43	39	, 81	rain, cloudy
8	47	51	47	, 48	heavy rain	24	37	43	39	, 76	fair
9	47	53	49	, 57	fair, cldy. rain	25	38	43	36	, 74	cloudy, rain
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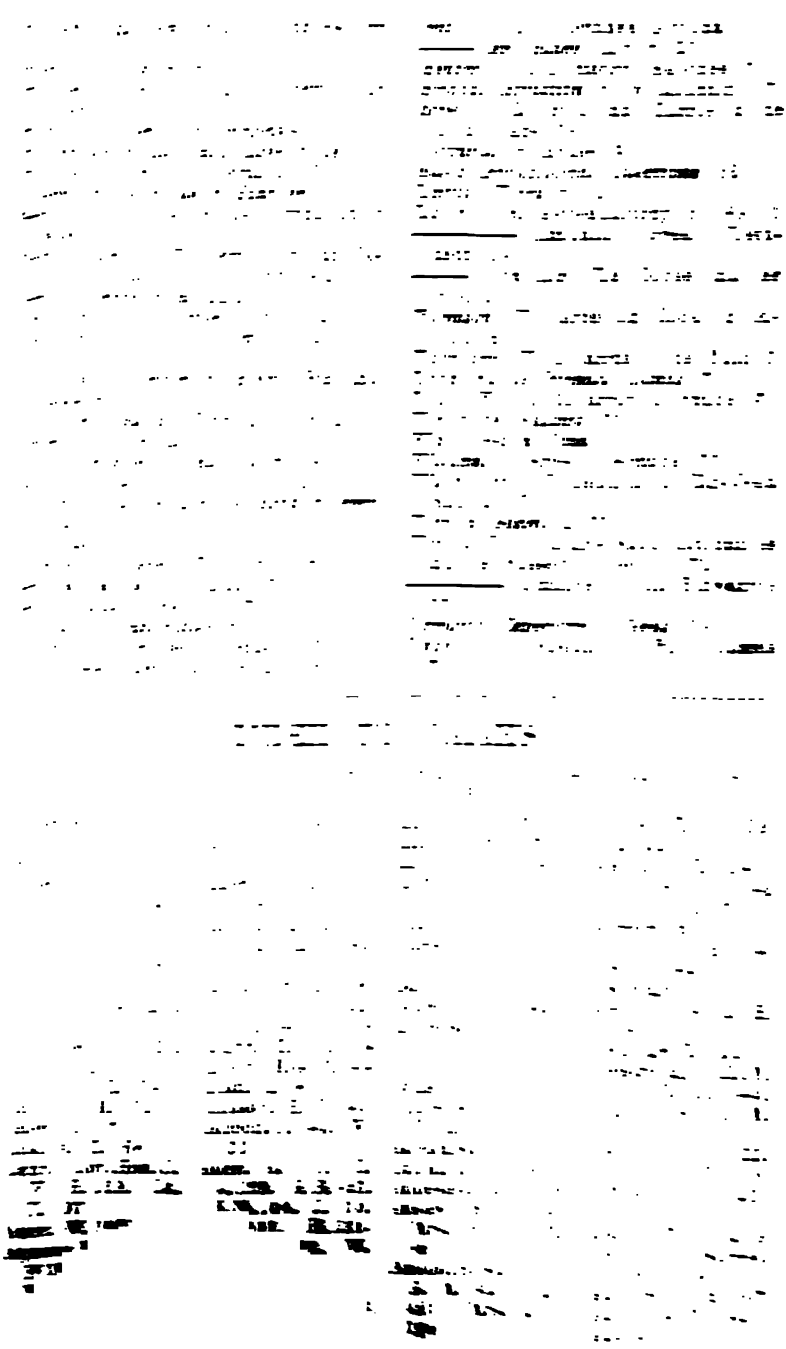

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